

**30348. Adulteration of shrimp. U. S. v. 46 Boxes of Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45084. Sample No. 20622-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 part decomposed.

On February 10, 1939, 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 46 boxes of shrimp at Wilmington, Calif.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 8, 1939, by Victor B. Estrella from Nogales, Ariz.; 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 decomposed animal substance.

On March 7, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**30349. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 14 Cartons of Brazil Nuts in Caramel. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43420. Sample No. 38027-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 or about September 2, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 cartons of Brazil nuts in caramel at Biloxi, Miss.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 30, 1937, by the Heidelberger Confectionery Co. from Philadelphia, Pa.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On February 23, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**30350. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 94 Sacks of Flour. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 44481. Sample No. 36113-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 December 8, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 94 sacks of flour at Stockton, Calif.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 24 and July 2, 1938, by Centennial Flour Mills from Portland, Oreg.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Centennial Bluestem Bakers Flour."

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

On January 6, 1939, Centennial Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the law.

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

**30351. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. Louis Feinstein. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 32159. Sample Nos. 24585-A, 24586-A.)**

This product had been in large part damaged by freezing, one shipment showing approximately 40 percent and the other approximately 20 percent of such injury.

On December 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Louis Feinstein, alleging shipment by said defendant on or about November 30 and December 8, 1932, from Paris, Maine, into the State of Illinois, of quantities of apples which were adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.