

On or about November 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 97 cases of canned shrimp at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 14 and October 16, 1934, by the St. Marys Canning Co., from Kingsland, Ga., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Taylor Brand Shrimp \* \* \* Packed by St. Marys Canning Co. St. Marys, Georgia."

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

On December 18, 1934, 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.*

**24274. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 199 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of decomposed portion.** (F. & D. no. 34304. Sample no. 14277-B.)

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

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 199 cases of canned shrimp at Portland, Maine, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1934, by the Southern Shell Fish Co., Inc., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Ready to Eat Brand Shrimp \* \* \* Packed by Southern Shell Fish Co., Inc. Harvey, La., U. S. A."

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

On January 28, 1935, the Southern Shell Fish Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the decomposed portion be separated therefrom and destroyed.

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

**24275. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 995 Cartons of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 34344. Sample no. 17572-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned tomato puree which was found to contain excessive mold.

On November 13, 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 995 cartons, each containing 6 unlabeled cans of tomato puree, at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 5, 1934, by the Kemp Food Corporation, from Greenfield, Ind. (manufacturer, Greenfield Packing Co., Greenfield, Ind.), and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On January 19, 1935, no claimant appearing, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

**24276. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 400 Cans, et al., of Salad Oil. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. nos. 34233, 34373. Sample nos. 17093-A, 17112-B.)

These cases involved a product consisting of domestic cottonseed oil, which was labeled to convey the impression that it was imported olive oil.

On November 1 and November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,020 cans of salad oil, in part at Elizabeth, N. J., and in part at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July