salmon oil. It was alleged to be adulterated further in that it had been mixed and colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sliced Smoked Salmon" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since mineral oil is not a recognized ingredient of sliced smoked salmon.

On April 17, 1939, the shipper having signed authorization for the taking of final decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30490. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. 12 Cases of Halibut. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45019. Sample Nos. 50193–D, 50358–D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages at the time of examination, was found to to be decomposed in whole or in part.

On March 17, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 cases of halibut at New Orleans, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 21, 1938, by Honor Brand Frosted Foods Corporation from Boston, Mass.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Halibut Honor Brand Fresh Frosted Sea Foods."

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

On April 21, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30491. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract. U. S. v. 94 Dozen and 68 Dozen Bottles of Pure Extract Vanilla. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44720. Sample Nos. 59274–D, 59275–D.)

This product was an imitation vanilla extract containing little or no true vanilla.

On January 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 162 dozen bottles of vanilla extract at Irvington, N. J.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about November 4 to December 6, 1938, by Safe Owl Products, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "United Brand Pure Extract Vanilla."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a hydroalcoholic solution of artificial vanilla flavor containing little or no true vanilla extract had been substituted for pure extract vanilla, which it purported to be. Adulteration was alleged further in that it was mixed in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to an article which contained little or no true vanilla extract: "Pure Extract Vanilla"; "These goods are guaranteed to comply with all State and Federal Pure Food Laws." It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On May 3, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30492. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 25 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45154. Sample No. 62781–D.)

This product was short of the declared weight.

On March 23, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 cases of butter at New Orleans, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Chicago, Ill., in part on or about March 2, 1939, by Cloverleaf Creameries, Inc., and in part on or about March 9, 1939, by the North Pole Cold