been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Prodotti Italiani Olio di Oliva Pure Olive Oil Sopraffino Italia Brand Trade Mark Lucca Toscana Italia Net Contents 1 Gall. (or "Net Contents ½ Gal."),"borne on the label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package; for the further reason that the said article purported to be a foreign product; for the further reason that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article; and for the further reason that it was falsely branded as to the country in which it was manufactured.

On February 24, 1928, 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 sold by the United States marshal.

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

15621. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Western Creamery Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. & D. No. 22524. I. S. Nos. 10914–x, 10915–x, 12783–x, 12784–x.)

On November 2, 1927, the United States Attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Western Creamery Co., Inc., a corporation trading as the Western Creamery Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, in various consignments, on or about March 11, March 14, and March 16, 1927, respectively, from the State of Utah into the State of California, of quantities of butter which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Sunset Gold Brand Creamery Butter * * * 1 Lb. Net."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "1 Lb. Net," borne on the packages containing the said article, was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the packages contained 1 pound of butter, 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 said packages contained 1 pound of butter, whereas each of a number of said packages contained less than 1 pound of butter. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, in that each of a number of the said packages contained less than declared on the label.

On November 15, 1927, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $50.

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

15622. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. Joseph W. Williams. Plea of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. & D. No. 21590. I. S. Nos. 843–x, 845–x.)

On May 5, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Joseph W. Williams, trading at Republican City, Nebr., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, in two consignments, on or about September 3, and September 6, 1926, respectively, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Colorado, of quantities of shell eggs, which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "From J. W. Williams Rep. City, Neb." or "frm. J. W. W. Rep. City, Neb."

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

On March 12, 1928, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $50.

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

15623. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 125 Bushels of Oranges. Default order of forfeiture and destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 22513. I. S. No. 14668–x. S. No. 602.)

On February 18, 1928, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, 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 125 bushels of oranges in hampers, remaining in the