

borne on the label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On December 23, 1924, the Forrest City Cotton Oil Mill, Forrest City, Ark., 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 \$1,000, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, and if sold that it be relabeled as containing 41 per cent protein, 6.56 per cent nitrogen, and 7.98 per cent ammonia.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14803. Adulteration of blanched almonds. U. S. v. 2 Kegs and 8 Kegs of Blanched Almonds. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21373. I. S. Nos. 13836-x, 13837-x. S. No. E-5900.)**

On November 12, 1926, 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 seizure and condemnation of 10 kegs of blanched almonds, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by John F. Renshaw & Co., Ltd., from London, England, September 21, 1925, 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 December 29, 1926, Morris Steinhardt and Emil S. Nordlinger, New York, N. Y., claimants, 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 claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,700, conditioned in part that the good nuts be separated from the bad, and the latter denatured or destroyed under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14804. Adulteration of canned succotash. U. S. v. 25 Cases and 65 Cases of Succotash. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20777. I. S. Nos. 1286-x, 1346-x. S. No. C-5038.)**

On January 19 and February 27, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 90 cases of succotash, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Knoxboro Canning Co., from Oriskany Falls, N. Y., August 5, 1925, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Morning Light Brand Golden Succotash New Hartford Canning Co. New Hartford, N. Y."

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, saccharin, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength; in that a substance, saccharin, had been substituted in part for the said article; in that a substance, saccharin, had been mixed therewith in a manner whereby damage and inferiority was concealed, and in that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, saccharin, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 2, 1926, the New Hartford Canning Co., Ltd., New Hartford, N. Y., 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 released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it not be transported in interstate commerce except for the purpose of being returned to the claimant, and not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act or the laws of any State, Territory, district or insular possession of the United States which prohibit the use of saccharin in like products for human consumption.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*