grade Peaches Distributed By Atlas Mercantile Co. San Francisco-Calif.," (boxes) "Carnation Club Brand Pitted Prunes."

The peaches were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances. The prunes were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed substances.

On December 1 and 21, 1942, no claimant having appeared for either of the lots, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

4659. Adulteration of dried prunes. U. S. v. 359 Boxes of Dried Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8405. Sample No. 12746–F.)

This product contained mites, larvae, and decomposed prunes.

On September 24, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington filed a libel against 359 25-pound boxes of dried prunes at Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 11 and April 21, 1942, by Johnson and Rutz from Portland, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Oregon Dried Italian Prunes."

On January 13, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4660. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 62 Boxes of Dried Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8942. Sample No. 12429–F.)

This product contained rodent-like hairs and mites.

On December 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 62 50-pound boxes of dried prunes at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 13 and November 2, 1942, by Hudson-Duncan & Co., from Portland, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On March 8, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4661. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 54 Cartons of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 9307. Sample No. 12028–F.)

This product contained bettles, larvae, and pupae.

On February 10, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 54 25-pound cartons of raisins at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 12, 1942, by Koligian Bros., 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: "California Raisins Paragon Brand * * * Choice Thompson Seedless Raisins."

On April 27, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4662. Adulteration of evaporated black raspberries. U. S. v. 12 Boxes of Evaporated Black Raspberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8970. Sample Nos. 1873–F to 1875–E, incl.)

This product contained insect fragments, larvae, rodent hairs, mites, and worm fragments.

On December 9, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 12 25-pound boxes of evaporated black raspberries at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 27, 1942, by the Julep Co. from Brooklyn, 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: (Boxes) "Evaporated Black Raspberries * * * Packed by Springbrook Packing Co. Springbrook, Ore."

On January 6, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.