

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 March 10, 1941, pleas of guilty having been entered by the defendants, the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

1601. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. 160 Pints of Oysters. Product ordered delivered to a local hospital. (F. D. C. No. 3433. Sample No. 5533-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained added water.

On November 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 160 pints of oysters at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Weems Seafood Co. from Weems, Va. [on or about November 16, 1940]; and charging that it was adulterated in that water had been substituted wholly or in part for it and in that water had been added to or mixed or packed with it so as to increase its bulk or weight, reduce its quality, or make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

On November 25, 1940, the consignee having recommended the immediate disposition of the product because of its perishable nature, judgment was entered ordering that it be disposed of by the United States marshal in such manner as might best serve the public interest. It was subsequently delivered to a local hospital.

1602. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. 100 Pint Cans of Oysters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3431. Sample No. 37123-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained added water.

On or about November 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 100 cans, each containing 1 pint, of oysters at Griffin, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 16, 1940, by Travers Bros. Co. from Baltimore, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated in that water had been substituted in part therefor, and in that water had been added to and mixed and packed with it so as to increase its bulk and weight and reduce its quality. It was labeled in part: "Blue Cross Brand Fresh Oysters."

On December 14, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1603. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. 300 Cans of Oysters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3427. Sample No. 19996-E.)

Examination of this product showed that it contained added water.

On November 22, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 300 cans of oysters at Altoona, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Union Fish Co. from Baltimore, Md., on or about November 18, 1940; and charging that it was adulterated in that water had been substituted in whole 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, reduce its quality, or make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

On December 19, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering destruction of the product.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

FRESH FRUITS

1604. Adulteration of huckleberries. U. S. v. 4 24-Quart Crates of Huckleberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3039. Sample No. 24479-E.)

This product was infested with maggots.

On September 5, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 4 crates of huckleberries at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 3, 1940, by Vernon Corlis, Green Bank, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On October 2, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.