

On January 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1788. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 98 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3921. Sample No. 22411-E.)

This product was insect-infested.

On March 10, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico filed a libel against 98 cases of raisins en route to San Juan, P. R., and scheduled to arrive on or about March 11, 1941, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 8, 1941, by the Enoch Packing Co. of Del Rey, Calif., from Oakland, 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: "Red Eagle Brand Raisins."

On April 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1789. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 14 Boxes and 16 Boxes of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3559. Sample Nos. 55372-E, 55373-E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found to be insect-infested.

On December 21, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 30 boxes of raisins at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 10, 1940, by the Lion Packing Co., Fresno, 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: "Buon Gusto Brand Ex Fancy Dried No. 1 Grade Alicantes [or "Loose Muscat Raisins"]."

On January 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

MEAT PRODUCTS

POULTRY¹

1790. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. William Boyd Pruitt (Pruitt Produce Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. D. C. No. 954. Sample No. 68464-D.)

Examination showed the presence of diseased, emaciated, and decomposed poultry in this shipment.

On May 20, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma filed an information against William Boyd Pruitt, trading as Pruitt Produce Co., at Muskogee, Okla., alleging shipment on or about October 31, 1939, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of New York of a quantity of poultry that was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals, namely, diseased and emaciated poultry; and in that it consisted in part of a decomposed substance.

On January 13, 1941, a plea of guilty was entered by the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

1791. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. A. Paul Stork (W. P. Stork). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150. (F. D. C. No. 4120. Sample No. 34980-E.)

On June 10, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed an information against A. Paul Stork, trading as W. P. Stork, at Tyler, Minn., alleging shipment on or about November 23, 1940, from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York of a quantity of poultry that was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On June 11, 1941, a plea of guilty having been entered by the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$150.

Nos. 1792 to 1807, inclusive, report the seizure and disposition of poultry in which diseased birds were found.

1792. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. 26 Boxes and 6 Boxes of Poultry. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3544, 3659. Sample Nos. 34476-E to 34478-E, incl., 46561-E, 46562-E, 46569-E.)

On December 26, 1940, and January 10, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against 32 boxes of poultry at

¹ See also No. 1722.

New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 30 and November 26, 1940, by the 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. It was labeled in part: "Anamosa Fowl [or "Roasters" or "Fryers"] Poultry."

On January 13 and 29, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation and destruction were entered.

1793. Adulteration of dressed chickens. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Dressed Chickens (and 3 other seizures of dressed chickens). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 4414 to 4417, incl. Sample Nos. 31278-E to 31281-E, incl.)

On April 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against 1 barrel and 4 boxes of dressed chickens at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Armour & Co. from Kansas City, Kans., on January 25, 1941, and by Armour Creameries from Creston, Iowa, on February 3 and 6 and March 10, 1941; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On May 13, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1794. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Dressed Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3669. Sample No. 46568-E.)

On January 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against one barrel of poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 28, 1940, from Worthington, Minn., by Boote's Hatcheries Packing Co.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On February 5, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and destruction was entered.

1795. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3562. Sample No. 34475-E.)

On December 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 1 barrel, containing 97 pounds, of poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 29, 1940, from Cranbury, N. J., by Cranbury Poultry Co.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On January 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and destruction was entered.

1796. Adulteration of dressed turkeys. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Turkeys. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 3820. Sample No. 46675-E.)

On February 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against one barrel of poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Shawnee, Okla., by O. G. Harp Poultry & Egg Co. on or about January 9, 1941; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On May 3, 1941, the O. G. Harp Poultry & Egg Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The entire lot was rejected as unfit, and it was denatured and delivered to a soap factory for final destruction.

1797. Adulteration of turkeys. U. S. v. 6 Boxes of Turkeys. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3644. Sample No. 46336-E.)

On January 10, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against six boxes of turkeys at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 12, 1940, by Jerpe Commission Co., Inc., from Omaha, Nebr.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On January 29, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and destruction was entered.