

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a mixture of molasses, corn sirup, and refiners' sirup had been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the name "Molasses" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to a mixture of molasses, corn sirup, and refiners' sirup, which misleading impression was not corrected by the inconspicuous statement on the side panel: "This is a delicious blend of Imported Molasses, Corn Syrup and Sugar Refiners Syrup." It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On March 28, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution or destroyed.

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

30487. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. 90 Boxes of Perch Fillets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45070. Sample No. 52036-D.)

This product was infested with parasitic worms.

On March 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 90 boxes of perch fillets at Rochester, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce or or about March 9, 1939, by Fulham & Herbert from Boston, Mass.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "North East Brand Fancy Fillets."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole 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.*

30488. Adulteration of almonds. U. S. v. 35 Bags, et al., of California Almonds. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. & D. No. 44484. Sample Nos. 35967-D, 35970-D, 35976-D, 35977-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 in part worm-infested.

On December 8, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 160 bags of almonds at Boston, Mass.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 6 and 19, 1938, by California Almond Growers Exchange from Sacramento, Calif.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: variously: "Fancy Blue Diamond Brand," or "Golden State Brand."

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

On December 14, 1938, George W. Bentley Co., Boston, Mass., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the unfit portion be segregated and destroyed.

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

30489. Adulteration and misbranding of smoked salmon. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Sliced Smoked Salmon. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45137. Sample No. 86-D.)

This product contained artificially colored mineral oil.

On April 3, 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 10 cases of sliced smoked salmon at Denver, Colo., consigned by Los Angeles Smoking & Curing Co.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 25, 1939, from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Lascoco Brand."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that an artificially colored mineral oil had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for edible