

23328. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33633. Sample no. 6173-B.)

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

On October 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of canned shrimp at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 15, 1934, by the Nassau Packing Co., from Jacksonville, Fla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "St. Johns Brand Fresh Shrimp Dry Pack * * * The Nassau Sound Packing Co., Nassauville, Fla."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On October 27, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

23329. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 16 Cases of Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33638. Sample no. 19710-B.)

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

On October 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 96 cases of canned shrimp at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned August 25, 1934, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Dorgan-McPhillips Packing Corp., from Biloxi, Miss., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "White Villa Fancy Shrimp * * * White Villa Grocers Co., Inc., [or "The Cincinnati Wholesale Grocery Co.,"] Distributors Cincinnati, Ohio, Dayton, Ohio."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 27, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

23330. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 47 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33640. Sample no. 17056-B.)

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

On October 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 47 cases of canned shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 20, 1934, by the Atlantic Sea Food Packers, Darien, Ga., from Brunswick, Ga., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "'Au Gourmet' Brand Large Fancy Wet Shrimp * * * Meyer & Lange New York, Distributors."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On October 30, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

23331. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 3 Cans of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33670. Sample no. 4886-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain parts of insects, animal hairs, maggots, paper, mold, and other filth.

On September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district