

vegetable e' piu' salutarevole del grasso animale. \* \* \* Non mangiate grasso animale ma usate piu' del nostro olio di oliva. Questo olio e' prodotto da olivi scelti con cura e lo raccomandiamo per uso familiare e medicinale: \* \* \* Our olive oil is guaranteed to be absolutely pure and superior to any on the market. Vegetable fat is healthier than animal fat. Give up animal fat at once and eat more of our olive oil \* \* \* This olive oil is produced from carefully selected olives and is especially recommended for medicinal purposes", were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the product was not olive oil, but was artificially flavored domestic cottonseed oil containing little or no olive oil.

On May 9, 1935, no claimant having appeared judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24764. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 108 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 35306. Sample no. 23745-B.)**

This case involved a shipment of frozen eggs which were in part decomposed.

On March 27, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 108 cans of frozen eggs at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 12, 1934, by Swift & Co., from Chicago, Ill., 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.

Swift & Co. appeared as claimant and filed an answer averring that a large portion of the product was fit for human consumption. On May 13, 1935, judgment of condemnation was entered as of April 13, 1935. The decree provided that the product be released under bond and that only the good eggs be disposed of for human consumption.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24765. Adulteration of olives. U. S. v. 25 Boxes, et al., of Olives. Decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35313, 35314, 35315, 35378 to 35381, incl. Sample nos. 13010-B, 21182-B, 21183-B, 21184-B, 30109-B to 30112-B, incl.)**

Examination of the olives involved in these cases showed a dried, slimy deposit in the creases which consisted of a miscellaneous mixture of dirt, yeast, and bacteria. In certain lots a large proportion also were moldy.

On March 29 and April 15, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 393 boxes of olives at Brooklyn, N. Y. On April 15 and April 16, 1935, libels were filed against 37 boxes of olives at Jersey City, N. J., and 44 boxes at New York, N. Y. The libels charged that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 6, 1935, by the Riverbank Canning Co., from Riverbank, Calif., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Olive Nere Secche Speciale Preparazione \* \* \* Calif. Olive Products Co. Reedley, Calif."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On May 13, May 16, and July 13, 1935, all parties in interest having defaulted or consented to the destruction of the property, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24766. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 35 Blocks, et al., of Frozen Shrimp. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35324, 35325, 35403. Sample nos. 21671-B, 21701-B, 21704-B.)**

These cases involved frozen shrimp which was wholly or in part decomposed.

On March 14, March 21, and March 28, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 96 blocks, 10 pounds each, and 2 boxes containing 304 pounds of frozen shrimp, at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about September 13, September 15, September 29, and October 2, 1934, by D. H. Ward, S. E. Willis, Dave Adams,

and Sam E. Willis from Morehead City, N. C.; Way Bros. Co. and Louis B. Willis, from Beaufort, N. C.; Independent Fish Co., from Georgetown, S. C.; and John Santos, from Georgetown, S. C., and Yonges Island, S. C., 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 April 9 and April 25, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24767. Adulteration and misbranding of green field peas with "snaps." U. S. v. 80 Cases, et al., of Green Field Peas With Snaps. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. nos. 35336, 35337, 35338, 35340, 35420, 35455, 35503. Sample nos. 6068-B, 7517-B, 7518-B, 7519-B, 7521-B, 7525-B, 29877-B.)

These cases involved canned green field peas with "snaps" which were adulterated since they were decomposed and worm-infested. The product was also misbranded since it was labeled to convey the impression that it contained an appreciable amount of string beans, whereas it consisted essentially of cowpeas with but a trace of string beans.

On April 4, April 5, May 1, and May 15, 1935, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 415 cases of green field peas with "snaps" at Montgomery, Ala., and 23 cases at Opelika, Ala. On April 6 and April 25, 1935, libels were filed against 80 cases of the product at Jacksonville, Fla., and 13 cases at Demopolis, Ala. The libels alleged that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments between the dates of August 13 and September 4, 1934, by the Easterlin Packing Co., from Andersonville, Ga., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Flint River Brand Green Field Peas with Snaps \* \* \* Packed by Easterlin Packing Co. Andersonville, Georgia."

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

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the designation "Green Field Peas with Snaps" and the vignette of a dish of green-beanlike vegetables and a goodly number of pieces of string beans, deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to a product which consisted essentially of cowpeas with only traces of string beans.

On May 3, July 6, and August 15, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24768. Adulteration and misbranding of canned green field peas with "snaps." U. S. v. 42 Cases, et al., of Green Field Peas with Snaps. Decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. nos. 35339, 35507, 35508, 35609. Sample nos. 6021-B, 7520-B, 13834-B, 13835-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of a product which was adulterated because it was decomposed and worm- or insect-infested, and was misbranded because it was labeled to convey the impression that it contained an appreciable amount of snap beans, whereas it consisted essentially of cowpeas.

On April 4 and May 16, 1935, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 91 cases of canned green field peas with "snaps", in various lots at Union Springs, Eufaula, and Dothan, Ala. On or about June 7, 1935, a libel was filed in the Southern District of Florida against 28 cases of the product at Jacksonville, Fla. The libels charged that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of September 5, 1934, and February 9, 1935, by the Pomona Products Co., from Griffin, Ga., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sunshine Brand Green Field Peas with Snaps \* \* \* Packed by Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga."

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