Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On November 28, 1925, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

13932. Adulteration of strained tomatoes. U. S. v. 67 Cases and 200 Cases of Strained Tomatoes. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 20622, 20623. I. S. Nos. 7151-x, 7157-x. S. Nos. E-5576, E-5577.)

On November 17, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 267 cases of strained tomatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Keough Canning Co., from Glassboro, N. J., in part September 4, 1925, and in part October 10, 1925, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Blue Coat Brand Strained Tomatoes * * * Packed By Keough Canning Co., Glassboro, N. J."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 8, 1925, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

13933. Adulteration of pistachio nuts. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Pistachio Nuts. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20570. I. S. No. 7049-x. S. No. E-5534.)

On November 10, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 20 cases of pistachio nuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Chas. Balit & Co., from Aleppo, Syria, on or about December 4, 1924, and transported from a foreign country into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On November 30, 1925, William Herron & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of $1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the good nuts be separated from the bad and the latter destroyed or denatured.

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

13934. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1,458 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20625. I. S. No. 1052-x. S. No. W-1816.)

On or about November 17, 1925, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 1,458 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Alaska Packers Assoc., from Alitak, Alaska, on or about October 13, 1925, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "A 35 Alaska Red Salmon Karluk Packing Co. Horseshoe Brand Alaska Packers Association."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 1, 1925, the Alaska Packers Assoc. having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of $8,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the said product be made to conform with the provisions of the law under the supervision of this department.

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

13935. Misbranding of strawberries. U. S. v. George Harpole. Plea of guilty. Fine, $10. (F. & D. No. 16947. I. S. No. 4571–t.)

On February 20, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George Harpole, Independence, La., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about April 28, 1922, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of strawberries in unlabeled crates which were misbranded.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 17, 1925, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $10.

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

13936. Adulteration and misbranding of apples. U. S. v. 156–⅝ Bushel Baskets, More or Less, of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20686. I. S. Nos. 6123–x, 6125–x. S. No. E–5604.)

On December 2, 1925, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 156⅝ bushel baskets, more or less, (160 baskets, ⅝ bushel each and 60 hampers, 1 bushel each) of apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped from Glassboro, N. J., consigned November 30, 1925, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained an added poisonous ingredient, arsenic, which rendered it injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On December 21, 1925, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

13937. Misbranding of Ping Pong sauce. U. S. v. 33 Cases and 24 Cases of Ping Pong Sauce. Default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to charitable institutions. (F. & D. Nos. 19883, 19884. I. S. No. 21956–v. S. No. C–4674.)

On March 9, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 57 cases of Ping Pong sauce, at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Brooks Tomato Products Co., from St. Louis, Mo., on or about November 21, 1924, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Continental Ping Pong Sauce * * * Use Same As Tomato Catsup On