

30171. Adulteration of shrimp. U. S. v. 352 Cases of Fresh Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. & D. No. 44663. Sample No. 20592-D.)

This product, which had been imported, at the time of examination was found to be in part decomposed.

On December 28, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 352 cases of shrimp at Los Angeles, Calif.; alleging that the article had been shipped from Navojoa, Sonora, Mex., through Nogales, Ariz., by Speciedad Cooperative De Pescadonas, on or about December 23, 1938; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Fresh Shrimp Product of Mexico."

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

On December 30, 1938, the Pacific Food Products Co., Los Angeles, Calif., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the good be separated from the bad and the latter destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30172. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 22 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44492. Sample No. 46027-D.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On or about November 10, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 bushels of apples at Terre Haute, Ind.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 1, 1938, from Benton Harbor, Mich., by the Terre Haute Commission Co. to itself at Terre Haute, Ind.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Olaf Olson South Haven, Mich Golden Del."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On January 9, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30173. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 23 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44600. Sample No. 50219-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages at the time of examination, was found to contain insects and insect fragments.

On December 28, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 bags of flour at Gadsden, Ala.; alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about April 21 and in part on or about August 13, 1938, from Hopkinsville, Ky., by the Acme Mills; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Cardinal Flour Fancy Patent."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On February 1, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30174. Adulteration of shrimp. U. S. v. 16 Cases and 3 Cases of Frozen Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44669. Sample No. 27474-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages at the time of examination, was found to be in whole or in part decomposed.

On January 13, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court

a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 cases of frozen shrimp at Denver, Colo., consigned by Mid-Central Fish Co.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 18, 1938, from Kansas City, Mo.; 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 and putrid animal substance.

On January 23, 1939, the Mid-Central Fish Co. having signed an authorization for taking final decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30175. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 12 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44040. Sample No. 35655-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages at the time of examination, was found to be insect-infested.

On September 30, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 cartons of candy at Boston, Mass.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 25, 1937, by D. Goldenberg, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On February 13, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30176. Misbranding of peanut butter. U. S. v. John D. Johnston, Jr. (J. D. Johnston, Jr. Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 42604. Sample Nos. 16374-D, 16376-D, 24418-D, 24419-D, 29036-D.)

This product was short of the declared weight.

On January 25, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against John D. Johnston, Jr., trading as J. D. Johnston, Jr. Co., Brundidge, Ala., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, within the period from on or about March 4, 1938, to on or about April 7, 1938, from the State of Alabama into the States of Louisiana, Tennessee, and Georgia of quantities of peanut butter that was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Jars) "Johnston's * * * Peanut Butter * * * Packed by J. D. Johnston Jr. Co. Inc."; or "Harvest Moon * * * Packed For Harvest Products Co. Atlanta, Georgia."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "32 Oz. [or "8 Oz." or "16 Oz."] Net Wt. When Packed," and "Contents 16 Oz.," borne on the jars, and "8 Oz. and "16 Oz.," borne on certain of the cases, were false and misleading and were borne on said jars and cases so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the jars contained less than the amounts stated. Misbranding was alleged further in that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages.

On February 10, 1939, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30177. Adulteration of canned shad. U. S. v. 81 Cases and 123 Cases of Shad. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond conditioned that unfit portion be destroyed. (F. & D. Nos. 44583, 44593. Sample Nos. 30400-D, 42086-D.)

This product was in part decomposed.

On December 27, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 204 cases of canned shad in part at Norristown, Pa., and in part at Philadelphia, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 19, 1938, by F. E. Booth Co., Inc., from Oakland, Calif.; and charging adulteration