The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On September 8, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

125. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 26 Boxes of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. C. No. 339. Sample No. 41350-D.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages. At the time of examination it was found to be insect-infested.

On August 1, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 26 boxes of prunes at Downey, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 21, 1938, from San Jose, Calif., by California Prune & Apricot Growers Association; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "California Fruits Golden Glow Brand Prunes."

On August 29, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

126. Adulteration of applesauce. U. S. v. 7 Cases of Applesauce. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 702. Sample No. 75235-D.)

This product was undergoing decomposition and was otherwise unfit for food because of its unpleasant metalic taste.

On October 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against seven cases of applesauce at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Bell & Co. from Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about September 13, 1939; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. This was a return shipment of goods originally transported by Bell & Co. truck from the Outlet Sales Co., Chicago, to Cincinnati on August 20, 1939. It was labeled in part: "Lum Apple Sauce * * * Packed By the Lum Packing Co., Inc., Chambersburg, Pa."

On November 8, 1939, the claimant having consented, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

127. Adulteration of canned tomato soup. U. S. v. 200 Cases of Condensed Tomato Soup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 300. Sample No. 43801-D.)

This product was in whole or in part decomposed.

On July 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 200 cases of tomato soup at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 28, 1938, by the Campbell Soup Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Campbell's Condensed Tomato Soup."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On July 28, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

IMITATION BOLOGNA

128. Adulteration of imitation bologna. U. S. v. 70 Pounds of Imitation Bologna. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 643. Sample No. 66693-D.)

This product contained added ground glass, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On September 26, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma filed a libel against 70 pounds of imitation bologna at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 6, 1939, by John Morrell & Co. from Topeka, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "4X Brand Imitation."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it bore or contained added ground glass, which might have rendered it injurious to health.