

On July 2, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed or delivered to a charitable institution.

1162. Adulteration of dried peaches. U. S. v. 270 Cases of Dried Peaches. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2232. Sample No. 12626-E.)

This product was insect-infested.

On June 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 270 cases of dried peaches at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 11, 1940, by Jack Gomperts & Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance.

On July 17, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1163. Adulteration of dried mixed fruit and dried prunes. U. S. v. Jacob Kauffman. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 950. Sample Nos. 68033-D, 68034-D.)

Samples of these products were found to contain worms, weevils, and insect excreta.

On May 15, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Pennsylvania filed an information against Jacob Kauffman, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment on or about September 25, 1939, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, of quantities of dried mixed fruit and dried prunes that were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances. The articles were labeled in part: "Eureka Brand * * * Fruit Compote [or "Northland Brand * * * Prunes"] Rosenberg Bros. & Co."

On December 6, 1940, a plea of nolo contendere was entered by the defendant and a fine of \$100 was imposed.

Nos. 1164 to 1166, inclusive, 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, in the case of the prunes, also partially decomposed at that time.

1164. Adulteration of dried prunes. U. S. v. 1,150 Cases of Dried Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2205. Sample Nos. 33097-E, 33098-E.)

On June 13, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 1,150 cases of dried prunes at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 4 and 18, 1939, by Libby, McNeil & Libby from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: "Santa Clara Prunes."

On September 9, 1940, no answer to the libel having been filed, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1165. Adulteration of dried prunes. U. S. v. 300 Bags of Dried Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2002. Sample No. 10114-E.)

On May 22, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 300 bags of dried prunes at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 1, 1940, by the Catz American Co., Inc., from San Francisco, Calif.; 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: "Santa Clara Prunes."

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

1166. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 43 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2771. Sample No. 26432-E.)

On September 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 43 cases of raisins at Medford, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 27, 1940, by the Pacific Pool Car Co., of Oakland, Calif. (consigned by the Del Ray