

that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 30, 1939, by Kelley-Clarke Co. from Seattle, Wash.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Red-D Brand * * * Packed For Rival Foods, Inc. Cambridge, Mass."

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement on the label, "Red-D Brand Natural Red Color and Oil Salmon," was false and misleading because of the great prominence given to the words "Red" and "Salmon," and in that, because of the use of the term "Natural Red Color and Oil," the labeling implied that the article was red salmon; whereas it was in fact coho salmon.

On March 21, 1940, Rival Foods, Inc., Cambridge, 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 labels be obliterated or destroyed and that new labels describing the true nature of the product be affixed to the cans.

SHRIMP

Nos. 586 to 595 report the seizure and disposition of frozen shrimp that was in interstate commerce at the time of examination and was found to be in whole or in part decomposed at that time.

586. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 116 Bags of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1578. Sample No. 86473-D.)

On March 7, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 116 bags, each containing 10 pounds, of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 26, 1939, by E. O. Wentworth from Baltimore, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On April 4, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

587. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 22 Barrels and 18 Cartons of Frozen Shrimp. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 1962, 1963. Sample Nos. 15100-E, 15101-E.)

On May 14, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed libels against 22 barrels, each containing approximately 125 pounds, and 18 cartons each containing 10 pounds, of frozen shrimp at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 26, 1938, by Two Brothers Fish Market from Ingleside, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On June 10, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

588. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 810 Pounds and 330 Pounds of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1540. Sample Nos. 86118-D, 86119-D.)

On February 29, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 1,140 pounds of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 26 to on or about September 12, 1939, by various shippers from Berwick and Morgan City, La.; Southport, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; and Apalachicola, Fla. The shipments had been made by J. R. Hardy, Jr., from Berwick and Morgan City, La.; Colonial Shrimp Co. from Southport, N. C.; A. A. Fagan from Port Royal, S. C.; and Rice Bros. Packing Co. from Apalachicola, Fla.

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

On March 15, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

589. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 262 Pans of Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1871. Sample No. 10153-E.)

On April 25, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 262 pans, each containing 10 pounds, of shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 15, 1940, by the American Fish Co. from Boston,

Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On May 15, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

590. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 80 Bags of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1514. Sample No. 86113-D.)

On February 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 80 bags of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 27, 1939, by Carteret Fish Co. from Beaufort, N. C.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On March 19, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

591. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 19 Bags of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1635. Sample No. 10388-E.)

On March 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 19 bags of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1939, by Piner Fleet Fish Co. from Southport, N. C.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On April 10, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

592. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 49 Bags of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1619. Sample No. 10382-E.)

On March 14, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 49 bags, each containing 10 pounds, of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 17, 1939, by L. G. Ambos from Thunderbolt, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On April 4, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

593. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 250 Bags of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1600. Sample No. 86474-D.)

On March 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 250 bags, each containing 10 pounds, of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 10, 1939, by the Independent Shrimp Co. from Charleston, S. C.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On April 4, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

594. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 8 Barrels of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1664. Sample No. 10387-E.)

On March 20, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against eight barrels of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in part on or about August 18, 1937, by Ramos Bros. from Thunderbolt, Ga., and in part on or about August 20, 1937, by Atlantic Shrimp Co., from Brunswick, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On April 9, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.