

charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance.

On September 30, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

67. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 97, 97, 40, and 46 1-Pound Cans of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 247, 248, 278, 279. Sample Nos. 60861-D, 62456-D, 62457-D, 62549-D.)

On or about June 29 and July 1, 1939, the United States attorneys for the District of Columbia and the Northern District of Georgia filed libels against 194 cans of crab meat at Washington, D. C., and 86 cans of crab meat at Atlanta, Ga.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 26 and 27, 1939, by Reuther's Sea Food Co., Inc., of Berwick, La., from New Orleans, La.; and charging that it was adulterated.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance or of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance.

On August 5 and 9, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

FROZEN FISH

Nos. 68 to 72, inclusive, report the seizure and disposition of frozen fish that was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, and was found to be in whole or in part decomposed at that time.

68. Adulteration of frozen fillets. U. S. v. 98 Cartons of Fillets. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 264. Sample No. 69417-D.)

On July 8, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 98 cartons of frozen fillets at Denver, Colo., consigned by Forty Fathom Fish, Inc., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 30, 1939, from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Large Hadd Fillets * * * Cold Seal Fillets General Seafoods Corporation Boston Mass."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On August 15, 1939, General Seafoods Corporation, Boston, Mass., having signed an acceptance of service and authorization for taking of final decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

69. Adulteration of frozen fillets. U. S. v. 25 Cases of Haddock Fillets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 254. Sample No. 62595-D.)

On July 1, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 25 cases of haddock fillets at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 8, 1939, by Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Ltd., from Gloucester, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On August 1, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

70. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. 28 Boxes and 191 Boxes of Pollack Fillets. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 320, 322. Sample Nos. 55376-D, 55826-D.)

On July 27 and August 2, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Wisconsin and the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against 28 boxes of pollack fillets at Milwaukee, Wis., and 191 boxes of the same product at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 31 and July 15, 1939, by Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On August 21 and October 19, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

71. Adulteration of frozen perch. U. S. v. 97 Boxes of Frozen Fillets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 511. Sample No. 66198-D.)

On August 25, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 97 boxes of frozen fillets at Atlanta, Ga., alleging

that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 20, 1939, by Cape Ann Cold Storage Co. from Gloucester, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: "Red Perch De-Vi-Do Pack."

On October 2, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

72. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. 785 Boxes of Ocean Perch Fillets. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 321. Sample No. 55374-D.)

On August 2, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 785 boxes of perch fillets at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 15, 1939, by Gloucester Fish Pier Fillet Co., Inc., from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On August 10, 1939, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered converted into fertilizer.

73. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. 150 Boxes of Perch Fillets (and 3 other seizure actions against similar products). Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered disposed of for fertilizer. (F. D. C. Nos. 238, 243, 253, 284. Sample Nos. 54823-D, 54825-D, 55358-D, 55361-D.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages. At the time of examination one lot was in part decomposed and the remaining lots were infested with parasitic worms.

Between June 29 and July 15, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against 1,446 boxes of frozen fish at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from about June 14 to about July 3, 1939, from Boston, Mass., in the names of Busalacchi Bros., or T. & J. Busalacchi; and charging that it was adulterated.

One shipment was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance. The remaining shipments were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of a filthy animal substance.

Between July 11 and August 10, 1939, the consignees having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered converted into fertilizer.

74. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. 2,500 Pounds of H. & G. Whiting and 44 Boxes of Ocean Perch Layers. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 372, 394. Sample Nos. 63634-D, 63711-D.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce. At the time of examination the whiting was found to be in whole or in part decomposed, and the ocean perch was found to contain parasitic worms.

On August 8 and 12, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed libels against 2,500 pounds of H. & G. whiting and 44 boxes of ocean perch at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about July 7 and August 1, 1939, by the O'Donnell-Usen Fisheries Corporation from Boston, Mass.; and charging that they were adulterated.

Adulteration was alleged in that the articles consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed or filthy substance.

On September 12 and 17, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

75. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. 25 Boxes of Sea Perch. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 290. Sample No. 52118-D.)

This product was infested with parasitic worms.

On July 12, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 25 boxes of sea perch at Pittsburgh, Pa., consigned by the P. H. Prior Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 5, 1939, from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On August 9, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.