

tion of 10 cases of dried figs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 30, 1931, by the Albert Asher Co., from San Francisco, Calif., and had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of California into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "25 Lbs. Net Progress Brand Choice California Black Figs, Packed by Albert Asher Co., San Francisco, California."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted partly of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On December 18, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19081. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 174 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26799. I. S. No. 13227. S. No. 4951.)

Samples of tomato puree from the shipment herein described having been found to contain excessive mold, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.

On July 22, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 174 cases of tomato puree, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 1, 1931, by the Pleasant Grove Canning Co., from Pleasant Grove, Utah, and had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Utah into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Cases and cans) "Timpanogos Brand Tomato Puree Packed by Pleasant Grove Canning Co., Pleasant Grove-Orem, Utah."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 23, 1932, claimant having defaulted, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19082. Adulteration of tullibeas. U. S. v. 30 Boxes of Tullibeas. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26727. I. S. No. 35683. S. No. 4879.)

Samples of tullibeas from the shipment herein described having been found to be infested with worms, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On June 30, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 boxes of tullibeas at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Warroad Fish Co., from Warroad, Minn., on or about June 23, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois 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 and decomposed animal substance, and for the further reason that it consisted of a portion of an animal unfit for food.

On July 3, 1931, claimant 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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19083. Adulteration of ice cream cones. U. S. v. 154 Cases, et al., of Ice Cream Cones. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26359. I. S. Nos. 18231, 18232, 18233. S. No. 4690.)

Samples of ice cream cones from the shipment herein described having been found to contain saccharin, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa.

On May 14, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 278 cases of ice cream cones at

Des Moines, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 27, 1931, by the Northwest Cone Co., from Chicago, Ill., and had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Joy Boy Cup Cake Cones [or "Buddy Ice Cream Cake Cones" or "Rosebud Cup Cake Cones"] Northwest Cone Co."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, saccharin, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, saccharin, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On January 8, 1932, no claimant having appeared and the court having heard the evidence and argument of counsel for the Government, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19084. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 415 Cartons of Pink Salmon. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25153. I. S. No. 19661. S. No. 3420.)

Samples of canned salmon from the shipment herein described having been found to be tainted or stale, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas.

On September 18, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 415 cartons of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Waco, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 9, 1930, by the Sergeant Paup Co., from Seattle, Wash., and had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Washington into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Request Pink Salmon Distributed by Sergeant Paup Company Seattle Washington."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 12, 1931, the Western States Grocery Co., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,200, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or disposed of in violation of the Federal food and drugs act and other existing laws; and further conditioned that it be examined under the supervision of this department, the portion found fit for human consumption released and the remainder destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19085. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 26 Cases of Salmon. Default decree of confiscation, condemnation, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26970. I. S. No. 36201. S. No. 5184.)

Samples of canned salmon from the shipment herein described having been found to be tainted or stale, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Kansas.

On September 16, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 26 cases of salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Emporia, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 21, 1931, by R. E. Cotter & Co., from San Francisco, Calif., and had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of California into the State of Kansas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 31, 1931, no claimant having appeared, judgment of confiscation and condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*