290. Adulteration of dried apricots and dried peaches. U. S. v. 14 Boxes of Dried Apricots and 6 Boxes of Dried Peaches. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 839, 840. Sample Nos. 64591-D, 64592-D.)

On October 31, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed libels against 14 boxes of dried apricots and 6 boxes of dried peaches at Salem, Oreg., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 10 and July 22, 1939, by Sunland Sales Cooperative Association from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted wholly or in part of filthy substances.

On December 7, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

291. Adulteration of California Fruit Compote and Oregon prunes. U. S. v. 100 Boxes of Fruit Compote and 619 Boxes of Prunes. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. Nos. 775, 776. Sample Nos. 68033-D, 68034-D.)

On October 23, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 100 boxes of fruit compote and 619 boxes of prunes at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 25, 1939, by Jacob Kauffman from Philadelphia, Pa.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances. The articles were labeled in part: "Eureka Brand Extra Choice California Fruit Compote [or "Northland Brand Oregon Prunes"] Rosenberg Bros. & Co."

On December 18, 1939, Arthur Goldenberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered released under bond to be denatured and converted into a hydroalcoholic spray for use in the manufacture of smoking tobacco.

Nos. 292 to 294 of this publication report the seizure and disposition of dried fruits which were in interstate commerce at the time of examination and were found to be insect-infested and moldy at that time.

292. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 22 Cases of Dried Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1049. Sample No. 83688-D.)

On November 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 22 cases of dried prunes at Boise, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 14 and September 25, 1939, in pool car shipment from Portland, Oreg., by Week's Transfer Co.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Household Brand California Prunes * * * Packed By Rosenberg Bros. & Co. San Francisco, California."

On January 8, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

293. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 42 Cases of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 849. Sample No. 83242-D.)

On November 1, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington filed a libel against 42 cases of prunes at Walla Walla, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 30, 1938, by Rosenberg Bros. & Co. from Fresno, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: "Ensign Brand Santa Clara Prunes."

On December 19, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

294. Adulteration of figs. U. S. v. 3½ Cases of Black Figs and 3½ Cases of Calimyrna Figs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 720. Sample No. 64498-D.)

On October 13, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against seven cases of figs at Medford, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by Pacific Pool Car Co. from Oakland, Calif., on or about November 25, 1938; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Long Bricks Pulled Black [or Calimyrna] Roeding's Sun Dried Unbleached Naturalpak Finest Figs Roeding Fig & Olive Co. Fresno Calif."