

in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed animal substance.

On March 23, 1942, the consignee having consented to immediate destruction of the cream, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

3273. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 1 Can of Cream. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7180. Sample No. 81600-E.)

On March 24, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 1 8-gallon can of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 19, 1942, by Geo. Knapp from Selden, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal substance.

On March 24, 1942, the consignee having consented to the entry of a decree for the immediate destruction of the cream, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3274. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 1 Can of Cream. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7183. Sample No. 81757-E.)

On March 23, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 1 5-gallon can of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on March 19, 1942, by Alvie Scheffler from Moorcroft, Wyo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal substance. The article was labeled in part: "M. M. Rush 11. Moorcroft, Wyo."

On March 23, 1942, the consignee having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3275. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 1 Can of Cream. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7177. Sample No. 81418-E.)

On March 20, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 1 5-gallon can of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on March 19, 1942, by Hans Van Mark from Torrington, Wyo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal substance.

On March 20, 1942, the consignee having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CONDENSED MILK

3276. Adulteration of sweetened condensed milk. U. S. v. 50 Cases and 24 Cases of Sweetened Condensed Milk. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6723, 6724. Sample Nos. 83178-E, 83414-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with filth, such as plant fragments, rodent hairs, and nondescript dirt.

On January 17 and 23, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Middle and the Southern Districts of Alabama filed libels against 50 cases each containing 24 15-ounce cans of sweetened condensed milk at Montgomery, Ala., and 24 cases each containing 24 15-ounce cans of sweetened condensed milk at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 8 and 15, 1941, by the Borden Co. or the Borden Co., Sales Co. Division from Starkville, Miss.; and charging that it 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. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Borden's Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk."

On April 22 and May 6, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

EGGS

Nos. 3277 to 3280 report the seizure and disposition of frozen eggs that were in whole or in part decomposed.

3277. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 889 Cans and 1,457 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 5844. Sample Nos. 56963-E, 56964-E.)

On or about September 26, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 2,346 cans of frozen eggs at Jersey City, N. J.,

alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about May 29 to on or about June 27, 1941, by Highway Butter & Egg Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On February 24, 1942, Highway Butter & Egg Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the good be segregated from the bad under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Security Agency.

3278. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 190 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 6654. Sample No. 84220-E.)

On January 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 190 30-pound cans of frozen eggs at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 5, 1941, by Indianapolis Terminal & Refrigerating Co. from Indianapolis, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On February 20, 1942, Marshall Kirby & Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion.

3279. Adulteration and misbranding of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 6 Cans of Frozen Eggs (and 2 additional seizure actions against frozen eggs). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered destroyed. Remainder ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. Nos. 7004, 7438, 7461. Sample Nos. 70489-E, 73392-E, 73393-E, 89623-E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of decomposed eggs in portions and of excess whites in others.

Between March 12 and May 6, 1942, the United States attorneys for the District of Kansas, Southern District of Florida, and Eastern District of New York filed libels against 6 cans of frozen eggs at Kansas City, Kans., 300 cans at Tampa, Fla., and 421 cans at Long Island City, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 23, 1941, to on or about April 2, 1942, by Swift & Co. from Fort Worth, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated and that portion was also misbranded.

The article with the exception of one lot located at Kansas City, was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The remaining lots of eggs at Kansas City, Kans., were alleged to be adulterated in that a mixture of whole eggs and egg whites had been substituted wholly or in part for mixed eggs, which they purported to be.

The article in the said remaining lots at Kansas City, Kans., was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Frozen * * * Mixed Eggs" was false and misleading as applied to an article containing excess egg whites; and in that it purported to be a food for which a definition and standard of identity had been prescribed by regulations as provided by law but failed to conform to such definition and standard since the yolk and whites were not in their natural proportion as broken from the shell.

On April 13, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the product located at Kansas City, Kans., judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On May 22 and June 27, 1942, Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Inc., and Swift & Co., claimants, respectively, for the seizures at Long Island City, N. Y., and Tampa, Fla., having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction or denaturing of the unfit portion under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

3280. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 461 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 6645. Sample No. 84221-E.)

On January 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 461 30-pound cans of frozen eggs at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 4, 1941, by St. Louis Refrigerating & Cold Storage Co. from St. Louis, Mo., and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part