into the State of Maryland of a quantity of crab meat that was adulterated (1) in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence therein of fecal pollution, (2) in that it consisted in part of a decomposed substance, and (3) in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On May 14, 1943, a plea of guilty having been entered by the defendant, the court ordered the imposition of sentence suspended for a period of 5 years upon payment of a fine of $150.

4792. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 6 Cases of Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9187. Sample No. 1352–F.)

On January 14, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 6 cases containing approximately 586 pounds of shrimp at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 4, 1942, by J. R. Steed & Sons from Lake Charles, La.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On February 8, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4793. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 296 Cakes and 30 Bags of Frozen Shrimp. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 9202, 9374. Sample Nos. 19152–F, 33601–F.)

On January 15 and February 15, 1943, the United States attorneys for the Western and Southern Districts of New York filed libels against 296 10-pound cakes of frozen shrimp at Buffalo, N. Y., and 30 10-pound bags of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 22 and 30, 1942, by the Liberty Fish Co. from Beaufort, S. C.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On February 18 and March 4, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4794. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 14 Boxes of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9486. Sample Nos. 37205–F, 37206–F.)

On or about March 5, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 14 20-pound tin boxes of frozen shrimp at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 19 and September 14, 1942, by J. R. Hardee, Jr., from Berwick, La.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On April 7, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4795. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 50 Bags of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9359. Sample No. 19155–F.)

On February 13, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 50 10-pound bags of frozen shrimp at New York City, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 11, 1942, by the Roland Fish Co. from Mayport, Fla.; 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: "Fresh Frozen Shrimp."

On March 4, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4796. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 9 Bags of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9343. Sample Nos. 19146–F, 19150–F.)

On February 11, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 9 bags, each containing 10 pounds, of frozen shrimp at New York City, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 10, 1942, by the Ed Martin Sea Food Co. from Westwego, La.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On March 5, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.