

tion of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, conditioned in part that it would not be sold or offered for sale in violation of the law and that it be resacked and relabeled to show the true quantity of the contents.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18805. Adulteration and misbranding of canned grapefruit juice. U. S. v. 189 Cases of Canned Grapefruit Juice. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 26440. I. S. No. 22049. S. No. 4721.)

Examination of samples of canned grapefruit juice from the shipment herein described having shown that the article contained undeclared added sugar and that the statement of contents appearing on the label was made in terms of weight instead of liquid measure, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On May 20, 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 189 cases of canned grapefruit juice remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by Hills Bros. Co., from Clearwater, Fla., on or about February 21, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Florida into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Net Weight 10 Ounces Dromedary Grapefruit Juice Pure Juice of Finest Fruit * * * Packed by The Hills Bros. Co. of Florida Clearwater, Florida."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, grapefruit juice with added sugar, had been substituted for the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Grapefruit Juice" and "Pure Juice," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser; for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article; and for the further reason that it was food in package form and failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents, since the statement was made in terms of weight instead of liquid measure.

On July 1, 1931, the Dromedary Co., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property 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 costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$800, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal food and drugs act, or the laws of any State, Territory, district, or insular possession.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18806. Adulteration and misbranding of canned grapefruit juice. U. S. v. 87 Cases of Canned Grapefruit Juice. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 26410. I. S. No. 22106. S. No. 4712.)

Examination of samples of canned grapefruit juice from the shipment herein described having shown that the article contained undeclared added sugar and that the statement of contents appearing on the label was made in terms of weight instead of liquid measure, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On May 20, 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 87 cases of canned grapefruit juice, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by Ariss, Watson and Gault, from Seattle, Wash., on or about March 19, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Washington into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Net Weight 10 Ounces Dromedary Grapefruit Juice. Pure Juice of the Finest Fruit Distributed by the Hills Bros. Co. of Florida, Clearwater, Fla."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, grapefruit juice with added sugar, had been substituted for the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Grapefruit Juice" and "Pure Juice," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since it contained undeclared and added sugar; for the further reason that the product was offered for sale under the

distinctive name of another article, to wit, grapefruit juice, which it purported solely to be; and for the further reason that the product was food in package form and failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents, since the statement was made in terms of weight instead of liquid measure.

On July 1, 1931, the Dromedary Co., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property 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 costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$350, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal food and drugs act or the laws of any State, Territory, district, or insular possession.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18807. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 29 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25825. I. S. No. 15728. S. No. 4061.)

Samples of salmon from the shipment herein described having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On January 28, 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 29 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Fall River, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the F. A. Gosse Co., from Seattle, Wash., on or about August 29, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Washington into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Cases) "D. I. P. Co. Pink-81;" (cans) "Plymouth Brand Pink Salmon * * * Packed for National Wholesale Grocery Co. Inc., Fall River and New Bedford, Mass."

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

On August 17, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18808. Adulteration of canned prunes. U. S. v. 800 Cases of Canned Prunes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25895. I. S. No. 20880. S. No. 4075.)

Samples of prunes from the shipment herein described having been found to be infected with brown rot, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On February 14, 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 800 cases of canned prunes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ray-Brown Co., from Woodburn, Oreg., on or about November 15, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "Six tins number ten fresh seal brand fresh prunes packed by Ray-Brown Co. Inc. Woodburn Oregon U. S. A.;" (can) "Fresh Seal Fresh Prunes."

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

On April 2, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18809. Misbranding of maple sirup. U. S. v. 4 1/6 Cases of Maple Sirup. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 26471. I. S. No. 29971. S. No. 4763.)

Sample cans of maple sirup from the shipment herein described having been found to contain less than the declared volume, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.