in interstate commerce on or about October 21, 1933, by Wm. Silver & Co., of Aberdeen, Md., from Baltimore, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Foote's Best Brand * * * Packed by D. E. Foote & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md."

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

On March 2, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24398. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 15 Cases of Walnut Meats. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34384. Sample no. 8643–B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of walnut meats which were insect-infested, moldy, and rancid.

On November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 cases of walnut meats at Billings, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 20, 1934, by Torn & Glasser, from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly and in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On February 19, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24399. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 20 Cans of Salad Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34386. Sample no. 21051–B.)

This case involved a product consisting of a mixture of oils containing some olive oil, some cottonseed oil, and probably soybean oil or corn oil, or both, which was labeled to convey the impression that it was Italian olive oil.

On November 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 cans of salad oil at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 14, 1934, by the Venice Importing Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the can label, "Olio Marca Romanelle. Ottanta Per Cento Olio Puro Vegetale Venti Per Cento Olio Di Oliva Puro Importato. Attenzione La eccezionale ricchezza e l'aroma superiore dell'Olio Romanelle non è accidentale. Questo è il risultato di una scientifica scelta nella preparazione degli olii. Per anni la direzione di questa compagnia ha fatto uno studio accurato per ottenere un ottimo gusto in modo che ciascuno recipiente possa ricevere una perfezionata ed esatta porzione di vitamine e di valore nutritivo in giusta proporzione. La Qualità e l'aroma piuttosto che la quantità di produzione sono stati sempre la mira di questa compagnia. Venice Importing Co. New York Importers & Packers", were misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they created the impression that the article was Italian olive oil, whereas it was not, and this impression was not corrected by the subsequent statements on the label, "Eighty Per Cent Pure Vegetable Oil, Twenty Per Cent Pure Imported Olive Oil", in view of the marked prominence given to the word "Olio." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article purported to be a foreign product when not so.

On February 18, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24400. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Newport Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $80. (F. & D. no. 33909. Sample nos. 73401–A, 73445–A, 73458–A, 73476–A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On February 20, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in