

On July 8, 1940, the Atlantic Fish & Oyster Co. of Chicago, Ill., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1125. Adulteration of frozen sole. U. S. v. 10 Cartons of Boneless Fish. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2520. Sample No. 44926-E.)

Examination showed the presence of decomposed fish.

On August 9, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 10 cartons of frozen fish at Denver, Colo. (consigned by the Booth Fisheries Corporation), alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 27, 1940, from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Boneless Fish Tastyloins."

On October 8, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS

1126. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 948 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2363. Sample No. 28058-E.)

Examination showed the presence of decomposed sardines.

On July 15, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 948 cases of sardines at Petersburg, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 20, 1940, by the Belfast Packing Co. from Belfast, Maine; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Maine-Maid Brand American Sardines."

On July 30, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1127. Adulteration of whitefish. U. S. v. 23 Boxes of Whitefish. Consent decree of condemnation. Product converted into fertilizer. (F. D. C. No. 2606. Sample No. 30189-E.)

This product contained parasitic worms.

On August 21, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 23 boxes of whitefish at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 12, 1940, by the American Fish Co. from Detroit, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On August 23, 1940, the consignee having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered converted into fertilizer.

1128. Adulteration of fish. U. S. v. 8 Boxes of Fish. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered converted into fertilizer. (F. D. C. No. 2607. Sample No. 30190-E.)

This product contained parasitic worms.

On August 21, 1940 the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against eight boxes of whitefish at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 13, 1940, by the Salasnek Fish House from Detroit, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "To Robbins, Inc., Chicago, Illinois."

On August 26, 1940, Robbins, Inc., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered converted into fertilizer.

1129. Adulteration of whitefish. U. S. v. 10 Boxes of Whitefish. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2813. Sample No. 1546-E.)

This product contained parasitic worms.

On September 12, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 10 boxes of whitefish at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 7, 1940, by the Main Fish Co., Ltd., from Montreal, Canada; and charging that it

was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Scherlis & Katz * * * Baltimore, Md. Whitefish * * * The Main Fish Co. Montreal Que."

On October 15, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

FRESH FRUITS

1130. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 29 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2505. Sample No. 24067-E.)

This product contained excessive lead.

On July 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 29 bushels of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 22, 1940, by E. R. Leonard from Richmond, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious substance, lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On August 17, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1131. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 39 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2439. Sample No. 24021-E.)

This product contained excessive lead.

On July 16, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 39 bushels of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 12, 1940, by Townsend's from Selbyville, Del.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious substance, lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On August 17, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1132. Adulteration of huckleberries. U. S. v. 3 Crates of Huckleberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2724. Sample No. 24473-E.)

Examination showed this product to be infested with maggots.

On August 27, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against three crates of huckleberries at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 25, 1940, by Maurice M. Mick from Berlin, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On July 10, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and destruction was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

OIL-CURED BLACK OLIVES

1133. Adulteration of black olives. U. S. v. 73 Kegs of Black Olives. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2767. Sample No. 34429-E.)

This product was moldy.

On September 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 73 kegs of black olives at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 18, 1939, by Alexander B. Stewart from Exeter, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Oil Cured Fancy Greek Style Black Olives."

On September 30, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CANNED VEGETABLES

1134. Adulteration of canned peas. U. S. v. Friday Canning Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. D. C. No. 2857. Sample Nos. 8150-E, 8151-E.)

Samples taken from one lot of this product were found to contain insects, fragments of insects, larvae and cocoons, weed seeds, pea pod fragments and stems;