prescribed by regulation of this Department indicating that it fell below such standard.

On August 19 and 20, 1935, the Packwell Corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

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

24959. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 19 Cans and 28 Cans of Alleged Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation. Product delivered to charitable institutions. (F. & D. no. 35611. Sample nos. 31251–B, 31252–B.)

This case involved a shipment of alleged olive oil which was found to consist in part of oils other than olive oil.

On May 24, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by an official of the State of Connecticut, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of forty-seven 1-gallon cans of alleged olive oil at Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 1, 1935, by A. Verde, from New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Riviera Brand, Pure Olive Oil, Imported from Lucca, Toscana, Italy." The remainder was labeled in part, "Acomofo Brand, Imported Product, Sublime Olive Oil."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that sunflower, peanut, or other oil had been substituted in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements on the labels were misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser: "Riviera Brand, Pure Olive Oil, Imported from Lucca, Toscana, Italy", "Acomofo Brand, Imported Product, Sublime Olive Oil." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article purported to be a foreign product, when not so.

On August 21, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be delivered to charitable institutions and that the containers be destroyed.

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

24960. Adulteration of coconuts. U. S. v. 34 Bags of Coconuts. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35612. Sample no. 37933–B.)

This case involved a shipment of coconuts which were in part moldy and fermented.

On June 5, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 bags of coconuts at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by A. H. Biascoenchea, from San Juan, P. R., to New York, N. Y., on or about September 26, 1934, that it had been reshipped from New York, N. Y. to Seattle, Wash., on or about October 2, 1934, and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On August 29, 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.*

24961. Adulteration of canned tomato puree. U. S. v. 96 Cans of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35614. Sample no. 26509–B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned tomato puree that contained excessive mold and worm and insect debris.

On June 7, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 96 cans of tomato puree at Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 29, 1934, by the Kaysville Canning Co., from Kaysville, Utah, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Fawn Brand Puree * * * Packed by Weber Packing Corporation Ogden, Utah."