

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On February 24, 1937, the Alaska Salmon Co., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

27425. Adulteration of frozen egg whites. U. S. v. 144 Cans of Frozen Egg Whites. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 39059. Sample no. 9853-C.)

Samples of this product were found to be decomposed.

On February 8, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 144 cans of frozen egg whites at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 29, 1937, by Rhodes Ranch Egg Co. from Denver, Colo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Rhodes Frozen Fresh Eggs."

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

On March 22, 1937, the Rhodes Ranch Egg Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released under bond conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

27426. Misbranding of canned pears. U. S. v. 62 Cases of Canned Pears. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 39204. Sample no. 32802-C.)

This product was not normally colored. It was, therefore, substandard and was not labeled to indicate that it was substandard.

On March 20, 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 62 cases of canned pears at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 9, 1937, by Paulus Bros. Packing Co., from Portland, Oreg., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Firland Pears * * * Paulus Bros. Packing Co. Salem, Oregon."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, since the pears were not normally colored, and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture indicating that it fell below such standard.

On July 15, 1937, Harry H. Roy, Baltimore, Md., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

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

27427. Adulteration and misbranding of jellies. U. S. v. 44 Jars of Raspberry Jelly, et al. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 39233 to 39236, incl. Sample nos. 9965-C to 9968-C, incl.)

These products contained less fruit juice and more sugar than standard jellies contain. All varieties contained added pectin and some also contained added acid.

On March 24, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 132 jars of assorted jellies at Nogales, Ariz., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 6, 1935, by Golden West Products Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Golden West Products Co. Bonnie Brae Brand Pure Raspberry [or "Crabapple," "Blackberry," or "Plum"] Jelly."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that substances, sugar and pectin in the case of the raspberry and blackberry varieties and sugar, pectin, and acid in the case of the crab apple and plum varieties, had been mixed and