10524. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 300 Boxes, 396 Boxes, 462 Boxes, and 462 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture with respect to 1,224 boxes; 924 boxes released under bond to be salvaged and 300 boxes delivered to a charitable association. Consent decree with respect to remaining 396 boxes; 104 boxes condemned, forfeited, and ordered destroyed and 292 boxes released. (F. & D. Nos. 15754, 15755, 15796, 15801. I. S. Nos. 18238-t, 18244-t, 18245-t. Inv. No. 33755. S. Nos. C-3446, C-3447, C-3476, C-3481.)

On or about March 8, 9, 22, and 23, 1922, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 1,620 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original packages at Wichita Falls, Dallas, and Fort Worth, Tex., respectively, consigned by the Pacific Fruit Growers Exchange, Covina, Calif., the Randolph Marketing Co., Highland, Calif., the California Fruit Growers Exchange, LaVerne, Calif., and the American Fruit Growers, Inc., Rialto, Calif., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped between the dates February 18 and March 13, 1922, and transported from the State of California into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled variously in part: "St. Bernard Brand"; "California Oranges"; "Randolph Special Randolph Fruit Co., Redlands, Calif."; "Geranium Brand * * *"; "Washington Navels Pepper Leaf Brand Riverside Heights Orange Growers Association, * * *"; "Washington Navels Begonia of LaVerne Grown and Packed by LaVerne Orange Association"; and "LaVerne Rancho Foothill Fruit."

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

On or about March 24, 1922, the California Fruit Growers Exchange, claimant for 924 boxes of the product, having admitted the allegations of the libels with respect to said product and having consented to the entry of decrees for the condemnation and forfeiture thereof, judgments of the court were entered ordering that the cars containing the said portion of the product be reconsigned to Waco, Tex., and be salvaged under the supervision of this department, the bad portion destroyed and the good portion delivered to the said claimant without condition. The said California Fruit Growers Exchange having entered an appearance as claimant for 300 boxes of the product at Wichita Falls, Tex., and having waived their right to contest the libel, judgment of the court was entered finding that the product was subject to seizure and condemnation as charged in said libel and ordering that it be delivered to the Fort Worth Welfare Assoc., Fort Worth, Tex., for charitable purposes. On March 24, 1922, N. Nigro & Co., Dallas, Tex., having entered an appearance as claimant for the remaining 396 boxes of the product, by agreement and waiver of the said claimant the product was found to have been transported in interstate commerce in violation of the said act, and it was ordered by the court that 104 boxes of the said product be condemned, forfeited, and destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the remaining 292 boxes thereof be delivered to the said claimant.

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

10525. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. John M. Patten (Lawton Poultry & Egg Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 15853. I. S. Nos. 2003-t, 3397-t.)

On February 25, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John M. Patten, trading as the Lawton Poultry & Egg Co., Lawton, Okla., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 12 and 19, 1921, respectively, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Kansas, of quantities of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Examination, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department, of 1,080 eggs from each of the consignments showed the presence of 168 and 65, respectively, or 15.55 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively, of the total, inedible eggs, consisting of black rots, mixed or white rots, moldy eggs, spot rots, and heavy blood rings.

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

On March 17, 1922, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

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