

that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On August 12, 1940, Louis Klass doing business as Klass Produce Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the eggs be sorted to separate the fit from the unfit and that both be disposed of in compliance with the law.

1103. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 171 and 400 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 2198. Sample Nos. 12015-E, 12016-E.)

This product was in part decomposed.

On June 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 571 cans of frozen eggs at Oakland, Calif. alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 17 and 21, 1940, by Edward Aaron, Inc., from Fort Scott, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: "Fancy Gold Bond Frozen Fresh Whole Eggs."

On June 13, 1940, Edward Aaron, Inc., 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 made to comply with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1104. Adulteration of frozen whole eggs. U. S. v. 2,397 Cans of Whole Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 2399. Sample No. 12025-E.)

Examination showed the presence of putrid eggs.

On July 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 2,397 cans of frozen whole eggs at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 14, 1940, by the De Soto Creamery & Produce Co. from Fargo, N. Dak.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a putrid or decomposed substance or was otherwise unfit for food.

On July 25, 1940, the De Soto Creamery & Produce Co., 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 made to comply with the provisions of the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1105. Adulteration of frozen whole eggs. U. S. v. 408 Cans of Frozen Whole Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 2013. Sample Nos. 7552-E, 7836-E.)

Examination showed the presence of putrid and sour eggs.

On May 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 408 cans of frozen whole eggs at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 3, 1940, by the Jerpe Commission Co., Inc., from Omaha, Nebr.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained a putrid or decomposed substance and was unfit for food in that it contained putrid or sour eggs.

On June 10, 1940, the Jerpe Commission Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, 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.

1106. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 137 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond conditioned that unfit portion be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 1929. Sample No. 10156-E.)

These eggs were in part sour and decomposed.

On May 8, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 137 cans of frozen eggs at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 9 and 23, 1940, by Swift & Co. from Jersey City, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance or was otherwise unfit for food.

On June 10, 1940, Swift & Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered

released under bond conditioned that the portion found unfit for human consumption be denatured so that it could be used only for tanning or other technical purposes.

FISHERIES PRODUCTS

CRAB MEAT

Nos. 1107 to 1116, inclusive, report the seizure and disposition of crab meat which contained evidence of the presence of filth.

1107. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 70 1-Pound Cans of Crab-Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2238. Sample No. 9982-E.)

On June 13, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 70 1-pound cans of crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 10, 1940, by the East End Fish & Oyster Co. from Biloxi, Miss.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "For Chas. Carroll & Co., Baltimore Md. From East End Fish and Oyster Co. * * * Biloxi, Miss."

On July 5, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1108. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 5 Barrels of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2179. Sample Nos. 9426-E, 9427-E.)

On May 31, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against five barrels of crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 27, 1940, by the East End Fish & Oyster Co. from Ocean Springs, Miss.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: (Shipping tag on barrels) "For Chas. Carroll & Co. Baltimore, Md. * * * From East End Fish and Oyster Co."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth, or whereby it might have been rendered injurious to health.

On June 24, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1109. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 58 Cans and 46 Cans of Crab Meat (and 1 other seizure action against crab meat). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2144, 2178. Sample Nos. 9572-E, 9822-E, 9823-E.)

On May 24 and 31, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed libels against 104 cans, 1 barrel containing 105 cans, and 1 box containing 26 cans, of crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 21 and 28, 1940, by R. Fournier & Sons from Ocean Springs, Miss.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: (Shipping tag) "For E. W. Albaugh & Son [or "For J. J. McDonnell & Co."] Baltimore, Md. * * * From R. Fournier & Sons Shippers * * * Biloxi, Miss."

The article in both lots was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and one lot was alleged to be adulterated further in that it had been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth, or whereby it might have been rendered injurious to health.

On June 24, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1110. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2280. Sample No. 20059-E.)

On June 18, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 2 barrels, containing a total of 98 one-pound cans, of crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 16, 1940, by L. P. Maggioni & Co. from Savannah, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part