

4797. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 106 Bags of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9272. Sample No. 18897-F.)

On February 2, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 106 10-pound bags of frozen shrimp at New York City, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 14, 1942, by the King Shrimp Co. and Troy T. Davis from Brunswick, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On March 4, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

FLAVORS AND SPICES

4798. Adulteration and misbranding of lemon flavor. U. S. v. 80 Quarts of Lemon Flavor. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6710. Sample No. 51312-E.)

This product was represented to contain 20 percent of lemon oil whereas it contained less than 9 percent.

On January 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 80 quarts of lemon flavor at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 23, 1940, by Francis H. Leggett & Co., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a non-alcoholic lemon flavor containing less than 20 percent oil of lemon had been substituted for non-alcoholic lemon flavor containing 20 percent of oil of lemon. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "Formula Oil of Lemon (U. S. P. (by volume)) 20 Per Cent," and "This lemon flavor has four times the flavoring strength of ordinary commercial lemon extracts. One teaspoonful of this flavor is equal in strength to four teaspoonfuls of commercial extract and should be used accordingly" were false and misleading since the article contained less than 20 percent of oil of lemon.

On May 10, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4799. Adulteration of ginger. U. S. v. 73 Cases of Ginger. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9267. Sample Nos. 25133-F, 37513-F.)

On February 4, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 73 cases, each containing 48 cartons, of ground ginger at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 6, 1942, by the Frank Tea & Spice Co. from Cincinnati, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, insect fragments and rodent hairs, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Rainbo Spices Ground Ginger."

On April 9, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4800. Adulteration of bulk ginger root. U. S. v. 201 Bags of Calicut Rough Ginger. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be disposed of in compliance with the law. (F. D. C. No. 9422. Sample No. 5787-F.)

This product contained insects, insect fragments, larvae, and cast skins.

On February 23, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 201 112-pound bags of Calicut rough ginger at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 29, 1942, by the P. H. Petry Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On March 20, 1943, the David G. Evans Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.