Shell Oyster Co. at Coden, Ala., alleging delivery for shipment on or about June 20, 1940, from the State of Alabama into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of crab meat that 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 9, 1942, the defendant having entered a plea of not guilty, the case came on for trial before the court and a jury. A verdict of guilty was returned and the court imposed a fine of $25, which was remitted.

Nos. 2692 and 2693 report the seizure and disposition of crab meat that had been packed under insanitary conditions.

2692. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 3 Barrels and 2 Barrels of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5221, 5222. Sample Nos. 50849–E, 50850–E.)

On July 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed libels against 5 barrels of crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 10, 1941, by John's Fish Market from Ocean Springs, Miss.; and charging that it was adulterated 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 August 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2693. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 4 Barrels of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5169. Sample No. 50847–E.)

On July 9, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 4 barrels of crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 7, 1941, by Louis G. Ambos from Thunderbolt, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated 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 August 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2694. Misbranding of crab meat. U. S. v. 28 Dozen Cans and 66 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to local charitable agency. (F. D. C. No. 3523. Sample Nos. 34123–E, 34125–E.)

This product was falsely labeled as a product of Russia, whereas it had been packed in Japan.

On December 14, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against the above-named product at Perth Amboy, N. J., alleging that it had been shipped by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., from Yokohama, Japan, on or about October 5, 1939, and June 24, 1940; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: (Cans) "Flagstaff Crab Meat * * * 6½ Oz. Avoir. * * * Packed in U. S. S. R. Soviet Union."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Packed in U. S. S. R. Soviet Union" was false and misleading as applied to an article packed in Japan.

On June 27, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a local charitable agency.

2695. Adulteration of canned clams. U. S. v. 44 Cases of Canned Clams. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5190. Sample No. 51090–E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of decomposed clams.

On July 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island filed a libel against 44 cases of canned clams at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 27, 1941, by R. K. Barter Canneries, Inc., from Stonington, Maine; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: "Deer Isle Brand Fancy Maine Clams."

On August 15, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

Nos. 2696 to 2704 report the institution of criminal proceedings and the judgments entered in actions based on shipment of oysters that were alleged to contain added water.