form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On January 17, 1927, the Halfhill Packing Corporation, Los Angeles, 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 the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of $1,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled and repacked under the supervision of this department.

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

14928. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 78 Cases of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. &. D. No. 21697. I. S. No. 13721–x. S. No. E–5994.)

On February 18, 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 78 cases of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by L. Maxcy, Island Grove, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped from Island Grove, Fla., on or about February 5, 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 article was labeled in part: (Case) "L. Maxcy Incorporated Supreme Brand Quality And Pack Oranges * * * Frostproof, 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 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 product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

14929. Adulteration and misbranding of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 56 Cases, et al., of Evaporated Apples. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 19996, 19997. I. S. Nos. 16414–v, 16415–v, 16417–v. S. Nos. E–5288, E–5289.)

On April 16, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 92 cases of evaporated apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Aspegren Fruit Co., from Sodus, N. Y., in various consignments, on or about December 5 and 12, 1924, and January 9, 1925, respectively, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Net Weight 6 Ounces" (or "Contents 7 Oz. Net") "Victor Brand Evaporated Apples Packed By The Aspegren Fruit Co. Sodus, N. Y."

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

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Contents 7 Oz. Net" or "Net Weight 6 Ounces," as the case might be, borne on the labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was not correct.

During August, 1925, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

14930. Adulteration and misbranding of canned oysters. U. S. v. 36 Cases and 72 Cases of Oysters. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture entered. Portion of product destroyed. Remainder released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 20961, 21029. I. S. Nos. 6773–x, 7486–x. S. Nos. E–5691, E–5714.)

On or about March 24 and May 4, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said

district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 108 cases of canned oysters, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. T. Leonard & Sons, from Charleston, S. C., in part on or about February 9, 1926, and in part on or about March 12, 1926, and transported from the State of South Carolina into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Sea Maid Brand Oysters Contents 5 Oz. Packed By Seaside Cannery Charleston, South Carolina."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that a substance, excessive brine, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength and had been substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label bore a statement "Oysters Contents 5 Oz." or "Contents 5 Oz.," as the case might be, which was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, and for the further reason that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On April 17, 1926, no claimant having appeared for 36 cases of the product judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said 36 cases be destroyed by the United States marshal. On June 10, 1926, John T. Leonard & Sons having appeared as claimant for the remaining 72 cases of the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel and 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 $500, conditioned that it not be used contrary to law.

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

14931. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 350 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20585. I. S. No. 6565-x. S. No. E-5561.)

On November 12, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 350 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Montezuma Cotton Oil Co., from Montezuma, Ga., on or about September 29, 1925, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Cotton Seed Meal Montezuma Cotton Oil Co. Montezuma, Georgia Guaranteed Analysis Protein (minimum) 36.00 per cent Ammonia (minimum) 7.00 per cent Fibre (minimum) 14.00 per cent."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in ammonia (protein) and containing excessive fiber had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Guaranteed Analysis Protein (minimum) 36.00 per cent Ammonia (minimum) 7.00 per cent Fiber (minimum) 14.00 per cent," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On April 17, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the 8 sacks of the product seized be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

14932. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 360 Cases and 360 Cases of Grapefruit. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 21655, 21656. I. S. Nos. 5693-x, 5694-x. S. Nos. E-5953, E-5954.)

On February 3 and 4, 1927, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels