24612. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 5 Boxes of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation. (F. & D. no. 35280. Sample no. 14079–B.)

This case involved frozen shrimp which was in whole or in part decomposed.

On March 19, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five boxes of frozen shrimp at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article was in possession of the Terminal Refrigerating & Warehousing Corporation, Washington, D. C., and was being offered for sale in the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "1310 H. F. Lewis & Sons Hampton, Va." A portion of the article was labeled: "1310 Delmar Lewis, Marshallburg, N. C." The remainder of the article was marked "1310."

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

On April 12, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be disposed of by the United States marshal in such manner as would not violate the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24613. Adulteration of bulk tea. U. S. v. 18,000 Chests and Bags of Bulk Tea. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. & D. no. 35283. Sample no. 21644–B.)

This case involved a lot of imported tea which had been damaged by fire and water and the containers of which were matted with mold.

On March 22, 1935, 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 18,000 chests and bags of bulk tea at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been imported by the Carter Macy Tea & Coffee Co., and Mitsui & Co., both of New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that valuable constituents had been wholly or in part abstracted because of water damage; in that it contained an added deleterious ingredient, namely, harbor water used in extinguishing the fire, which might have rendered it injurious to health; and in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On April 11, 1935, the Carter Macy Tea & Coffee Co., Inc., Mitsui & Co., and the Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co., claimants, 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 unfit portion be segregated and destroyed or denatured.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24614. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 3 Boxes of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation. (F. & D. no. 35288. Sample no. 36012–B.)

This case involved frozen shrimp which was wholly or in part decomposed.

On March 20, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three boxes, each containing 100 pounds of frozen shrimp, at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 13 and March 14, 1935, by the Ballard Fish & Oyster Co., Inc., from Norfolk, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From Ballard Fish & Oyster Co. Inc. * * * Norfolk, Va."

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

On April 12, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be disposed of by the United States marshal in such manner as would not violate the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*