

alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 29 and October 1, 1941, by Sam Lewis from Brunswick, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On February 16, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3068. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 2 Cases and 4 Cases of Frozen Shrimp. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6840. Sample Nos. 86408-E, 86412-E.)

On February 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 6 cases of frozen headless shrimp at Chicago, Ill., alleging the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 3 and 21, 1941, by Star Fish & Oyster Co. from Mobile, Ala.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On May 28, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3069. Adulteration of frozen haddock. U. S. v. 1,652 Boxes of Frozen Haddock. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for separation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 6102. Sample No. 37581-E.)

On October 30, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 1,652 15-pound boxes of frozen haddock at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 17, 1941, by Stern Fish Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Frozen Haddock Fillets * * * Packed by Flag Fish Co."

On December 1, 1941, Stern Fish Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for separation of the good fish from the bad and the destruction of the latter under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration, or disposition in such manner that it could not be used for food.

3070. Adulteration of frozen herring. U. S. v. 27 Boxes of Frozen Herring. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6519. Sample No. 54532-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained parasitic worms.

On December 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 27 158-pound boxes of frozen herring at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 6, 1941, by F. T. James from Toronto, Canada; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Product of Canada * * * Lake Herring."

On February 16, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3071. Adulteration of frozen whiting. U. S. v. 200 Boxes of Frosted Whiting. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6190. Sample Nos. 81308-E, 81312-E.)

On November 12, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 200 boxes of fish at Pueblo, Colo., that had been consigned by O'Donnell-Usen Fisheries, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 29, 1941, from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Frosted H & G Whiting."

On January 7, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3072. Adulteration of frozen whiting. U. S. v. 1,646 Boxes, 3,104 Pounds, and 1,896 Pounds of Frozen Whiting. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5212, 5970, 5971. Sample Nos. 65092-E, 65094-E, 67293-E.)

Examination of this product disclosed the presence of decomposed fish.

On July 25 and October 4, 1941, the United States attorneys for the District of Colorado and the Southern District of Iowa filed libels against 1,646 boxes