

595. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 12 Boxes of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1563. Sample No. 86471-D.)

On March 5, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 12 boxes, each containing 120 to 130 pounds, of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 8, 1938, by the Pacetti Fish Co. from Port Arthur, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On April 4, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

596. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 95 Tins of Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1637. Sample No. 3601-E.)

This product was in whole or in part decomposed.

On March 14, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed a libel against 95 tins of shrimp at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 29, 1940, by Riverside Packing Co., Inc., from Berwick, La.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Riverside Brand * * * Shrimp."

On March 15, 1940, Booth Fisheries Corporation, owner, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

597. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 64 Bushels of Apples. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 663. Sample No. 82229-D.)

This product contained lead spray residue.

On or about September 20, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma filed a libel against 64 bushels of apples at Shawnee, Okla., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 17, 1939, by T. H. Owens, in his own truck, from Springdale, Ark.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On September 20, 1939, the consignee having consented, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

598. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 100 Boxes and 160 Boxes of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 1796, 1797. Sample Nos. 7421-E, 7422-E.)

Examination showed that the apples in these shipments bore spray residue containing lead.

On March 28 and 29, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed libels against 260 boxes of apples at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 21 and 22, 1940, by Ira Cleveland from Yakima, Wash.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they contained a poisonous or deleterious substance. The apples in each shipment were labeled in part: "Triton * * * Apples. The Triton Company, Seattle."

On April 24 and 25, 1940, no claimant having appeared, decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

599. Adulteration of celery. U. S. v. 45 Crates of Celery. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1751. Sample No. 3821-E.)

This product bore arsenic and lead spray residue.

On April 3, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed a libel against 45 crates of celery at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 4, 1940, by the Pioneer Vegetable Exchange, Inc., from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it bore or contained added poisonous or deleterious substances, namely, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered