

Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 4, 1939, by Stanislaus Fruit Growers from Modesto, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "25 Lbs. Net * * * Avena Brand Choice Cling Peaches."

On July 12, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2267. Adulteration of dried pears. U. S. v. 40 Cases of Dried Pears. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5296. Sample No. 22193-E.)

On August 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 40 cases of dried pears at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 15, 1941, by Guggenlime & Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cases) "25 Lbs. Net Daphne Brand California Dried Choice Halved Pears."

On September 9, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2268. Adulteration of dried prunes. U. S. v. 26 Boxes of Dried Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5102. Sample No. 37344-E.)

On July 7, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 26 25-pound boxes of dried prunes at Miami, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 8 and March 19, 1941, by California Prune & Apricot Growers Association from San Jose, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Sunsweet Nature Flavored Tree Ripened Prunes."

On August 30, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2269. Adulteration of dried prunes. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Dried Prunes. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5134. Sample No. 60363-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs in addition to insect fragments and larvae.

On July 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 9 cases of dried prunes at Lewiston, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 7, 1941, by Mason Ehrman Co. from Portland, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Gold Nugget Brand 25 Lbs. Net Weight Italian Prunes Cured and Packed by Dayton Evaporating & Packing Co."

On August 12, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2270. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 32 Cartons of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5823. Sample No. 64171-E.)

On September 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 32 cartons of raisins at Youngstown, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 11, 1941, by Sunland Sales Cooperative Association, Fresno, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "25 Lbs. Net Sun-Maid Bakery Type Thompson Seedless Raisins."

On October 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2271. Misbranding of dates. U. S. v. 31 and 36 Cartons of Dates. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 3583. Sample Nos. 34129-E, 34130-E.)

These products were packed in open-top cellophane-wrapped cardboard boxes. The boxes were of two sizes, 5 ounces and 14 ounces, respectively. The smaller size contained 12 dates in the top layer and an average of but 7 dates in the

lower, and the larger size contained an average of 36 dates in the top layer and but 22 dates in the lower.

On December 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 67 cartons of dates at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 7, 1940, by B. M. Reeves from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its container was so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading. The article was labeled in part: "Uco * * * Pitted [or "Selected"] Dates."

On August 15, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution.

POULTRY

Nos. 2272 to 2275 report the seizure and disposition of poultry that consisted in part of diseased birds.

2272. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. 49 Boxes and 22 Boxes of Poultry. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation of good poultry from bad. (F. D. C. Nos. 3818, 3819. Sample Nos. 46644-E to 46674-E, incl.)

On February 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against 71 boxes of poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about November 15 to December 18, 1940, by Anamosa Poultry & Egg Co. from Anamosa, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On March 1 and 7, 1941, no claimant having appeared, defaults were noted but were subsequently vacated as to the Land O'Lakes Creameries upon the entry of an appearance and claim by that firm. On June 17, 1941, the cases having been consolidated and the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the poultry fit for human consumption be separated from that which was diseased and that the latter be destroyed.

2273. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. 25 Boxes of Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 4044, 4045, 4046. Sample Nos. 56201-E to 56209-E, incl., 56215-E to 56219-E, incl.)

On March 25, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York filed a libel against 25 boxes of poultry at Syracuse, N. Y., alleging that 15 boxes of the article had been shipped by Wilson & Co. from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Faribault, Minn., on or about November 25 and December 26, 1940, 7 boxes by G. W. Blackburn & Co. from Fairfield, Ill., on or about December 20, 1940, and 3 boxes by the Nevada Poultry Co. from Nevada, Iowa, on or about December 27, 1940; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals. It was labeled in part: "Choice Brand Poultry Fowl [or "Roasting Chickens" or "Frying Chickens"] Wilson & Company Distributors Chicago, Ill."

On October 1, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2274. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. 2 Boxes of Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3715. Sample No. 46343-E.)

On January 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 2 boxes of poultry at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 15, 1940, by Dalton Cooperative Creamery Association from Dalton, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On June 27, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2275. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. 8 Barrels of Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4793. Sample No. 40909-E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of decomposed as well as of diseased poultry.

On May 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 8 barrels of poultry at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 11,