14156. Adulteration of Brazil nuts. U. S. v. 22 Sacks of Brazil Nuts. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20665. I. S. No. 1395–x. S. No. C–4886.)

On or about November 27, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, 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 22 sacks of Brazil nuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Fort Wayne, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the J. B. Inderrieden Co., Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1925, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, 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 February 11, 1926, the J. B. Inderrieden Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered. The claimant paid the costs of the proceedings and petitioned for release of the product and tendered bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act, and it was ordered by the court that the bond be approved and the product delivered to the said claimant to be sorted under the supervision of this department and the decomposed portion destroyed.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

14157. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 7 Cases of Canned Pitted Cherries, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 20700, 20744. I. S. Nos. 762–x. 770–x, 1054–x. S. Nos. W–1829, W–1840.)

On January 4 and 29, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 17 cases of canned black cherries and 7 cases of canned pitted cherries, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Hayward, Calif., and in part at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hunt Brothers Packing Co., from Salem, Oreg., on the respective dates of August 28 and 25, 1925, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The cans containing the article were labeled with the various brands: "Richelieu Brand Pitted White Royal Anne Cherries," "Batavia Brand Black Cherries," or "Richelieu Brand Black Cherries," as the case might be.

Adulteration of the article labeled "Richelieu Brand Black Cherries" and "Batavia Brand Black Cherries" was alleged in the libel filed relative thereto for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

Adulteration of the article labeled "Richelieu Brand Pitted Cherries" was alleged for the reason that a substance, excessive sirup, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

On March 26, 1926, 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.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

14158. Misbranding of Gordon's antiseptic. U. S. v. 24 Bottles and 6 Dozen Bottles of Gordon's Antiseptic. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 20427, 20444. I. S. Nos. 97–x, 779–x. S. Nos. W–1780, W–1788.)

On September 18, 1925, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 8 dozen bottles of Gordon's antiseptic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the G. M. Gordon Drug Co., from Dallas, Tex., in part June 13, 1925, and in part September 11, 1925, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of bismuth subgallate, magnesium oxide, charcoal, glycerin, water, and a trace of phenol.