

part of domestic cottonseed oil, and for the further reason 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 package, since the quantity stated was not correct.

On February 21, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to a relief agency.

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

22114. Adulteration of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 795 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31604, 31631. Sample no. 46769-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned tomatoes which were found to contain insect larvae.

On November 25, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 795 cases of canned tomatoes in part at Houston, Tex., and in part at College Station, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 14, 1933, by A. W. Sisk & Son, from Baltimore, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Red-Glo Brand Tomatoes * * * Albert W. Sisk & Son, Distributors, Preston, Md."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained insect larvae.

On March 19, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

22115. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 428 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. no. 31634. Sample no. 51808-A.)

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

On November 27, 1933, 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 428 cases of canned shrimp at New York, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 11, 1933, by L. P. Maggioni & Co., from Savannah, Ga., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Mermaid Brand Shrimp * * * Packed by L. P. Maggioni & Co., * * * Savannah, Ga."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On March 9, 1934, L. P. Maggioni & Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be examined under the supervision of this Department and the decomposed portion destroyed.

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

22116. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 9 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to charitable institution. (F. & D. no. 31651. Sample no. 51902-A.)

This case involved a shipment of butter which contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On November 9, 1933, 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 nine tubs of butter at New York, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 21, 1933, by the Nebraska Cooperative Creamery, Inc., from Omaha, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for