

from New York, N. Y., and that it was in possession of the General Grocery Co., Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Hontaka Chillies."

On September 22, 1942, the General Grocery Co., Inc., Portland, Oreg., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for reconditioning under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

4164. Adulteration of chili peppers. U. S. v. 150 Sacks of Chili Peppers. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8152. Sample No. 7144-F.)

This product was insect infested.

On August 15, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 150 220-pound sacks of chili peppers at St. Louis, Mo. On September 8, 1942, an amended libel was filed omitting reference to the 150 sacks described in the original libel, and covering 40 bales, each containing 220 pounds, and 25 bales, each containing 106 pounds, of chili peppers at St. Louis, Mo. It was alleged in the amended libel that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 17, 1940, by the Kramer Mercantile Co., from Chamita, N. Mex., and that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 28, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4165. Adulteration of hot sauce. U. S. v. 142 Cases, 24 Cases, and 25 Cases of Hot Sauce. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 7797, 7799. Sample Nos. 92470-E, 92473-E, 92474-E.)

This product contained mold.

On June 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed libels against a total of 191 cases of hot sauce at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 25 and March 30, 1942, by the Arkansas Vinegar Co. from Shreveport, La.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Bottles) "Arnold's Louisiana Hot Sauce * * * Packed for Arnold Pickle & Olive Co., Phoenix, Arizona," or "Louisiana, the Perfect Hot Sauce * * * Louisiana Foods Company, Shreveport, Louisiana."

On September 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

FRESH FRUITS

Nos. 4166 to 4178 report the seizure and disposition of blueberries found to contain maggots.

4166. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 8 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8226. Sample No. 19704-F.)

On August 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 8 crates, each containing 24 quarts, of blueberries, at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 3, 1942, by Edson J. Evans from Northwood, N. H.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4167. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 6 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8224. Sample No. 19577-F.)

On August 7, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 6 crates, each containing 24 quarts, of blueberries at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1942, by C. H. Drew from Gilmanston, N. H.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 14, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4168. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 3 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8211. Sample No. 19578-F.)

On August 7, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 3 crates, each containing 24 quarts, of blueberries at Fitchburg, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1942, by Matti Maki from New Ipswich, N. H.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4169. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 27 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8212. Sample No. 19581-F.)

On August 8, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 27 crates, each containing 24 quarts, of blueberries at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1942, by S. O. Joy from New Durham, N. H.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4170. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 55 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8208. Sample Nos. 17949-F, 17951-F, 17956-F.)

On August 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 13 crates, each containing 32 quarts, and 42 crates, each containing 24 quarts, of blueberries at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 7, 1942, by Gus Kuckenbeaker from Long Pond, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed vegetable substance.

On September 10, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4171. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 5 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8288. Sample No. 19697-F.)

On August 6, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 5 crates, each containing 24 quarts, of blueberries at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 3, 1942, by Armand Koivula from New Ipswich, N. H., and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4172. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 7 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8289. Sample No. 19703-F.)

On August 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 7 crates, each containing 24 quarts, of blueberries at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 3, 1942, by Frank Avery from Farmington, N. H.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4173. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 64 Crates, 10 Crates, and 12 Crates of Blueberries. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 8087, 8138, 8167. Sample Nos. 19415-F, 19425-F, 19426-F.)

On August 7, 15, and 19, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island filed libels against a total of 86 crates, each containing 24 quarts, of blueberries at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 4, 10, and 13, 1942, by Adams, Chapman