

On October 28, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against 120 cases of frozen fillets at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 6 and October 13, 1939, by Atlantic Quick Freeze Co., Inc., from New Bedford, Mass.; 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: "Quick Frozen Fillets of Ocean Perch."

On November 29, 1939, the claimant having consented, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered converted into fertilizer.

Nos. 226 to 233 of this publication report the seizure and disposition of fish which was infested with parasitic worms.

226. Adulteration of frozen perch fillets. U. S. v. 500 Boxes of Red Perch Fillets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 260. Sample No. 52101-D.)

On July 6, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 500 boxes of red perch fillets at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 9, 1939, by Henry & Close, Inc., from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On September 5, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

227. Adulteration of frozen perch fillets. U. S. v. 822 Boxes of Perch Fillets. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be reconditioned. (F. D. C. No. 393. Sample No. 55929-D.)

On August 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 822 boxes of perch fillets at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 5, 1939, by North Atlantic Fish Co. from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 28, 1939, Emil, Joseph, and Frank Cefalo, trading as North Atlantic Fish Co., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned in part that the unfit portion be destroyed under the supervision of this Department. The attempts to separate the good fish from the bad having proven unsuccessful, the entire lot was converted into fertilizer.

228. Adulteration of salt herring. U. S. v. 3 Kegs of Salt Herring. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 894. Sample No. 48244-D.)

On November 9, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 3 kegs containing 110 pounds each of salt herring at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 29, 1939, by Johnson & Olson from Chippewa Harbor, Isle Royale, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On December 27, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

229. Adulteration of salt herring. U. S. v. 12 Kegs of Salt Herring. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 893. Sample No. 48243-D.)

On November 9, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 12 kegs, each containing 110 pounds of salt herring, at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 29, 1939, by Sivert Anderson from Siskiwit Bay, Isle Royale, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On December 27, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

230. Adulteration of salt herring. U. S. v. 19 Kegs and 22 Kegs of Herring. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 861. Sample Nos. 74775-D, 74776-D.)

On November 4, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 41 kegs, each containing 110 pounds of herring, at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or

about October 22, 1939, by Sam Severtson, from Washington Harbor, Isle Royale, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On December 27, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

231. Adulteration of tullibeas. U. S. v. 2 Boxes of Tullibeas. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 748. Sample No. 46815-D.)

On October 16, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against two boxes of tullibeas at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 10, 1939, by Wilfred Saurdiff from Warroad, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On November 3, 1939, the claimant having consented, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

232. Adulteration of tullibeas. U. S. v. 124 Boxes and 41 Boxes of Tullibeas. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured and relabeled. (F. D. C. Nos. 317, 318. Sample Nos. 48398-D, 48399-D.)

On July 28, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed libels against 165 boxes of tullibeas at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 21 and August 2, 1938, by Keystone Fisheries, Ltd., from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 24, 1939, the Minnesota Refrigerating Co., Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered ordering release of the product under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled and denatured so that it could not be used for human food.

233. Adulteration of tullibeas. U. S. v. 6 Boxes of Tullibeas. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 302. Sample No. 55269-D.)

On July 19, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against six boxes of tullibeas at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by R. Brewster from Warroad, Minn., on or about July 12, 1939; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 7, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

234. Misbranding of fresh oysters. U. S. v. 4 Barrels and 3 Barrels of Fresh Oysters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1061. Sample Nos. 76877-D, 76878-D.)

This product was short of the declared volume.

On November 22, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 7 barrels, containing 920 pint cans of oysters, at Altoona, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 18, 1939, by Carol Dryden & Co. from Crisfield, Md.; and charging that it was misbranded.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement "One Pint Net" was false and misleading when applied to an article that was short volume; and in that it was in package form and its label did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

On December 20, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

235. Adulteration of fresh oysters. U. S. v. 140 Pint Cans of Fresh Oysters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1068. Sample No. 78882-D.)

This product contained added water.

On November 22, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 140 pint cans of fresh oysters at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 18 and 20, 1939, by W. E. Riggin & Co. from Crisfield, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance, water, had been substituted wholly or in part therefor and had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight, reduce its quality or strength, or make it appear better or of greater value than it was.