about October 22, 1939, by Sam Severtson, from Washington Harbor, Isle Royale, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On December 27, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

231. Adulteration of tullibees. U. S. v. 2 Boxes of Tullibees. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 748. Sample No. 46815-D.)

On October 16, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against two boxes of tullibees at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 10, 1939, by Wilfred Saurdiff from Warroad, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On November 3, 1939, the claimant having consented, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

232. Adulteration of tullibees. U. S. v. 124 Boxes and 41 Boxes of Tullibees. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured and relabeled. (F. D. C. Nos. 317, 318. Sample Nos. 48398-D, 48399-D.)

On July 28, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed libels against 165 boxes of tullibees at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 21 and August 2, 1938, by Keystone Fisheries, Ltd., from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 24, 1939, the Minnesota Refrigerating Co., Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered ordering release of the product under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled and denatured so that it could not be used for human food.

233. Adulteration of tullibees. U. S. v. 6 Boxes of Tullibees. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 302. Sample No. 55269-D.)

On July 19, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against six boxes of tullibees at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by R. Brewster from Warroad, Minn., on or about July 12, 1939; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

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

234. Misbranding of fresh oysters. U. S. v. 4 Barrels and 3 Barrels of Fresh Oysters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1061. Sample Nos. 76877-D, 76878-D.)

This product was short of the declared volume.

On November 22, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 7 barrels, containing 920 pint cans of oysters, at Altoona, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 18, 1939, by Carol Dryden & Co. from Crisfield, Md.; and charging that it was misbranded.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement "One Pint Net" was false and misleading when applied to an article that was short volume; and in that it was in package form and its label did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

On December 20, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

235. Adulteration of fresh oysters. U. S. v. 140 Pint Cans of Fresh Oysters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1068. Sample No. 78882-D.)

This product contained added water.

On November 22, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 140 pint cans of fresh oysters at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 18 and 20, 1939, by W. E. Riggin & Co. from Crisfield, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance, water, had been substituted wholly or in part therefor and had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight, reduce its quality or strength, or make it appear better or of greater value than it was.