27657. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 57 Cases and 792 Cases of Canned Salmon (and five other seizure actions against the same product. Decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 38285, 38318, 38333, 38443, 39220, 39902. Sample Nos. 4003–C, 4005–C, 4008–C, 4012–C, 4017–C, 4020–C, 4022–C, 4326–C, 4420–C, 10743–C, 10745–C, 10746–C, 35580–C, 35681–C, 35686–C, 35687–C.)

This product was in part decomposed.

On September 11, 17, and 22, October 20, 1936, March 15, and June 23, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 4,616 cases of canned salmon at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 12, 1936, by the Red Salmon Canning Co. in part from Naknek, Alaska, and in part from Bristol Bay, Alaska, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Portions of the article were labeled: (Cans) "Deep Sea Brand [or "Pirate Brand"] * * * Packed by Red Salmon Canning Co."; or "Army and Navy Brand Red Alaska Sockeye Salmon * * * Packed by Naknek Packing Co., at Bristol Bay * * * Alaska." Portions were labeled: (Cases) "Lucille Brand [or "Deep Sea"] * * * Packed By Red Salmon Canning Co., Office San Francisco, Calif."

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

On May 18, 24, and 25, and July 14, 1937, the Red Salmon Canning Co. having appeared as claimant, judgments of condemnation were entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

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

27658. Adulteration and misbranding of milk mineral salts. U. S. v. 22 Drums of De-Raef Milk Mineral Salts. Tried to the court. Judgment for the Government. Product condemned and released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 38484. Sample No. 6609–C.)

This product was labeled to convey the impression that it consisted of mineral salts derived from milk. Analysis showed that it consisted largely of dextrose, which is not a mineral salt and is not derived from milk.

On November 4, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 drums of De-Raef Milk Mineral Salts at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1936, by the De-Raef Corporation from Kansas City, Mo., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "De-Raef Milk Mineral Salts The Foster Mother of the World, De-Raef Corporation, * * * Kansas City, Mo."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a product consisting largely of dextrose had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower its quality or strength, and had been substituted for milk mineral salts, which it purported to be.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Milk Mineral Salts" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to a mixture consisting largely of dextrose, which is not a mineral salt and is not derived from milk; and in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely, milk mineral salts.

On April 8, 1937, the De-Raef Corporation having appeared as claimant and a jury having been waived, the evidence on behalf of the Government and claimant was heard by the court. On June 22, 1937, judgment was entered for the Government sustaining all charges. On August 7, 1937, a decree of condemnation was entered and the court ordered the product released under bond conditioned that it be properly relabeled.

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

27659. Adulteration and misbranding of Jelly-Kwik. U. S. v. 64 Cartons of Jelly-Kwik. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 38515. Sample Nos. 9261–C to 9266–C, incl.)

The grape, passion fruit, quince, and black currant varieties of these products were adulterated and misbranded because they were labeled to convey the impression that they contained the essential ingredients of jellies, whereas they consisted of dextrose, pectin, tartaric acid, added color, and artificial flavors