

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On April 27, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27211. Adulteration and misbranding of frozen egg yolks. U. S. v. 57 Cans of Frozen Egg Yolks. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product release under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 39327. Sample no. 32030-C.)

This product was represented to consist of egg yolks and salt, but in fact it consisted of a mixture of egg yolks, egg white, and salt.

On April 5, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 57 cans of frozen egg yolks at Baltimore, Md., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 29, 1936, by the Ovson Egg Co. from Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Embossed on cans) "Ovson Standard Selected Fresh Eggs * * * A product of National Dairy"; (stenciled on covers) "Ovson Egg Company Chicago * * * Salt Yolk."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a mixture of egg yolks, egg white, and salt had been substituted in whole or in part for egg yolks and salt, which it purported to be.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the term "Salt Yolk" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to an article containing egg white, egg yolk, and salt.

On April 30, 1937, the Ovson Egg Co. having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27212. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 38 Cases and 21 Cases of Canned Tomato Catsup. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 39343, 39344. Sample no. 17932-C.)

This case involved canned tomato catsup that contained filth.

On April 8, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 59 cases of tomato catsup at Newark, N. J., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 5 and March 10, 1937, by Philip Barr & Co. from New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Val Vita Brand Tomato Catsup * * * Orange County Cannery Inc. Fullerton California U. S. A."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On May 7, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27213. Misbranding of canned salmon. U. S. v. 29 Cartons of Canned Salmon. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39352. Sample no. 33131-C.)

This case involved low-grade water-marked pink salmon that was labeled Fancy pink salmon.

On April 9, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 29 cartons of canned salmon at Moscow, Idaho, alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 12, 1936, from Portland, Oreg., by Mason, Ehrman & Co., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Silvalaska Brand Fancy Pink Salmon Packed for Independent Grocers Alliance Distributing Co., Chicago, New York, San Francisco."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Fancy Pink Salmon" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to salmon that was low grade and water-marked.

On May 10, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*