filling at Paterson, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 10, 1942, by R. Spangenthal Co. from New York, N. Y.; 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: (Pail) "Governor Brand * * * Blueberry Filling."

On December 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4493. Adulteration of spices. U. S. v. 23 Cases of Black Pepper, 11 Cases of Turmeric, 5 Cases of Chili Powder, and 9 Cases of Cloves. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8418. Sample Nos. 12922–F to 12925–F, incl.)

These products contained rodent hair fragments and insect fragments.

On October 1, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 48 cases, each containing 12 cans, of spices at Moscow, Idaho, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 21, 1942, by Mason, Ehrman & Co. of Lewiston, Idaho, from Portland, Oreg.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, and in that they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth. The articles were labeled in part: "Royal Club Black Pepper [or "Turmeric," "Chili Powder," or "Cloves"]."

On November 17, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

4494. Adulteration of ground mace. U. S. v. 2,010 Cans of Ground Mace. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8419. Sample No. 28903–F.)

This product contained weevils, larvae, miscellaneous insect fragments, rodent hair fragments, other hairs, feather barbs, and sand.

On October 26, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 2,010 cans, each can containing 4 ounces, of ground mace at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 5, 1942, by the New Orleans Import Co., Ltd., from New Orleans, La.; 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: (Can) "Rex Spices * * * Finest Ground Mace."

On November 6, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4495. Adulteration of Thousand Island dressing. U. S. v. 15 Cases of Thousand Island Dressing. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7875. Sample No. 81940–E.)

This product contained hairs similar to rodent hairs.

On July 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 15 cases, each containing 24 8-ounce bottles, of Thousand Island dressing at Pocatello, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 3, 1942, by Martin Brothers Co. from Denver, Colo.; 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: "Bluehill Denotes Quality Thousand Island Dressing."

On August 12, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4496. Adulteration of grape pomace. U. S. v. 616 Bags of Grape Pomace. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8042. Sample No. 14303–F.)

This product contained rodent pellets, rodent hairs, and insect fragments.

On August 1, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 616 bags, containing a total of approximately 36,000 pounds, of grape pomace at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 3, 1942, by Widmer's Wine Cellars, Inc., from Naples, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 9, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.