"Imported Virgin Olive Oil", "Puro Olio D' Oliva Vergine [design of olive branch bearing olives]", "The Olive oil contained in this can is pressed from fresh picked selected olives. It is guaranteed to be absolutely pure under chemical analysis * * * L'olio di oliva che questa latta contiene a prodotto da olive accuratamente scelte e garantito di essere assolutamente puro sotto qualunque analisi chimica. Esso e altamente raccomandato tanto per uso da tavola come per uso medicinale", "Imported Olive Oil." It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely, olive oil.

On August 11, 1936, 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.*

26937. Adulteration of dried peaches. U. S. v. Libby, McNeill & Libby. Plea of guilty. Fine, $200. (F. & D. no. 37977. Sample no. 46251-B.)

Samples of these dried peaches were found to be insect-infested, dirty, moldy, and decayed.

On August 18, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Libby, McNeill & Libby, a corporation having places of business at San Francisco and Oakland, Calif., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about December 31, 1935, from the State of California into the State of Ohio of a quantity of dried peaches that were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Portsmouth Extra Choice Cling Peaches Packed for The Gilbert Gro Co Portsmouth Ohio."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On February 18, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $200.

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

26938. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. G. P. Halferty & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $10 and costs. (F. & D. no. 38040. Sample nos. 73272-B, 73769-B.)

This salmon was in part decomposed.

On December 16, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against G. P. Halferty & Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company on or about February 18, 1936, from the State of Washington into the State of Idaho of a quantity of canned salmon that was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Halferty Corporation, Show Boat Brand, Fancy Alaska Pink Salmon."

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

On January 18, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $10 and costs.

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

26939. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. Bruce Boehner (Malvern Cold Storage Co.) Plea of guilty. Fine, $25 and costs. (F. & D. no. 38058. Sample no. 59217-B.)

Samples of this product were found to be emaciated or otherwise unfit for food.

On November 14, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Bruce Boehner, trading as the Malvern Cold Storage Co., Malvern, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 7, 1936, from the State of Iowa into the State of Nebraska of a quantity of dressed poultry that was adulterated.

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

On January 27, 1937, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

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