

state commerce on or about February 11, 1941, by Rush Fish Co. from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Sprayblown Fresh Cod Fillets Tenderloins of the Sea."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance, cusk, had been substituted wholly or in part for cod, which it purported to be. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Cod Fillets" was false and misleading, since it was incorrect; and in that it was offered for sale under the name of another food.

On April 7, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

**1582. Adulteration of frozen whiting. U. S. v. 825 Boxes and 75 Boxes of Whiting. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3327, 3348. Sample Nos. 27474-E, 31864-E.)**

Examination of this product showed the presence of decomposed fish.

On October 31 and November 15, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Ohio and the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against 825 boxes of butterfly whiting at Cincinnati and Norwood, Ohio, and 75 boxes of H. and G. whiting at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about September 23 and 29, 1940, by Gloucester Seafoods Corporation from Gloucester, Mass.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed substances.

On December 10, 1940, and January 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**1583. Adulteration of frozen salmon. U. S. v. 200,000 Pounds of Frozen Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 3483. Sample No. 55208-E.)**

This product was in part putrid and decomposed.

On December 6, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 200,000 pounds of salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about September 10 to on or about September 12, 1940, by the Portland Fish Co. from Celilo, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a putrid or decomposed substance.

On December 9, 1940, the Washington Fish & Oyster Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the portion fit for human consumption be segregated from the unfit and that both be disposed of in compliance with the law.

#### SHELLFISH

**1584. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. Ray M. Canaan (Ray Canaan Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and 60 days in jail. Sentence suspended and defendant placed on probation for 12 months. (F. D. C. No. 2124. Sample Nos. 9570-E, 9571-E.)**

This product contained evidence of the presence of filth.

On February 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed an information against Ray M. Canaan, trading as Ray Canaan Co. at Biloxi, Miss., alleging shipment on or about May 21, 1940, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Maryland of quantities of crab meat that was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared and packed under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On February 17, 1941, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$10 and a sentence of 60 days, but suspended both and placed the defendant on probation for 12 months.

**1585. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. Steve Pavich (East End Fish & Oyster Co.). Plea of guilty. Sentence of \$10 fine and 60 days in jail. Both suspended and defendant placed on probation for 12 months. (F. D. C. No. 2859. Sample No. 9982-E.)**

This product contained evidence of the presence of filth.

On February 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed an information against Steve Pavich, trading as the East End

Fish & Oyster Co. at Biloxi, Miss., alleging shipment on or about June 10, 1940, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Maryland of a quantity of crab meat that was adulterated in that it consisted in whole and in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On February 17, 1941, a plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$10 and sentenced the defendant to 60 days in jail. Both fine and imprisonment were suspended and the defendant was placed on probation for 12 months.

**1586. Adulteration and misbranding of shrimp and crab meat cocktails. U. S. v. 12 Cases of Shrimp Cocktail and 15 Cases of Crab Meat Cocktail. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3488. Sample Nos. 52434-E to 52437-E, incl.)**

These products had been shipped in interstate commerce and were in interstate commerce at the time of examination at which time both were found to be off color, the shrimp being greenish brown and the crab meat dark brown. Both were also short of the declared weight.

On or about December 30, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Montana filed a libel against 12 cases of shrimp cocktail and 15 cases of crab meat cocktail at Missoula, Mont., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 13 and December 7, 1937, by the Commodore Seafoods Co. from Olympia, Wash.; and charging that they were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Commodore Individual Shrimp Cocktail [or "Crab meat Cocktail"]."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they were unfit for food.

They were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "3 Fluid Oz. or More," appearing on the jars, was false and misleading, since it was incorrect; and in that they were in package form and did not bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

On January 31, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

Nos. 1587 to 1598, inclusive, report the seizure and disposition of frozen shrimp which was in whole or in part decomposed.

**1587. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 214 Bags and 112 Bags of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3741, 3786. Sample Nos. 34257-E, 34258-E.)**

On February 4 and 10, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against 326 bags of shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 27 and September 7, 1940, by Louis 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 February 19 and March 10, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1588. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 22 Bags of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3863. Sample No. 56069-E.)**

On February 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 22 bags of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 24, 1940, from Brunswick, Ga., by Paul Moriera, Frank Cross, V. Ribiero, and Union Shrimp Co.; and from Thunderbolt, Ga., by Louis G. Ambos; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On March 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1589. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 31 Boxes of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3946. Sample No. 56347-E.)**

On March 10, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 31 boxes, each containing two 28-pound slabs, of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 8, 1940, by the Atlantic Fish Co. from Philadelphia, Pa., and by the Union 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 March 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.