

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 animal substance.

On December 1, 1925, the Alaska Packers Assoc. 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 \$8,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the said product be made to conform with the provisions of the law under the supervision of this department.

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

**13935. Misbranding of strawberries. U. S. v. George Harpole. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 16947. I. S. No. 4571-t.)**

On February 20, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George Harpole, Independence, La., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about April 28, 1922, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of strawberries in unlabeled crates which were misbranded.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 17, 1925, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

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

**13936. Adulteration and misbranding of apples. U. S. v. 156- $\frac{5}{8}$  Bushel Baskets, More or Less, of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20686. I. S. Nos. 6123-x, 6125-x. S. No. E-5604.)**

On December 2, 1925, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 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 156 $\frac{5}{8}$  bushel baskets, more or less, (160 baskets,  $\frac{5}{8}$  bushel each and 60 hampers, 1 bushel each) of apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped from Glassboro, N. J., consigned November 30, 1925, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained an added poisonous ingredient, arsenic, which rendered it injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On December 21, 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.*

**13937. Misbranding of Ping Pong sauce. U. S. v. 33 Cases and 24 Cases of Ping Pong Sauce. Default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to charitable institutions. (F. & D. Nos. 19883, 19884. I. S. No. 21956-v. S. No. C-4674.)**

On March 9, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 57 cases of Ping Pong sauce, at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Brooks Tomato Products Co., from St. Louis, Mo., on or about November 21, 1924, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Continental Ping Pong Sauce \* \* \* Use Same As Tomato Catsup On

Steaks, Game, Cold Meats And Sea Food Continental Packing Corp. Collinsville, Ill."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it was an imitation of another article, viz, tomato catsup.

On December 7, 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 delivered to charitable institutions.

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

**13938. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. J. L. Smiley & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150.** (F. & D. No. 19600. I. S. Nos. 20218-v, 20220-v, 20290-v, 20293-v, 21058-v.)

On May 15, 1925, 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 an information against J. L. Smiley & Co., a corporation, organized under the laws of Washington and having a representative in said State, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, namely, on or about August 11 and 19, 1924, and September 13, 1924, respectively, from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, of quantities of canned salmon which was adulterated.

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article from each shipment showed 27.3 per cent, 16 per cent, and 5.8 per cent, respectively, of decomposed salmon.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On June 22, 1925, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and on October 19, 1925, the court imposed a fine of \$150.

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

**13939. Adulteration of snap corn. U. S. v. Durant Milling Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.** (F. & D. No. 17692. I. S. No. 6029-v.)

On January 12, 1924, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Durant Milling Co., a corporation, Durant, Okla., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about November 7, 1922, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Texas, of a quantity of a product billed as snap corn which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed animal and vegetable substance.

On October 14, 1925, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

**13940. Adulteration of shelled pecans. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Shelled Pecan Halves. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 20550. I. S. No. 7906-x. S. No. E-5539.)

On November 5, 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 2 barrels of shelled pecan halves, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dixie Candy Co., from Atlantic City, N. J., June 8, 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.

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

On November 24, 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.*