

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

On April 25, 1922, Schühle's Pure Grape Juice Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product might 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, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

10687. Adulteration of frozen whole eggs. U. S. * * * v. 299 Cans of Frozen Whole Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16059. I. S. Nos. 866-t, 888-t. S. No. C-3437.)

On February 20, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 299 cans of frozen whole eggs, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Beatrice Creamery Co., Lincoln, Nebr., October 26, 1921, and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On May 10, 1922, 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

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

10688. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 139 Boxes of Oranges. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16067. Inv. No. 29842. S. No. E-3787.)

On February 21, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 139 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by Cleghorn Bros., Highland, Calif., on or about February 6, 1922, and transported from the State of California into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Wash Navels * * * Good Taste Brand Highland Oranges Shipped by Cleghorn Brothers, Highland, Cal."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance.

On February 24, 1922, Peter L. Descalzi and John B. Descalzi, jr., trading as the United Produce Co., having entered their appearances as claimants for the property, judgment of the court was entered permitting the said claimants to recondition and repack the product. On April 1, 1922, it having appeared impracticable to recondition the product, judgment of the court was entered condemning the said product and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

10689. Misbranding of Giles' germicide. U. S. * * * v. 1 Dozen Packages of Giles' Germicide * * * Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16127. Inv. No. 38480. S. No. C-3521.)

On April 26, 1922, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1 dozen packages of Giles' germicide, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 14, 1922, by the Giles Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of camphor, ether, and linseed oil, and was not an antiseptic or a germicide.