

maining in the original unbroken packages at Hagerstown, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by G. H. Baker from Middletown, Del., and transported from the State of Delaware into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Middletown Brand * * * Hearts Of Corn And Sugar Corn * * * Packed By G. H. Baker, Middletown, Delaware."

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

On June 19, 1924, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

12342. Adulteration and misbranding of canned oysters. U. S. v. 25 Cases, et al., of Canned Oysters. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 18606, 18607. I. S. Nos. 12094-v, 12095-v, 12096-v, 12097-v. S. No. W-1504.)

On or about April 23, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, 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 60 cases, 4-ounce size, and 60 cases, 8-ounce size, canned oysters, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Ore., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Marine Products (Inc.), New Orleans, La., on or about February 16, 1924, and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Golden Grain Belt Brand * * * Oysters Net Contents 8 Ounces" (or "Net Contents 4 Ounces") "Packed By Sea Food Co., Biloxi, Miss."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that excessive water or brine had been so mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for normal oysters of good commercial quality as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the said oysters.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and for the further reason that the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On May 7, 1924, the Johnson Lieber Co., Portland, Oreg., 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 \$600, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the respective cans be relabeled by pasting over the statements of weight, stickers containing the following: "Slack Filled—contains excessive brine. Contents, 7¼ ounces Oyster Meat. This size can should contain 8 ounces of oyster meat," and "Slack Filled—contains excessive brine. Contents, 3¼ ounces. Oyster Meat. This size can should contain 4 ounces Oyster Meat."

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

12343. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 6 Cases of Walnut Meats. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 17299. I. S. Nos. 8282-v, 8283-v. S. No. W-1320.)

On February 21, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, 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 6 cases of walnut meats remaining in the original unbroken packages at Spokane, Wash., consigned by the Sanitary Nut Shelling Co., Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 13, 1923, and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Dark Amber" (or "Standard Amber") "* * * Order of Sanitary Nut Shelling Co."

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

On June 16, 1924, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

12344. Misbranding of linseed-oil meal. U. S. v. 400 Sacks and 100 Sacks of Linseed Oil Meal. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. Nos. 18697, 18698. I. S. Nos. 13709-v, 16021-v. S. Nos. E-4844, E-4845.)

On or about May 19, 1924, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 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 500 sacks of linseed-oil meal remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Philadelphia, Pa., and in part at Lancaster, Pa., consigned by the Mann Bros. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Buffalo, N. Y., in part on or about March 7, and in part on or about March 13, 1924, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the packages contained labels which bore the following statements regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, "100 pounds 34% Protein. Pure Old Process Linseed Oil Meal. From The Mann Bros. Co. Buffalo, N. Y. Guaranteed Analysis Minimum Protein 34 Minimum Fat 6 Maximum Fiber 10," which said statements were false and misleading in that the article did not contain 34 per cent of protein.

On June 24, 1924, Ezl. Dunwoody Co. and John W. Eshelman & Sons having appeared as claimants for respective portions of the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the aggregate sum of \$450, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

12345. Adulteration and misbranding of oil. U. S. v. Gaetano Garra. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 16420. I. S. No. 7001-t.)

On November 1, 1922, 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 an information against Gaetano Garra, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about June 4, 1921, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut of a quantity of oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Finest Quality Table Oil * * * Tipo Termini Imerese" (inconspicuous type, "Cottonseed Oil Slightly Flavored With Olive Oil") "1 Gallon Net."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of cottonseed oil. Examination of 7 cans by said bureau showed an average volume of 0.95 gallon.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in whole or in part for olive oil, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "1 Gallon Net," and "Finest Quality Table Oil * * * Tipo Termini Imerese," together with the design and device of an olive tree, with natives gathering olives, not corrected by the statement in inconspicuous type, "Cottonseed Oil Slightly Flavored With Olive Oil," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding the said article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that each of the said cans contained 1 gallon net of the article, and that it was olive oil, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that each of the said cans contained 1 gallon net of the article, and that the article was olive oil, whereas, in truth and