

On October 28, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 112 bags of flour at Clarksdale, Miss.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 24, 1938, by the Larabee Flour Mills from Clinton, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Aetna's Best Patent Flour * * * Manufactured by The Aetna Mills Wellington, Kansas."

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

On January 26, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30484. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. 413 Boxes of Perch (and 3 other seizure actions against a similar product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 44948, 44956, 45072, 45085. Sample Nos. 31792-D, 42669-D, 43114-D, 43116-D, 43121-D.)

This product was infested with parasitic worms.

Between March 6 and 23, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Western District of New York and the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 21 boxes of frozen redfish fillets and 713 boxes of frozen fish fillets in various lots at Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about October 27, 1938, to on or about March 13, 1939, by F. J. O'Hara & Son, Inc., from Boston, 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 filthy animal substance.

On April 4 and 17, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30485. Adulteration of sea bass. U. S. v. 8,610 Pounds of Sea Bass. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 45120, 45121. Sample Nos. 20658-D, 20659-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 whole or in part decomposed.

On March 29, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8,610 pounds of sea bass at Los Angeles, Calif.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 18, 1939, by H. Reeves from Nogales, Ariz.; 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 April 19, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30486. Adulteration and misbranding of molasses. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Molasses. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution or destroyed. (F. & D. No. 44428. Sample No. 34523-D.)

This product was labeled to indicate that it was molasses; whereas it was a mixture of molasses, corn sirup, and refiners' sirup.

On December 14, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of molasses at Ahoskie, N. C.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 19, 1938, by Imperial Coffee Co. from Richmond, Va.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Monogram * * * Molasses * * * This is a delicious blend of Imported Molasses, Corn Syrup and Sugar Refiners Syrup."

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, "Lascco 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