

cows as provided in the definition and standard, but was made from neutralized sour skim milk.

DISPOSITION: July 31, 1946. The Grand Rapids Creamery Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be converted into animal feed, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

10984. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 1,040 Cans * * *. (F. D. C. No. 18532. Sample No. 26332-H.)

LIBEL FILED: December 6, 1945, Western District of Texas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 25, 1945, by the Sunny State Distributing Co., from Albuquerque, N. Mex.

PRODUCT: 1,040 30-pound cans of frozen eggs at El Paso, Tex.

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

DISPOSITION: February 4, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

10985. Adulteration and misbranding of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 25 Cans * * *. (F. D. C. No. 19439. Sample No. 8096-H.)

LIBEL FILED: March 18, 1946, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 4, 1946, by L. Meyer and Co., Inc., from Jersey City, N. J.

PRODUCT: 25 30-pound cans of frozen eggs at New York, N. Y.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (2), a mixture of frozen eggs, water, and yellow coal-tar color had been substituted in whole or in part for frozen eggs; Section 402 (b) (3), inferiority had been concealed by the addition of yellow coal-tar color; and, Section 402 (b) (4), water had been added to the article so as to increase its bulk or weight and reduce its quality or strength, and yellow coal-tar color had been added to the article and mixed and packed with it so as to make it appear better and of greater value than it was.

Misbranding, Section 403 (g) (1), the article failed to conform to the definition and standard of identity prescribed by the regulations since it contained added water and yellow coal-tar color, which are not permitted ingredients of frozen eggs in the definition and standard.

DISPOSITION: April 3, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

10986. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 50 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 18473. Sample No. 7384-H.)

LIBEL FILED: November 30, 1945, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 8, 1945, by L. Meyer & Co., Inc., from Jersey City, N. J.

PRODUCT: 50 cases each containing 30 dozen shell eggs at New York, N. Y.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

DISPOSITION: January 9, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

10987. Adulteration of frozen whole eggs. U. S. v. 136 Cans * * *. (F. D. C. No. 18464. Sample No. 8129-H.)

LIBEL FILED: November 27, 1945, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 14, 1945, by Albert and Gerber, from Jersey City, N. J.

PRODUCT: 136 30-pound cans of frozen whole eggs at New York, N. Y.

LABEL, IN PART: (Portion) "Whole Eggs * * * Carl Ahlers Incorporated * * * New York"; (remainder) "Albert & Gerber New York, N. Y. Whole Eggs."