

with the exception of 50 cases, was labeled: (Can) "Miss-Lou Brand * * * Shrimp Packed by C. B. Foster Packing Co., Inc., Biloxi, Miss." The product in the said 50 cases was labeled: (Can) "Omeca Brand Wet Shrimp."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On April 23, 1934, the C. B. Foster Packing Co., Inc., Biloxi, Miss., and the Wille-Dahl Co., Inc., Syracuse, N.Y., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimants upon payment of costs and the filing of bonds totaling \$2,500, conditioned that the decomposed portions be separated from the portions fit for human consumption. On April 26, 1934, decrees were entered ordering that the rejected portions be delivered to the Bureau of Fisheries for use as fish food.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22211. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 600 Cases, et al., of Canned Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. nos. 31175 to 31182, incl. Sample no. 49903-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On September 28, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2,253 cases of canned shrimp, in various lots at Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Olean, Jamestown, and Rochester, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 1, 1933, by the De Jean Packing Co., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "My-T-Good Brand Shrimp * * * Packed by De Jean Packing Co., Biloxi, Miss."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On April 11, 1934, the De Jean Packing Co. having appeared as claimant for the property and the cases having been consolidated into one cause of action, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$4,000, conditioned that only those portions which were free from decomposition might be sold for human consumption.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22212. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 225 Cartons and 38 Cartons of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31208. Sample nos. 48992-A, 48994-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 4, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 263 cartons of canned shrimp at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 22, 1933, by Gulf Foods, Inc., from Biloxi, Miss., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Gulf Baby Brand Shrimp Dry Pack * * * Packed by Gulf Foods, Inc., Biloxi, Miss." The remainder were labeled in part: "Honey Island Brand * * * Shrimp Packed by Garner Packing Co., Inc., Gulfport, Miss."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On April 19, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22213. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 750 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 31241. Sample no. 44485-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 13, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 750 cases of canned shrimp at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 16, 1933, by the C. B. Foster Packing Co., Inc., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Miss-Lou Brand Dry Pack Shrimp * * * Packed by C. B. Foster Packing Co., Inc., Biloxi, Miss."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On April 17, 1934, the C. B. Foster Packing Co., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,500, conditioned that it should not be disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, and it was further ordered that claimant pay costs of the proceedings.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22214. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 817 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 31272. Sample no. 41149-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 25, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 817 cases of canned shrimp at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 29, 1933, by the Dorgan McPhillips Packing Corporation, from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Gulf Kist Brand Shrimp * * * Packed by Dorgan McPhillips Packing Corp. Mobile, Ala."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On April 23, 1934, the Dorgan McPhillips Packing Corporation, the sole intervener, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22215. Adulteration of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 978 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. & D. no. 31296. Sample no. 46768-A.)

Sample cans of tomatoes taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain insect larvae.

On October 30, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 978 cases of canned tomatoes at Lake Charles, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 25, 1933, by A. W. Sisk & Son, of Preston, Md., from Baltimore, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Hinton's Brand Hand Packed Tomatoes * * * Packed by I. D. Hinton & Son, Brown's Store, Va."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On April 6, 1934, Ira D. Hinton & Son, Brown's Store, Va., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that the unfit portion be segregated and destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22216. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 250 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to fish hatcheries for use as fish food. (F. & D. no. 31299. Sample no. 51331-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 31, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the