tion of 10 cases of dried figs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 30, 1931, by the Albert Asher Co., from San Francisco, Calif., and had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of California into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "25 Lbs. Net Progress Brand Choice California Black Figs, Packed by Albert Asher Co., San Francisco, California."

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

On December 18, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19081. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 174 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26799. I. S. No. 13227. S. No. 4951.)

Samples of tomato puree from the shipment herein described having been found to contain excessive mold, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.

On July 22, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 174 cases of tomato puree, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 1, 1931, by the Pleasant Grove Canning Co., from Pleasant Grove, Utah, and had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Utah into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Cases and cans) "Timpanogos Brand Tomato Puree Packed by Pleasant Grove Canning Co., Pleasant Grove-Orem, Utah."

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

On January 23, 1932, claimant having defaulted, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19082. Adulteration of tullibees. U. S. v. 30 Boxes of Tullibees. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26727. I. S. No. 35683. S. No. 4879.)

Samples of tullibees from the shipment herein described having been found to be infested with worms, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On June 30, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 boxes of tullibees at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Warroad Fish Co., from Warroad, Minn., on or about June 23, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois 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 and decomposed animal substance, and for the further reason that it consisted of a portion of an animal unfit for food.

On July 3, 1931, 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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19083. Adulteration of ice cream cones. U. S. v. 154 Cases, et al., of Ice Cream Cones. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26359. I. S. Nos. 18231, 18232, 18233. S. No. 4690.)

Samples of ice cream cones from the shipment herein described having been found to contain saccharin, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa.

On May 14, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 278 cases of ice cream cones at