

On September 11, 1943, Giovanni Ricossa, doing business as Appetizing Food Products, having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling in conformity with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

5386. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. 36 Boxes of Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9718. Sample No. 9047-F.)

This product had been gnawed by rodents, and rodent pellets were found in practically all the boxes. Rodent nests were found in several boxes, and one box contained 7 mice.

On March 29, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas filed a libel against 36 boxes of poultry at Fort Worth, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 17, 1943, by Wilson & Co., from Wichita, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Wilson's Certified Poultry," or "Majestic Brand Poultry."

On June 12, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5387. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. Daniel C. Hader. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 8816. Sample No. 2337-F.)

On March 3, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed an information against Daniel C. Hader at Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment on or about November 10, 1942, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois of a quantity of poultry that was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance, and in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On November 15, 1943, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

5388. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. 25 Barrels of Poultry. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed or delivered to a rendering plant for rendering of the fat contents. (F. D. C. No. 10398. Sample No. 46119-F.)

On August 12, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 25 barrels of poultry at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 4, 1943, by the Seaboard Poultry Co. from Dover, Del.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance by reason of the presence of diseased birds and birds contaminated with fecal matter, and in that it was in whole or in part the product of a diseased animal or of an animal which had died otherwise than by slaughter. The article was labeled in part: "Millsboro Farms Brand Extra Fancy Delaware Poultry."

On September 14, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed or delivered to rendering plant for rendering of the fat contents.

5389. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. 517 Crates of Frozen, Dressed, and Drawn Poultry. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 10295. Sample No. 38805-F.)

On or about July 9, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 517 crates of frozen, dressed, and drawn poultry at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 25, 1943, by the Wichita Ice & Cold Storage Co. from Wichita, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed substance.

On July 23, 1943, the Kepner Poultry & Egg Co., Chicago, Ill., having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for salvaging by sorting the fit from the unfit portion and destroying the latter, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

5390. Adulteration of turkeys. U. S. v. 55 Crates of Turkeys. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law or destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 10529. Sample No. 43339-F.)

On or about September 20, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 55 crates of turkeys at Kansas City, Kans., alleging

that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 11, 1943, by the Fred Harvey Service, Inc., from Winslow, Ariz.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On September 23, 1943, Fred Harvey, a corporation, having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond on condition that the product be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The unfit birds were segregated and destroyed.

5391. Misbranding of jars of smoked turkey. U. S. v. 99 Cases of Smoked Turkey. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for relabeling. (F. D. C. No. 10272. Sample No. 20636-F.)

This product was short-weight.

On July 19, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 99 cases, each containing 12 jars, of smoked turkey at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 21, 1943, by the Pinesbridge Farm from Ossining, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Jars) "Pinebridge Farm Original Smoked Turkey * * * Net Weight 8 Ozs. Avd."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Net Weight 8 Ozs. Avd." was false and misleading as applied to an article which was short-weight, and in that it was in package form and failed to bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

On July 28, 1943, the S. S. Pierce Co. of Boston, Mass., having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

NUTS AND NUT PRODUCTS

5392. Adulteration of shelled peanuts. U. S. v. 3 Bags of Shelled Peanuts. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed or converted into animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 10455. Sample No. 46355-F.)

On August 21, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 3 100-pound bags of shelled peanuts at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 23, 1943, by the Franklin Peanut Co. from Franklin, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances by reason of the presence of larvae, cast skins, and insect fragments.

On August 27, 1943, the consignee having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed or converted into animal feed.

5393. Adulteration of shelled peanuts. U. S. v. 260 Bags of Shelled Peanuts. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for reconditioning. (F. D. C. No. 10222. Sample No. 42168-F.)

This product was stored under insanitary conditions. Examination of samples showed that it was contaminated with rodent excreta and urine.

On July 12, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 260 bags of peanuts at Cleveland, Ohio, in the possession of the National Terminals Corporation, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 5, 1943, from Suffolk, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of filthy substances, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

On August 4, 1943, the Electric Cooker Sales, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel with respect to a portion of the product, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

5393. Adulteration of shelled peanuts. U. S. v. 28 Bags of Shelled Peanuts. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed or converted into animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 10450. Sample No. 46354-F.)

On August 21, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 28 100-pound bags of shelled peanuts at Baltimore, Md.,