

the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 144 tubs of butter at Philadelphia, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 21, 1939, from Buckhannon, W. Va., by Bowser Sales & Trading Corporation; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On June 9, 1939, Bowser Sales & Trading Corporation having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be brought up to the legal standard under the supervision of this Department.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30722. Adulteration and misbranding of sliced smoked salmon. U. S. v. Five Cans of Sliced Smoked Salmon. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45242. Sample No. 57723-D.)

This product contained mineral oil.

On April 29, 1939, 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 five cans of sliced smoked salmon at Phoenix, Ariz.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 25, 1939, from Los Angeles, Calif., by Los Angeles Smoking & Curing Co.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part; "Lascco Brand."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that mineral oil had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower its quality; in that mineral oil had been substituted wholly or in part for edible salmon oil; and in that it was mixed in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in that the label statement "Sliced Smoked Salmon" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since mineral oil is not a recognized ingredient of sliced smoked salmon.

On June 16, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30723. Adulteration of frozen whole eggs. U. S. v. 105 Cans of Whole Eggs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45267. Sample No. 38352-D.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages. At the time of examination it was found to be in part decomposed.

On May 3, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 105 cans of frozen whole eggs at New Orleans, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 18, 1938, from Topeka, Kans., by Seymour Packing Co.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On June 24, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30724. Adulteration of frozen lobster tails. U. S. v. 57 Boxes of Lobster Tails. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered converted into fertilizer. (F. & D. No. 44717. Sample No. 46163-D.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages. At the time of examination it was found to be in part decomposed.

On January 27, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 57 boxes of lobster tails at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 30, 1938, from Pittsburgh, Pa., by M. Feigenbaum & Sons (Federal Cold Storage); and charging adulteration in violation of the Food