

demnation of 38 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by L. Maxcy, Inc., Wauchula, Fla., on or about March 11, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part "L. Maxcy, Inc., Frostproof, Florida, Supreme Brand Quality and Pack, Oranges—Grapefruit—Tangerines."

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 of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 25, 1927, the claimant for the property 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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**15271. Adulteration and misbranding of beef scrap and bone, and misbranding of beef scrap. U. S. v. Edward D. Smith (Independent Mfg. Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 21569. I. S. Nos. 688-x, 692-x, 11851-x, 11852-x, 11853-x.)**

On May 10, 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 an information against Edward D. Smith, trading as the Independent Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, in various consignments, on or about March 10, and April 1, 1926, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of quantities of beef scrap and bone which was adulterated and misbranded, and on or about February 16, and March 2, 1926, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of California, of quantities of beef scrap which was misbranded. The beef scrap and bone was labeled in part: "Independent's 55% (or "50%") Beef Scrap and Bone Guaranteed Analysis Protein 55% (or "50% Min.") \* \* \* Made by Independent Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa." The beef scrap was invoiced: "Beef Scrap 50%."

Adulteration of the beef scrap and bone was alleged in the information for the reason that beef scrap and bone containing less protein than declared on the label had been substituted for beef scrap and bone containing 55% of protein, or 50% of protein, as the case might be, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the beef scrap and bone was alleged for the reason that the statements "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 55%," or "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 50% Min.," borne on the labels of the respective lots of the article, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the article contained 55% of protein, or 50% of protein, as the case might be, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained 55% of protein, or 50% of protein, as the case might be, whereas the article contained less protein than so declared. Misbranding of the said beef scrap and bone was alleged for the further reason that it was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article.

Misbranding of the beef scrap was alleged for the reason that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely, "Beef Scrap 50%," to wit, beef scrap containing 50% of protein, whereas it contained less than 50% of protein. Misbranding of the beef scrap was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On June 22, 1927, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

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

**15272. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. Carol Dryden and Nelson R. Coulbourn (Carol Dryden & Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 21605. I. S. No. 13441-x.)**

On June 6, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Carol Dryden and Nelson R. Coulbourn, co-partners, trading as Carol Dryden & Co., Cris-

field, Md., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about Feb. 16, 1927, from the State of Maryland into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, to wit, water, 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 oysters, which the said article purported solely to be, and in that valuable constituents, oyster solids, had been, in part, abstracted from the said article.

On June 21, 1927, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendants, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

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

**15273. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 41 Cases of Canned Cherries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20247. I. S. No. 17250-v. S. No. E-5427.)**

On July 16, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 41 cases of canned cherries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article was being offered for sale and sold in the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (can) "Pride of Egypt Brand \* \* \* Red Sour Pitted Cherries Guaranteed and Distributed by Egypt Canning Co., Inc. Egypt, N. Y."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On October 27, 1926, 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.*

**15274. Adulteration of canned string beans. U. S. v. 99 Cases of String Beans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20630. I. S. No. 4237-x. S. No. C-4873.)**

On November 19, 1925, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 99 cases of string beans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Lawton, Okla., consigned by the Litteral Canning Co., Fayetteville, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped from Fayetteville, Ark., on or about September 5, 1925, and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Our Favorite Brand Cut Stringless Beans \* \* \* Packed by Litteral Canning Co., Fayetteville, Ark."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On October 18, 1926, 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.*

**15275. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 360 Boxes of Grapefruit. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 21854. I. S. No. 2577-x. S. No. C-5447.)**

On March 31, 1927, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 360 boxes of grapefruit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. E. Lee & Co., Inc., from Thonotosassa, Fla., on or about March 21, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Good Nature Oranges-Grapefruit-Tangerines, Marshseedless Grade Run—W. E. Lee & Co., Inc., Carlot Distributors \* \* \* Plant City, Fla."