

on or about June 6, 1939, by St. Mary Seafood Co. from Morgan City, La.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On July 5, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30829. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 99 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. No. 45544. Sample No. 55610-D.)

This product contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On or about June 14, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 99 tubs of butter at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 1, 1939, by Buffalo Community Creamery from Buffalo, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product which contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by act of March 4, 1923.

On June 15, 1939, Buffalo Community Creamery, 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 reworked to the legal standard.

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

30830. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 47 Pound Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45506. Sample No. 62444-D.)

This product contained evidence of the presence of filth.

On June 16, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 47 pounds of crab meat at Washington, D. C.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 13, 1939, by Geo. Martin Sea Food Co. from Harvey, La.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted of a filthy animal substance.

On July 11, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30831. Adulteration and misbranding of feeds. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Draco Flour Middlings and 70 Sacks of Farmso Red Dog. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41775. Sample Nos. 4925-D, 4926-D.)

Other substances had been substituted in whole or in part for each of these products.

On February 18, 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 470 sacks of feeds at Worcester, Mass.; alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 7 and December 21, 1937, from Baltimore, Md., by P. Fred'k Obrecht & Son; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Draco Flour Middlings * * * Ingredients Wheat Middlings-Feed Flour Dried Grains Corporation Baltimore, Md."; and "Farmso Red Dog * * * Manufactured by Farmers Service Bureau Baltimore, Md."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that a mixture of wheat products and cassava meal had been substituted in whole or in part for flour middlings, and in that a mixture of wheat flour and tissues, rye flour and tissues, and cassava meal had been substituted in whole or in part for red dog, a wheat byproduct.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement "Flour Middlings" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied

to an article which, in addition to wheat products, contained a considerable amount of cassava meal; and in that the statement "Red Dog" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to an article which, in addition to wheat flour and tissues, contained considerable amounts of rye flour and tissues, and cassava meal, since "Red Dog" means a wheat byproduct and not a byproduct of other grains. The articles were alleged to be misbranded further in that they were offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles.

On January 30, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

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

30832. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. 20,000 Pounds of H & G Whiting (and 3 other seizure actions against similar products). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 44982, 45024, 45187, 45188, 45425. Sample Nos. 37374-D, 43509-D, 43510-D, 53506-D, 57805-D.)

These products had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages. At the time of examination they were found to be in part decomposed.

On various dates between March 8 and April 13, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Missouri, District of Nebraska, Western District of Washington, and the Southern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 20,000 pounds of whiting at St. Louis, Mo., 1,312 boxes of whiting at Grand Island, Nebr., 68 cases of haddock fillets and 57 cases of skinless fillets at Seattle, Wash., and 261 cases of pollack fillets at Los Angeles, Calif. The libels alleged that the lots at Seattle, Wash., had been shipped from Gloucester, Mass., to San Francisco, Calif., on or about November 22, 1937, and August 20, 1938, by the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Ltd., and had been reshipped to Seattle on or about April 5, 1939, by the Merchants Ice & Cold Storage Co.; that the remaining lots had been shipped by the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Ltd., from Gloucester, Mass., to the point where seized within the period from on or about January 4, 1938, to on or about February 27, 1939, and that the article was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Certain lots were labeled in part: "H & G Whiting," "Gorton's Fresh Frosted Fillets Haddock," "Gorton's Fancy Skinless Fillets," and "Clipper Brand Skinless Pollock Fillets."

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

On March 30, and June 7, 12, and 26, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

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

30833. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 33 Tubs and 19 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for denaturing or reworking. (F. & D. Nos. 44755, 44817. Sample Nos. 54112-D, 54113-D.)

This product contained less than 80 percent of milk fat; a portion also contained added mineral oil.

On January 11 and 13, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 52 tubs of butter at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 27 and September 23, 1938, by Salt City Creamery from Hutchinson, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Both lots were alleged to be adulterated in that a product which contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent milk fat as provided by act of March 4, 1923. One lot was alleged to be adulterated further in that mineral oil had been substituted in part for butterfat.

On March 2, 1939, Salt City Creamery, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and the cases having been consolidated, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be denatured or reworked as required. The butter that was low in milk fat and not otherwise adulterated was reworked to the legal