

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.