On May 26, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5195. Adulteration of raw headless shrimp. U. S. v. 4 Barrels of Raw Headless Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9792. Sample No. 8733-F.)

This product consisted of decomposed shrimp.

On April 14, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 4 barrels containing a total of 500 pounds of raw headless shrimp at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 6, 1943, by Joe Grasso & Son from Galveston, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On June 14, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5196. Adulteration of raw headless shrimp. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9880. Sample No. 28829-F.)

On April 28, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 2 100-pound barrels of raw headless shrimp at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 7 and 8, 1943, by the Wallace M. Quinn Co. from Apalachicola, Fla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On May 24, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5197. Adulteration of raw headless shrimp. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9940. Sample No. 35128-F.)

On May 12, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 1 barrel containing 125 pounds of raw headless shrimp at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 4, 1943, by Reuther's Sea Food Co. from New Orleans, La.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On May 17, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

FLAVORS, SPICES, AND SPICE INGREDIENTS

5198. Adulteration of chili pepper. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Chili Pepper. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9722. Sample No. 14641-F.)

On March 27, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 2 230-pound barrels of chili pepper at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 1, 1943, from Los Angeles, Calif., in a pool car for J. A. Knapp of Garden Grove, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of filthy substances, rodent hair fragments, and fragments resembling rodent hairs, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Pioneer's Challenge Brand Chili Pepper Mexican Type."

On April 30, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5199. Adulteration of chili pods. U. S. v. 20,100 Pounds of Dried Chili Pods. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be segregated and brought into conformity with the law. (F. D. C. No. 9090. Sample No. 14704-F.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of moldy peppers.

On December 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 20,100 pounds of dried chili pods at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 17, 1942, by Sixto Duarte from Las Cruces, N. Mex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On January 12, 1943, the First National Bank of Las Cruces, N. Mex., and S. Duarte & Co., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and