

delivered was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On February 11, 1942, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$25, which was remitted.

3059. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. William E. Thompson (W. E. Thompson Oyster Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25; fine remitted. (F. D. C. No. 2926. Sample Nos. 9784-E, 35236-E.)

On March 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama filed an information against William E. Thompson, trading as W. E. Thompson Oyster Co., at Theodore, Ala., alleging that on or about June 12, 1940, the defendant gave to the Star Fish & Oyster Co., Inc., Mobile, Ala., a guaranty that all crab meat furnished by the defendant to said company would be neither misbranded nor adulterated within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; that on June 22 and July 17, 1940, the defendant sold and delivered to Star Fish & Oyster Co., Inc., a quantity of crab meat; and that said crab meat was delivered by the purchaser for introduction in interstate commerce from the State of Alabama into the States of Maryland and Virginia.

The information charged further that the defendant, in violation of said act, had given a guaranty which was false since the crab meat was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On February 11, 1942, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$25, which was remitted.

3060. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 95 Cans and 125 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5383. Sample No. 59431-E.)

On or about August 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 95 pound cans of claw crab meat and 125 pound cans of regular crab meat at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on August 12, 1941, by N. R. Coulbourn from Hampton, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On September 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3061. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 236 Cans and 87 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5384. Sample No. 59432-E.)

On or about August 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 236 pound cans of regular crab meat and 87 pound cans of claw crab meat at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on August 12, 1941, by V. S. Lankford & Co. from Hampton, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance; and in that it had been prepared and packed under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On September 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3062. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. 85 Cans of Oysters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6653. Sample No. 53632-E.)

This product was decomposed.

On January 3, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 85 cans of oysters, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 13, 1941, by the Oyster Bay Oyster Co. from Oyster Bay, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Seawanhaka Brand Oysters."

On February 13, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

Nos. 3063 to 3065 report the seizure and disposition of oysters that contained added water.

3063. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. 88 Pints of Oysters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3570. Sample No. 24835-E.)

On December 20, 1940, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 88 pints of oysters at Kingston, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 16, 1940, by the Crisfield Packing Co. from Crisfield, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "M and V Brand * * * Oysters."

The article was alleged to be adulterated (1) in that water had been substituted in whole or in part therefor; and (2) in that water had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight, reduce its quality or strength, or make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

On February 27, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3064. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. 60 Pint Cans and 24 Pint Cans of Oysters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6615. Sample No. 54844-E.)

On December 26, 1941, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 84 pint cans of oysters at Harrisburg, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 22, 1941, by Travers Bros. from Baltimore, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Blue Cross Brand Fresh Oysters."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that water had been substituted wholly or in part therefor, and in that water had been added thereto, or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight or reduce its quality.

On January 29, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3065. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. 281 Pints of Oysters (and 1 other seizure of oysters). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6373, 6625. Sample Nos. 54805-E, 54806-E, 54846-E.)

This product contained added water.

On December 6 and 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed libels against 815 pint cans of oysters at York, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 3 and 23, 1941, from Crisfield, Md., by Hickman & Sterling; and charging that it was adulterated in that water had been substituted in part therefor, and in that water had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight or reduce its quality.

On January 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

FROZEN FISH AND SHELLFISH

Nos. 3066 to 3072 (except 3070) report the seizure and disposition of frozen fish and shellfish that was in whole or in part decomposed.

3066. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 65 Bags, 59 Bags, and 19 Bags of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6969. Sample Nos. 69709-E to 69711-E, incl.)

On March 4, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 143 10-pound bags of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about August 14 to on or about September 6, 1941, by King Shrimp Co. from Brunswick, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On March 19, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3067. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 14 Boxes of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6262. Sample No. 54419-E.)

On November 21, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 14 boxes of frozen shrimp at Philadelphia, Pa.,