

**7134. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. \* \* \* v. 462 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9772. I. S. No. 13406-r. S. No. E-1252.)**

On February 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 462 boxes of oranges, consigned by T. H. Peppers, Highland, Calif., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on January 16, 1919, and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was variously labeled in part, "Cloister Brand Oranges" and "Parent Tree Brand Oranges," and "Packed by California Mutual Packing Co., Riverside, Orange-Lindsay, Calif."

Adulteration of both brands of the oranges was alleged in the libel for the reason that they consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 27, 1919, F. Brennisen & Son, Buffalo, N. Y., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be sorted and repacked, the decayed and unfit oranges to be eliminated under the supervision of a representative of this department.

E. D. BALL,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7135. Adulteration of salmon. U. S. \* \* \* v. 500 Cases \* \* \* of Pink Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9773. I. S. No. 15292-r. S. No. E-1251.)**

On February 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 500 cases, each containing 48 cases of pink salmon, at Huntington, W. Va., consigned by the Pettigrew Zinn Co., San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 21, 1918, and transported from the State of California into the State of West Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Diamond S Brand Pink Salmon."

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

On April 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7136. Adulteration and misbranding of santal oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 7 Boxes and 91 Boxes of Santal Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9774. I. S. No. 6194-r. S. No. C-1082.)**

On February 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and