

1746. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. 45 and 25 Pints of Oysters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3663. Sample Nos. 19147-E, 19148-E.)

On January 11, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against a total of 70 pints of oysters at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 6, 1941, by W. E. Riggin & Co. from Crisfield, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated in that water had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight, or reduce its quality or strength, or make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

On February 8, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1747. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. 130 and 80 Pints of Oysters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3751. Sample Nos. 19360-E, 19361-E.)

On February 3, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against a total of 210 pints of oysters at Braddock, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 27, 1941, by Z. Ward & Sons from Crisfield, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated in that water had been substituted wholly or in part for the article, 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 strength, or make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

On March 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CANNED FISH

1748. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 495 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 3761. Sample No. 35543-E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of decomposed fish.

On February 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama filed a libel against 495 cases of canned salmon at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 29, 1940, by Gavin Bros., Inc., from Seattle, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Gavin's Alaska Pink Salmon."

On March 7, 1941, John R. King, trading as John R. King & Co., Mobile, Ala., 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 brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1749. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 550 Cases of Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 3242. Sample No. 52115-E.)

This product had been damaged by fire at the port of origin and was in part decomposed.

On October 18, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 550 cases of canned salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 22, 1940, by Morris Muskattell from Althorp, Alaska; 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: (Cans) "Peter Pan Brand Alaska Pink Salmon."

On October 30, 1940, Morris Muskattell having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The unfit portion was segregated and destroyed and the good portion was recanned and labeled "Reprocessed."