

**2204. Adulteration of haddock fillets. U. S. v. 100 Boxes of Small Haddock. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5638. Sample No. 64073-E.)**

Examination showed the presence of decomposed fish in this product.

On September 6, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed a libel against 100 boxes, each containing 15 pounds, of small haddock fillets at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 26, 1941, by the Cassius Hunt Co. from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On November 3, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2205. Adulteration of perch fillets. U. S. v. 636 Boxes of Frozen Perch Fillets. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4856. Sample No. 47347-E.)**

Examination showed this product to be putrid and infested with parasites.

On June 5, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 636 boxes of frozen perch fillets at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 23, 1941, by the Standard Fish Co. from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and putrid substance. The article was labeled in part: "Standard Brand Perch."

On August 1, 1941, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2206. Adulteration of frozen whiting fillets. U. S. v. 79 Boxes of Whiting Fillets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5619. Sample No. 49919-E.)**

Examination showed the presence of decomposed fish in this product.

On September 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 79 boxes, each containing 10 pounds, of whiting fillets at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 2, 1941, by the Booth Fisheries Corporation from Gloucester, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On October 20, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

#### CANNED FISH

**2207. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 96, 67, and 25 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 4329. Sample Nos. 60728-E, 60729-E, 60730-E.)**

Examination of this product showed the presence of decomposed salmon.

On April 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against a total of 183 cases of canned salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 10, 1941, from Oakland, Calif., by the Alaska Packers Association of San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Cans) "North View Brand Alaska Red Salmon." The remaining portion was unlabeled.

On July 8, 1941, Morris Muskatel & Sons, Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**2208. Adulteration and misbranding of canned salmon. U. S. v. 59 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3763. Sample No. 35699-E.)**

This product was found to be in part decomposed. It was also falsely labeled as to the name of the packer.

On February 5, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 59 cases of canned salmon at Columbus, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 4, 1940, by the E. H. Hamlin Co. from Seattle, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: (Cans) "Criterion Brand Pink Alaska Salmon \* \* \* Packed by Kadiak Fisheries Co.,

Kadiak and Shearwater Alaska"; or (cases) "Packed by Kadiak Fisheries Company, Seattle U. S. A."

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

It was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling was false and misleading.

On April 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2209. Adulteration and misbranding of canned tuna fish. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Canned Tuna Fish. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 3187. Sample No. 34487-E.)**

This product was yellow-fin or some similar species of tuna and not albacore or white meat as its label indicated.

On October 15, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 5 cases of canned tuna fish at Highland Park, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 29, 1940, by the Martel Food Corporation; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: (Cans) "Martel Brand \* \* \* White Meat Fancy Deluxe Tuna Fish \* \* \* Albacore. Adolph Goldmark & Sons Corp. Distributors, New York, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance, light meat tuna, had been substituted wholly or in part for white meat tuna or albacore, which it purported to be.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "White Meat Fancy Deluxe Tuna Fish \* \* \* Albacore" was false and misleading since the article was not albacore or white meat tuna. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was offered for sale under the name of another food.

On June 27, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution.

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

### FRESH BLUEBERRIES

**Nos. 2210 to 2221** report the seizure and disposition of fresh blueberries that were infested with maggots.

**2210. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 30 Crates and 7 Crates of Blueberries. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5209, 5210. Sample Nos. 69669-E, 69671-E.)**

On July 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed libels against 37 crates of blueberries at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 17, 1941, by Altmore Bros. from Albrightsville, Pa.; 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: "Selected Pocono Mountain Blueberries."

On September 5, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2211. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 29 Crates and 9 Crates of Blueberries. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5697, 5698. Sample Nos. 69614-E, 69615-E.)**

On August 18, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against 38 crates, each containing approximately 12 pints, of blueberries at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 13, 1941, by D. E. Ballard from Hammonton, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed vegetable substance. The article was labeled in part: "Indiantown Blueberries."

On September 9, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2212. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 3 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5696. Sample No. 69612-E.)**

On August 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 3 crates, each containing approximately 36 pints, of blueberries at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or