

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

On June 25, 1934, 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.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22766. Adulteration of canned turnip greens and canned mustard greens. U. S. v. 6½ Cases of Turnip Greens and 10½ Cases of Mustard Greens. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 32665. Sample nos. 69087-A, 69088-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned greens that contained vinegar flies, worms, beetles, bugs, and cocoons.

On May 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6½ cases of canned turnip greens and 10½ cases of mustard greens at Healdton, Okla., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about April 29 and June 5, 1933, respectively, by Thrift Packing Co., from Dallas, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Thrift Brand Turnip Greens [or "Mustard Greens"] * * * Thrift Packing Co. Dallas, Texas."

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were adulterated in that they consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On June 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the products adulterated, and ordering that they be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22767. Adulteration of dried grapes. U. S. v. 375 Cases and 100 Cases of Dried Grapes. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for use in the manufacture of a distilled product. (F. & D. nos. 32670, 32723. Sample nos. 35395-A, 48263-A.)

These cases involved a shipment of two lots of dried grapes, one of which was insect-infested and the other of which contained insect excreta.

On May 2 and May 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 475 cases of dried grapes at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about April 10, 1934, by the Vagim Packing Co., from San Francisco, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "West Coast Brand Alicante [or "Zinfandel"] Dried Black Grapes Vagim Packing Co., Fresno, Calif."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On July 31, 1934, the Vagim Packing Co., Fresno, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$1,326, conditioned that it be used in the manufacture of a distilled product.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22768. Adulteration and misbranding of canned salmon. U. S. v. 39 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32673. Sample no. 60792-A.)

This case involved interstate shipment of two lots of salmon labeled as Choice or Fancy quality, but which was in part decomposed. One of the lots was labeled to convey the impression that it was red salmon, whereas it was chinook.

On May 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 39 cases of canned salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about April 12 and April 14, 1934, by the Jacobson-Shealy Co., Inc., from San Francisco, Calif., and charging adulteration and