

in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 300 cases of canned shrimp at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about October 2, 1934, in part on or about October 2, 1934, and in part on or about October 9, 1934, by James A. Smith & Co., from Fernandina, Fla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Smith's Ocean Bloom Brand Shrimp * * * Packed by Jas. A. Smith Shrimp Fisheries Fernandina, Fla." The remainder was labeled: "Asco Brand Fancy Shrimp."

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

On January 25, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24271. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 200 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34299. Sample no. 17918-B.)

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

On November 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 cases of canned shrimp at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article has been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 29, 1934, by Jas. A. Smith & Co., from Fernandina, Fla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Smith's Ocean Bloom Brand Shrimp Packed by Jas. A. Smith Shrimp Fisheries Fernandina, Florida."

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

On January 25, 1935, 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.*

24272. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 5 Cases, et al., of Canned Shrimp. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33695, 34109, 34300, 34580. Sample nos. 6229-B, 6396-B, 17928-B, 22158-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 cases of canned shrimp at Valdosta, Ga. On October 18 and November 7, 1934, libels were filed against 32 cases of canned shrimp at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and on December 22, 1934, a libel was filed against 9 cases of canned shrimp at Spartanburg, S. C. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of August 6, 1934, and September 23, 1934, by the Nassau Packing Co., from Jacksonville, Fla., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Florida Chief Brand Nassau Shrimp * * * Packed by The Nassau Packing Co. S. S. Goffin Jacksonville, Fla." The remainder was labeled: "St Johns Brand Fresh Shrimp * * * The Nassau Sound Packing Co. Nassauville, Fla."

The libels charged that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On January 11, February 20, February 23, and April 13, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24273. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 48 Cases and 49 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34302, 34303. Sample nos. 14012-B, 14015-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.