

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, excessive water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the said article.

On November 11, 1925, 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.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13929. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. v. 290 Dozen Cans of Tomato Pulp. Default order of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 19895. I. S. Nos. 14790-v, 14791-v. S. No. C-4680.)

On March 13, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 290 dozen cans of tomato pulp, at Fairmont, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cates Canning Co., from Cates, Ind., January 16, 1925, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Minnesota, 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 whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On October 12, 1925, no claimant having appeared for the property, an order of the court was entered, providing for the destruction of the product by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13930. Misbranding of Kopp's. U. S. v. 7½ Dozen Bottles, et al., of Kopp's. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20482. S. No. E-5507.)

On or about October 9, 1925, 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 the seizure and condemnation of 7½ dozen 4-fluidounce size bottles, 32½ dozen 1½-fluidounce size bottles, and 8 dozen ½-fluidounce size bottles of a drug labeled in part "Kopp's" and manufactured by the Kopp's Baby's Friend Co., successors to Mrs. J. A. Kopp, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Kopp's Baby's Friend Co., from York, Pa., in part on or about December 9, 1924, and in part on or about June 17, 1925, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, 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 was composed essentially of morphine sulphate, alcohol, sugar, and water, flavored with traces of essential oils and colored yellow.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the labeling of the said article contained certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the product which were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 4, 1925, 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.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13931. Adulteration of chestnuts. U. S. v. 35 Kegs of Chestnuts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20594. I. S. No. 7045-x. S. No. E-5548.)

On November 12, 1925, 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 the seizure and condemnation of 35 kegs of chestnuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Carlo Cavargna Fu Zaverio, from Busselino, Italy, on or about November 28, 1924, 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 November 28, 1925, 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.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13932. Adulteration of strained tomatoes. U. S. v. 67 Cases and 200 Cases of Strained Tomatoes. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 20622, 20623. I. S. Nos. 7151-x, 7157-x. S. Nos. E-5576, E-5577.)

On November 17, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 267 cases of strained tomatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Keough Canning Co., from Glassboro, N. J., in part September 4, 1925, and in part October 10, 1925, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Blue Coat Brand Strained Tomatoes * * * Packed By Keough Canning Co., Glassboro, N. J."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 8, 1925, 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.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13933. Adulteration of pistachio nuts. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Pistachio Nuts. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20570. I. S. No. 7049-x. S. No. E-5534.)

On November 10, 1925, 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 the seizure and condemnation of 20 cases of pistachio nuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Chas. Balit & Co., from Aleppo, Syria, on or about December 4, 1924, 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 November 30, 1925, William Herron & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., claimant, 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 claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the good nuts be separated from the bad and the latter destroyed or denatured.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13934. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1,458 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20625. I. S. No. 1052-x. S. No. W-1816.)

On or about November 17, 1925, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 1,458 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Alaska Packers Assoc., from Alitak, Alaska, on or about October 13, 1925, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "A 35 Alaska Red Salmon Karluk Packing Co. Horseshoe Brand Alaska Packers Association."