substance. The article was labeled in part: "Cal-Ray Brand Thompson Seedless Raisins."

On December 16, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1641. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 12 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3261. Sample No. 34495-E.)

On October 22, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 12 cases of raisins at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 11, 1940, by D. Ulman from Carteret, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. Portions of the article were labeled in part: "Mission Brand [or "Hillside Brand"] * * * Thompson Seedless." One case was unlabeled.

On April 8, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1642. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 500 Cartons of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3293. Sample No. 34499-E.)

On October 28, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 500 cartons of raisins at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 22, 1940, by the Consolidated Packing Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; 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: "Honey Bunch Brand Midget Thompson Seedless Raisins."

On May 2, 1941, Reiss & Bernhard, Inc., New York, having intervened as claimant but having failed to file an answer to the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1643. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 35 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3530. Sample No. 35375-E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time moldy and decomposed raisins were found.

On December 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 35 cases of raisins at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 31, 1938, by the Houston National Bank from Houston, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Tusan Brand Zinfandel Raisins."

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

MEAT PRODUCTS

POULTRY

1644. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. Charles Backman (Backman Produce Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $26. (F. D. C. No. 2082. Sample Nos. 85708-D, 85710-D.)

Examination showed the presence of diseased and emaciated poultry in these shipments.

On January 21, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed an information against Charles Backman, trading as the Backman Produce Co., at Waterville, Minn., alleging shipment in interstate commerce on or about December 8 and 22, 1939, from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York of quantities of poultry that was adulterated in that it was in whole and in part the product of diseased animals.

On January 21, 1941, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of $26.

1645. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. John W. Romine and Harold Sunde (New Richland Produce Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, $13.50 against each defendant. (F. D. C. No. 2073. Sample Nos. 85707-D, 85710-D.)

Examination showed the presence of diseased and emaciated poultry in these shipments.