

whereas, in truth and in fact, the article did not consist wholly of pure creamery butter but did consist in part of excessive added water, and each of the said packages did not contain one pound net of the article but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not conspicuously and plainly marked on the outside of the package.

On May 2, 1922, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10465. Adulteration of canned peaches. U. S. * * * v. The Booth Packing Co., a Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 16221. I. S. Nos. 13063-t, 13065-t.)

On May 19, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 Booth Packing Co., a corporation, trading at Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 8, 1921, from the State of Maryland into the State of Tennessee, of a quantity of canned peaches which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Diamond Brand P'e Peaches * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed an excessive amount of worm infested product.

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

On May 19, 1922, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10466. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 458 Boxes * * * of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 16355. I. S. Nos. 3606-t, 3607-t. S. No. C-3553.)

On April 17, 1922, 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 458 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Randolph Marketing Co., from Highland, Calif., on or about April 5, 1922, and transported from the State of California into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, respectively, "Randolph Special Brand" and "Geranium Brand."

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

On May 3, 1922, the C. H. Robinson Co., Minneapolis, Minn., 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 released to the said claimant upon 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 said product be salvaged under the supervision of this department and the rejected oranges destroyed.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10467. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 396 Boxes * * * of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 16358. I. S. Nos. 3761-t, 3762-t. S. No. C-3529.)

On April 11, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, 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 396 boxes of oranges, at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Randolph Marketing Co., from Orange Heights, Calif., on or about March 27, 1922, and transported from the State of California into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, respectively: "Blue Star Brand