salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 24, 1936, by Libby, McNeill & Libby from Craig, Alaska, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On March 28, 1938, Libby, McNeill & Libby, having appeared as claimant and having consented, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered; and it was ordered that the property be released to the claimant under bond conditioned that the bad be separated from the good under the supervision of this Department, and that the product should not be disposed of in violation of the law.

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

28658. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 11 Boxes of Kandy Kones (and 3 other seizure actions against similar products). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 40912, 40913, 40995, 41016. Sample Nos. 53552–C, 53553–C, 53570–C, 53571–C.)

These products were infested with insects.

On November 26 and December 2 and 10, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 21 boxes of candy at Kingsville and 24 boxes at Laredo, Tex., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 8 and 20 and October 28, 1937, from New Orleans, La., by the Pelican State Candy Co., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Kandy Kones [or "Ice Cream Cones," "Pussy Willow," or "Peco Squares"] * * * Pelican State Candy Co., New Orleans, La."

They were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On January 7 and 25 and February 1, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

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

28659. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 94 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. No. 41802. Sample Nos. 2222–D, 2223–D.)

This product contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On February 4, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 94 tubs of butter at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 24, 1938, by Armour Creameries from Mitchell, S. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On February 19, 1938, Armour & Co. having appeared as claimant and having admitted all of the material allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product might be released to the claimant under bond conditioned that it be reworked so that it complied with the law.

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

28660. Adulteration and misbranding of oil. U. S. v. 676 Gallons of Oil. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for repacking and relabeling. (F. & D. No. 37531. Sample No. 61568–B.)

This product was represented to consist of cottonseed oil and olive oil; whereas it consisted chiefly of vegetable oils other than said oils and was artificially colored.

On April 6, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 676 gallons of oil at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 11, 1936, by Vincent Buonocore from New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "Fine Oil Boncore Brand."