Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that filthy, decomposed, and putrid Coho salmon had been substituted for pink salmon of good commercial quality.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Pink Salmon," appearing in the labeling, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to a product composed wholly or in part of Coho salmon.

On March 16, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal. On June 2, 1923, an order was entered by the court that the product be delivered to the State Game Warden, under bond, conditioned that it be used as fish food in the fish hatcheries.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture*

11648. Misbranding [adulteration] of shell eggs. U. S. v. 376 Cases of Shell Eggs. Decree ordering release of product under bond. (F. & D. No. 17222. I. S. No. 1460–v. S. No. E–4302.)

On or about February 5, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 376 cases of shell eggs, remaining unsold in the original packages at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Eastern States Refrigerating Co., from Hoboken, N. J., on or about December 5, 1922, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the said shell eggs were adulterated in violation of section 7 of the Food and Drugs Act, in that they were ammoniated.

On April 16, 1923, the consignor of the product having authorized delivery thereof to the Puritan Tanners Egg Yolk Mfg. Co, judgment of the court was entered finding the product to be misbranded [adulterated], and it was ordered by the court that it be delivered to the said Puritan Tanners Egg Yolk Mfg. Co. upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of $1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11649. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 18 Cases of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 17262. I. S. No. 4443–v. S. No. C–3881.)

On February 8, 1923, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 18 cases of olive oil at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned by the Garibaldi Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about November 11, 1922, alleging that the article had been shipped from Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Extra Cyrilla Imported Olive Oil Net 2 Fluid Oz. The Garibaldi Co. Chicago."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement, "Net 2 Fluid Oz.," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was [food] in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On June 15, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11650. Misbranding of Dr. Link's Golden tonic. U. S. v. 25 Bottles of Alleged Dr. Link's Golden Tonic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16489. S. No. C–3663.)

On July 5, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and