

Oyster Co., from Bayou Labatre, Ala., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Gulfs Best Brand Shrimp Dry Pack * * * packed by Deer Island Fish and Oyster Company, Biloxi, Miss."

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

On February 14, 1935, the case having come on before the court on a stipulation between the United States attorney and the agent for the owner, judgment was entered ordering that a part of the product be condemned and destroyed, and that the remainder be released under bond to insure payment of court costs and all other charges.

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

24230. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 92 Cans, et al., of Salad Oil. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33623, 33625, 34221. Sample nos. 6761-B, 6768-B, 17610-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of a product consisting of domestic cottonseed oil which was labeled to convey the impression that it was olive oil of foreign origin.

On October 4 and October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 250 cans of salad oil at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about May 21, 1934, and in part on or about July 9, 1934, by the Uddo Taormina Corporation, from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Polly Brand Superfine Pure Oil."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, namely, "Olio Sopraffino Puro" and "Superfine Pure Oil", and the design of an olive branch, with respect to portions of the product, the statements "Olio Sopraffino Puro" and "Olio Sopraffino Puro Raccomandato Per Uso Da Tavola E Cucina", and the design of an olive branch and leaves, with respect to a portion of the product, which said statements and designs were borne on the labels, together with the green color of the can containing the article, were misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they created the impression that the article was imported olive oil; whereas it consisted of domestic cottonseed oil. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article purported to be a foreign product when not so.

On January 28, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24231. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 329 Cases and 800 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 33629. Sample nos. 4037-B, 11365-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,129 cases of canned shrimp at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1934, by the Biloxi Canning & Packing Co., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Big Value Brand Shrimp Dry Pack * * * Distributed by Pacific States Canning Co. San Francisco, Calif." The remainder was labeled: "Biloxi Brand Quality Shrimp Dry Pack * * * Packed by Biloxi Canning & Packing Co. Biloxi, Miss."

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

On December 22, 1934, the Biloxi Canning & Packing Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be disposed of in compliance with the law. The decomposed portion was segregated and destroyed.

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