2204. Adulteration of haddock fillets. U. S. v. 100 Boxes of Small Haddock. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5688. 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 188 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.,