

15308. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. v. 700 Dozen Cans of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21922. I. S. No. 14778-x. S. No. E-6135.)

On May 18, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 700 dozen cans of tomato pulp, remaining unsold at Camden, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Princeton Canning Co., Brownsburg, Ind., on or about April 21, 1927, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of New Jersey, 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, and putrid vegetable substance.

On July 26, 1927, 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.

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

15309. Adulteration and misbranding of macaroni. U. S. v. 6 Boxes, et al., of Bologna Style Macaroni. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21212. I. S. No. 8272-x. S. No. E-5836.)

On August 4, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 32 boxes of macaroni, at Perth Amboy, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the National Noodle Co., New York, N. Y., on or about June 23, 1926, and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Tripoline (or "Margherine" or "Farfalle" or "Tagliatelli") Bologna Style * * * Artificially Colored."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it was colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of another article.

On July 26, 1927, 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.

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

15310. Adulteration of pink root. U. S. v. 1 Keg of Ground True Pink Root. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21794. I. S. No. 13313-x. S. No. E-6055.)

On April 5, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 1 keg of ground true pink root, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by R. Hillier's Son Co., Inc., from Jersey City, N. J., on or about February 2, 1927, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis by this department showed that the article contained 26.15 per cent of ash of which 19.53 per cent was acid-insoluble.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that its strength or purity fell below the professed quality under which it was sold.

On June 30, 1927, 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.

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

15311. Adulteration of dried figs. U. S. v. 45 Boxes and 72 Boxes of Dried Figs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21971. I. S. Nos. 17281-x, 17282-x. S. No. 5.)

On July 7, 1927, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 117 boxes of dried figs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by

Guggenhime & Co., from San Francisco, Calif., June 3, 1927, and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Pansy Brand (or "Fuchsia Brand") California * * * White Figs * * * Guggenhime & Company, California."

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

On August 1, 1927, 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.

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

15312. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 240 Cases and 171 Cases of Salmon. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 20390, 20391. I. S. No. 2003-x. S. No. C-4815.)

On August 31, and September 24, 1925, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, 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 411 cases of canned salmon, remaining unsold in the original packages, in part at Elizabethtown, Ky., and in part at Hodgenville, Ky., consigned by the C. F. Buelow Co., Seattle, Wash., from New Orleans, La., March 14, 1925, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from New Orleans, La., into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Petco Brand Select Pink Salmon * * * Distributed by C. M. Pettibone Co., Seattle."

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

On November 10, 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.

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

15313. Adulteration of canned corn and canned succotash. U. S. v. 60-5/24 Cases of Canned Corn, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Products released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 20739, 20740, 20797. I. S. Nos. 5458-x, 5459-x, 5460-x, 5462-x, 5466-x. S. Nos. E-5558, E-5558-A, E-5619.)

On or about January 6, and February 4, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 154½ cases of canned corn, and 53½ cases of canned succotash, at Bennington, Vt., alleging that the articles had been shipped in part by the Knoxboro Canning Co., from Oriskany Falls, N. Y., and in part by the New Hartford Canning Co., from Pennellville, N. Y., between the dates of November 28, 1924 and November 2, 1925, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Vermont, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled in part: (Cans) "Challenge Brand Golden Evergreen Corn (or "Challenge Golden Bantam Midget Corn" or "Challenge Brand Golden Evergreen Succotash" or "White Mountain Brand Golden Succotash") * * * Packed by New Hartford Canning Co., at New Hartford, N. Y.," "White Mountain Brand Golden Evergreen Succotash * * * New Hartford Canning Company, New Hartford * * * New York."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libels for the reason that saccharin had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the articles had been mixed in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed, and in that they contained an added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient, saccharin, which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On March 9, 1927, the New Hartford Canning Co., Lt'd, New Hartford, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant upon