

Co., from Boston, Mass., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Northeast Perch Fillets."

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

On April 3, 1939, the consignee having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30469. Adulteration of frozen perch fillets. U. S. v. 200 Cases of Ocean Perch Fillets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44912. Sample No. 41165-D.)

This product was infested with parasitic worms.

On February 25, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 cases of perch fillets at Denver, Colo., consigned by Slade Gorton & Co.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 8, 1939, from Chicago, Ill.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On April 17, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30470. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 11 Cartons and 23 Boxes of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43692, 43719. Sample Nos. 37984-D, 37987-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages at the time of examination, was found to be insect-infested.

On October 20, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 11 cartons and 23 boxes of candy at Hattiesburg, Miss.; alleging that the article had been shipped by Brock Candy Co. from Chattanooga, Tenn., the former on or about October 1, 1937, and the latter on or about July 22, 1938; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Brock's Bazooka" or "1¢ Toasted Candy Wafers."

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

On April 11, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30471. Adulteration of Lingon berries. U. S. v. 10 Barrels and 6 Barrels of Lingon Berries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 44778, 44779. Sample Nos. 50914-D, 50921-D, 50923-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages at the time of examination, was found to be worm-infested.

On February 2, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 barrels of Lingon berries at Seattle, Wash.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 3, 1938, by Westergaard, Berg-Johnson Co. from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Foods and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

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

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30472. Adulteration of potato ferment. U. S. v. 11 Bags of Falk National Potato Ferment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44989. Sample No. 57229-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages at the time of examination, was found to be insect-infested.

On March 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the