Examination of the article by 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 April 13, 1927, the Fruit Distributors, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, 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 in part that it be salvaged under the supervision of this department.

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

**15132. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 1 Carload of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation entered. Product delivered to charitable institutions.** (F. & D. No. 21839. I. S. No. 11577-x. S. No. C-5433.)

On March 22, 1927, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, 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 1 carload of oranges, at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fruit Distributors, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla., on or about March 10, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

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

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it had been subjected to excessive drying.

On March 23, 1927, the claimant, the Fruit Distributors, Inc., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to charitable institutions.

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

**15133. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 60 Boxes of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21694. I. S. No. 15282-x. S. No. C-5322.)

On or about February 4, 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 60 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by S. E. Mays, Plant City, Fla., on or about January 25, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "S. E. Mays Grower Shipper Plant City, Fla."

Examination of the article by 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 a substance, an inedible product, had been substituted in part for the said article.

On February 24, 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.*

**15134. Adulteration and misbranding of middlings. U. S. v. 19 Sacks and 20 Sacks of Middlings. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 21544, 21619. I. S. Nos. 13542-x, 13543-x. S. Nos. E-5941, E-5947.)

On January 26 and February 1, 1927, respectively, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, 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 39 sacks of middlings, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Wichard, N. C., and in part at Snow Hill, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mayo Milling Co., from Richmond, Va., in various consignments, on or about November 16 and December 10 and 22, 1926, respectively, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of North Carolina, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the