

contents. It was labeled in part: "Contents One Quart Finest Sublime Torino Brand 100% Olive Oil."

On October 13, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the marshal distribute the oil to charitable institutions after first removing the labels.

5560. Misbranding of oil. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Oil. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered distributed to welfare organizations. (F. D. C. No. 9929. Sample No. 32074-F.)

This product consisted essentially of an oil other than olive oil, and contained little if any olive oil. The statement of ingredients listed "vegetable oil," which is not the common or usual name.

On May 12, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 5 cases, each containing 6 cans, of oil at Cincinnati, Ohio, which had been consigned on or about February 16, 1943, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Western Food Corporation from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Liguria Superfine Brand An Excellent Composition of 80% Vegetable oil and 20% of Pure Virgin Olive Oil," (and a design of medals).

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the prominent word "Liguria," which is the name of an Italian province, the prominent statement "Pure Virgin Olive Oil," and the design of medals, were false and misleading since they created the impression that the article was a foreign product, whereas it was not a foreign product; and in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each such ingredient.

On July 16, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered distributed to welfare organizations.

5561. Adulteration and misbranding of salad dressing. U. S. v. 4 Quart and 12 Pint Jars, and 87 Quart and 53 Pint Jars of Salad Dressing. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10175. Sample Nos. 12246-F, 12261-F.)

Samples of this product, were found to contain mineral oil in amounts ranging from a very small quantity up to 96 percent.

On or about July 2, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against a total of 91 quart and 65 pint jars of salad dressing at Longview, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Portland, Oreg., by the Tasty Food Co. on or about January 21, April 24, and June 2, 1943; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Over the Top Brand * * * Salad Dressing * * * New and Improved * * * The ingredients in order of their importance are: Cottonseed oil, water, corn starch, sugar," or "Over the Top Brand * * * Salad Dressing, Contains: Water, Cottonseed Oil, Rice Flour, Whole Eggs, Spice and Vinegar."

The article was alleged to be adulterated (1) in that a valuable constituent, an edible food oil, had been wholly or in part omitted therefrom; (2) in that an article containing mineral oil, a non-nutritive substance, had been substituted for a product offered for general food use and employed to replace salad dressing; and, (3) in that mineral oil, having no food value, had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to reduce its quality or strength.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the jars, "Salad Dressing Cottonseed Oil," and "Salad Dressing Contains: Cotton Seed Oil," were false and misleading as applied to a product containing up to approximately 96 percent of mineral oil, a non-nutritive substance; and in that it was offered for sale under the name of another food, salad dressing, containing cottonseed oil.

On September 15, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5562. Adulteration and misbranding of salad dressing. U. S. v. 23 Cases of Salad Dressing. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9958. Sample No. 5959-F.)

This product contained about 80 percent of fatty material of which about 50 percent was mineral oil, the remainder being an assimilable fat.

On May 15, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 23 cases, each containing 12 bottles, of salad dressing at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce