

30814. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. 900 Boxes of Nordic Skinless Fillets. Default decree of condemnation. (F. & D. No. 44935. Sample No. 58853-D.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages. At the time of examination it was found to be in part decomposed.

On or about March 11, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 900 boxes of frozen fish at Knoxville, Tenn.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 17, 1939, by the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Corporation from Provincetown, Mass.; 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 decomposed animal substance.

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

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

30815. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. 528 Boxes of Perch Fillets (and 5 other seizure actions against the same product). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered destroyed; remainder ordered converted into fertilizer. (F. & D. Nos. 44860, 44861, 44934, 44977, 45025, 45185. Sample Nos. 21864-D, 34870-D, 38861-D, 54354-D, 54640-D, 58852-D.)

This product contained parasitic worms.

On various dates between February 17 and April 12, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Missouri, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern District of Tennessee, and the District of Maryland, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 140 cases of ocean perch fillets at St. Louis, Mo., 1,923 boxes of perch fillets at Chicago, Ill., 402 boxes of perch fillets at Knoxville, Tenn., and 294 boxes of perch fillets at Baltimore, Md.; alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about December 20, 1938, to on or about April 1, 1939, by General Seafoods Corporation from Boston, Mass.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part variously: "Seafresh Quick Frozen Fillets Ocean Perch," "Perch Fillets," "Ocean Perch Freshly Chilled * * * 40 Fathom Fish," or "Cape Ann Ocean Perch Frozen Perch Fillets."

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

On various dates between April 8 and July 7, 1939, the consignee of one of the lots seized at Chicago, Ill., having consented to the entry of a decree and no claim or answer having been filed in the remaining cases, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed in certain instances and converted into fertilizer in others.

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

30816. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. 178 Boxes of Ocean Perch Fillets (and 4 other seizure actions against similar products). Default decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered destroyed and remainder ordered converted into fertilizer. (F. & D. Nos. 44897, 44926, 44976, 45001, 45199, 45200. Sample Nos. 50374-D, 50399-D, 53106-D, 54619-D, 58744-D.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages. At the time of examination it was found to be in part decomposed.

On various dates between February 24 and April 13, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Iowa, Northern District of Illinois, Southern District of Ohio, and the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 178 boxes of perch fillets at Davenport, Iowa, 54 boxes of H. & G. whiting at Chicago, Ill., 342 boxes of cod fillets at Athens, Ohio, 613 boxes of perch fillets and 1,089 cartons of whiting fillets at Birmingham, Ala.; alleging that the articles had been shipped within the period from on or about August 19, 1938, to on or about April 1, 1939, from Boston, Mass., by General Seafoods Corporation; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Certain lots of the article were labeled in part: "Ocean Perch N. W.," "Freshly Chilled Fillets 40 Fathom Fish," "Ocean Perch Freshly Chilled 40 Fathom Brand," and "Stk. Dr. Whiting W * * * Cold Seal Fillets."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted wholly or in part of decomposed animal substances.

On various dates between April 21 and June 2, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed, with the exception of one lot which was ordered converted into fertilizer.

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

30817. Adulteration of maple sirup. U. S. v. 94 Drums of Maple Sirup (and 2 other seizure actions against the same product). Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for deleading. (F. & D. Nos. 45466, 45492, 45514. Sample Nos. 60637-D, 60735-D, 60736-D, 68969-D.)

This product contained lead.

On June 7, 14, and 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 253 drums of maple sirup at Brooklyn, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about May 26 to June 8, 1939, by H. E. Franklin in various shipments from Middlesex, Barton, and Cambridge Junction, Vt.; and alleging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, namely, lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On July 12, 1939, Fred Fear & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the maple sirup free from lead contamination be separated from that which was contaminated and that the latter be reconditioned in order to remove the lead content.

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

30818. Adulteration of Limburger cheese. U. S. v. 11 Bundles of Limburger Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45508. Sample No. 51238-D.)

Samples of this product were found to contain insect fragments.

On June 19, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 bundles of Limburger cheese at Philadelphia, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 8, 1939, by Miller-Richardson Co., of Lowville, N. Y., from Rome, N. Y.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Mohawk Valley Brand * * * New York State Limburger."

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On July 8, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30819. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 159 Bags of Flour. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 45531, 45532. Sample Nos. 62732-D, 62733-D.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original unbroken package. At the time of examination it was found to be insect-infested.

On or about June 28, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 159 bags of flour at Harlingen, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about March 31, 1939, to on or about May 25, 1939, from Enid, Okla., by the Pillsbury Flour Mills; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Pillsbury's Best XXX" or "Extra High Patent Family Circle Flour."

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.