

Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 112 crates of grapefruit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cheyenne, Wyo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Florida Mixed Car Co., Plant City, Fla., on or about January 29, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Wyoming, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Highlands Brand Florida Mixed Car Co. Plant City, Fla."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

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

On February 22, 1927, the Stacy-Vorwerk Co., Cheyenne, Wyo., claimant, having petitioned for release of the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$700, conditioned that it be disposed of under the supervision of this department. On March 14, 1927, the attempt to salvage the product having failed, an order of destruction was entered.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14944. Adulteration of oranges and tangerines. U. S. v. 198 Cases of Oranges and 118 Cases of Tangerines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21749. I. S. Nos. 13723-x, 13724-x. S. No. E-5996.)

On February 24, 1927, 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 seizure and condemnation of 198 cases of oranges and 118 cases of tangerines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Chauncy Butler, Interlachen, Fla., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Interlachen, Fla., on or about February 11, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled in part: (Case) "Genista Grove Chauncy Butler Prop. Interlachen, Fla."

Examination of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that they consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were adulterated, in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed vegetable substances.

On March 14, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the articles be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14945. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 511 Cases of Canned Salmon. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction entered. Decree modified to permit release of portion of product under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 21512, 21514. I. S. Nos. 12047-x, 12050-x. S. No. C-5305.)

On January 2, 1927, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 511 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pacific American Fisheries, Bellingham, Wash., on or about October 11, 1926, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "King Bird Brand Salmon Packed For Pacific American Fisheries Bellingham, Wash."

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

On January 25, 1927, the Pacific American Fisheries, Bellingham, Wash., having appeared as claimant for the property, an order was entered, allowing said claimant 30 days to effect reconditioning of the product. Upon failure of the claimant to comply with the terms of the said order decree pro confesso was entered, ordering condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction of the property. On March 15, 1927, 148 cases of the product having been destroyed, and the Pacific American Fisheries having appeared and prayed release of the remain-

der, it was ordered by the court that the judgment pro confesso be modified to permit the release of the remainder and its shipment to Bellingham, Wash., to be reconditioned subject to inspection by this department, upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14946. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 100 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Decree entered ordering product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 21452. I. S. No. 15109-x. S. No. W-1888.)

On December 11, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining unsold in the original packages at Clayton, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Vernon Cotton Oil Co., Vernon, Tex., November 30, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of New Mexico, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "43 Per Cent Protein Cottonseed Meal, Prime Quality Manufactured by Vernon Cotton Oil Co., Vernon, Texas, Guaranteed Analysis, Crude Protein not less than 43 Per Cent."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the said sacks were misbranded and the contents thereof adulterated, in that the statements on the labels regarding the chemical contents of the article were false and misleading and were intended and calculated to deceive and did deceive the purchaser, in that a product containing less than 43 per cent of protein had been substituted for 43 per cent cottonseed meal, which the said article purported to be.

On January 6, 1927, the Swagerty Trading Co., Clayton, N. Mex., having appeared as claimant for the property, and the court having found that the material allegations of the libel were true, a decree was entered, ordering 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 \$500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to show the true protein content.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14947. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21614. I. S. No. 13934-x. S. No. E-5217.)

On January 31, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of cottonseed meal, at Cornish, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rome Oil Co., from Rome, Ga., on or about January 14, 1927, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Maine, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Empire High Grade Cotton Seed Meal * * * Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 41.12%."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 41.12%" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On February 7, 1927, the Doten Grain Co., Portland, Me., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel 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 \$600, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14948. Misbranding of Injection Sanagono. U. S. v. 43 Bottles of Injection Sanagono. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21435. I. S. No. 14502-x. S. No. E-5680.)

On December 3, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 43 bottles of Injection Sanagono, at Santurce, P. R., alleging that