

segregation of the fit from the unfit portion, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. 1,260 cans of eggs were found to be fit for human consumption, and the remainder, 363 cans, were destroyed.

19069. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 600 Cans * * *. (F. D. C. No. 31023. Sample No. 29554-L.)

LIBEL FILED: April 25, 1951, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 9, 1951, by the Oregon Egg & Poultry Co., from Portland, Oreg.

PRODUCT: 600 30-pound cans of frozen eggs at Seattle, Wash.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of decomposed eggs.

DISPOSITION: May 3, 1952. The shipper, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond for the segregation of the fit from the unfit portion, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. 515 cans were salvaged, and 85 cans were denatured for use as hog feed.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

19070. Adulteration and misbranding of poultry sea food supplement. U. S. v. Archie L. Stanchfield. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$1,000. (F. D. C. No. 31250. Sample No. 64544-K.)

INFORMATION FILED: September 26, 1951, District of Minnesota, against Archie L. Stanchfield, a partner in the partnership of the International Sugar Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 5, 1950, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Iowa.

LABEL, IN PART: "A Semi Solid Fish Product International Poultry Sea Food Supplement."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), valuable constituents of the article, vitamin D₃ and niacin, had been in part omitted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statements "Guaranteed Analysis * * * Vitamin D₃, AOAC Chick Units per lb. . . . 38,500 Niacin, Mcg. per lb. . . . 68,760 or 68.76 Mg." were false and misleading since the article per pound contained less than 38,500 AOAC chick units of vitamin D₃ and less than 68,760 micrograms or 68.76 milligrams of niacin.

DISPOSITION: June 18, 1952. The defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$1,000.

19071. Adulteration and misbranding of Hog Mineral and Cattle Mineral. U. S. v. 336 Bags, etc. (F. D. C. No. 31709. Sample Nos. 3466-L, 3469-L.)

LIBEL FILED: September 14, 1951, Eastern District of Virginia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 10, 1950, and April 4, 1951, by H. C. Whitmer Co., Inc., from Columbus, Ind.

PRODUCT: 336 50-pound bags of Hog Mineral and 232 50-pound bags of Cattle Mineral at Suffolk, Va., together with accompanying labeling consisting of various issues of circulars entitled "Whitmer Pep," which had been received by the consignee on various dates via the U. S. Mail.

Analyses showed that the products supplied the constituents mentioned on the tags, except that the Hog Mineral supplied only 2.53 percent of phosphorus and the Cattle Mineral supplied only 4.1 percent of phosphorus.

LABEL, IN PART: (Tags) "Hog Mineral Guaranteed Analysis Calcium (Ca), not less than 23.0% [or "Cattle Mineral * * * not less than 25.5%"] Phosphorus (P), not less than 5.0% Salt (NaCl), not more than 10.0% Iodine (I), not less than 0.017%."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, phosphorus, had been in part omitted or abstracted from the articles.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the following statements appearing in the accompanying labeling were false and misleading: (Tag) "Phosphorus (P), not less than 5.0%" and (July 27, 1950, issue of "Whitmer Pep") "to get top prices for their cattle and hogs, * * * they can do this by feeding Whitmer's Minerals * * * get them to the market with a minimum amount of feed in as short a time as possible * * * help * * * realize this ambition * * * put better livestock on the market quicker by feeding Whitmer's Minerals." The articles contained less than five percent of phosphorus, and they were not capable of fulfilling the promises of benefit made for them.

The libel also included various drugs which were adulterated and/or misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 3878.

DISPOSITION: April 18, 1952. Robert Elliot Parker, Suffolk, Va., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the products be released under bond, conditioned that they be brought into compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The products were relabeled.

FISH AND SHELLFISH

19072. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 661 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 32070. Sample Nos. 28838-L, 28841-L.)

LIBEL FILED: November 7, 1951, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 23, 1951, by the Alaska Coast Fisheries, from Juneau, Alaska.

PRODUCT: 661 cases, each containing 48 unlabeled 1-pound cans, of salmon at Seattle, Wash.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of decomposed salmon.

DISPOSITION: January 3, 1952. S. Einstoss, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond for the segregation of the fit from the unfit portion, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. 604½ cases were salvaged, and 39 cases and 30 cans were destroyed.

19073. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 498 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 31981. Sample Nos. 28962-L, 28965-L.)

LIBEL FILED: November 16, 1951, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 16, 1951, by McGovern & McGovern, from Seattle, Wash.