

**12169. Misbranding of strawberries. U. S. v. Harve Browne Adams and Frank H. Herron (Adams & Herron). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 16568. I. S. No. 13494-t.)**

On November 6, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Harve Browne Adams and Frank H. Herron, copartners, trading as Adams & Herron, Trezevant, Tenn., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about May 9, 1922, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Kentucky, of a quantity of strawberries in crates which were misbranded.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the 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 April 23, 1923, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12170. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 437 Cases of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 18294. I. S. No. 4022-v. S. No. C-4277.)**

On February 6, 1924, 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 praying the seizure and condemnation of 437 cases of frozen eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cuero Packing Co., Cuero, Tex., January 11, 1924, and transported from the State of Texas 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 in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On March 5, 1924, the Cuero Packing Co., Cuero, Tex., claimant, 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 \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the bad portion be separated from the good portion, under the supervision of this department, and the bad portion denatured before final release.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12171. Adulteration of jellies. U. S. v. 6 Cases of Jellies. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 18022. I. S. Nos. 729-v, 730-v, 731-v. S. No. E-4574.)**

On November 24, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 6 cases of jellies, each containing 2 dozen jars, remaining unsold in the original packages at Alexandria, Va., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the U. S. Preserve Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1923, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Betsy Ross Brand Jelly Currant Flavor" (or "Plum Flavor" or "Apple") "Fruit Juice, Sugar, Apple Base. U. S. Preserve Co. Phila., Pa. 7 Ozs. Net."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libel for the reason that substances, pectin jellies, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect their quality or strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said articles.

On March 24, 1924, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12172. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. John Bostock. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 17602. I. S. No. 8201-v.)**

On August 18, 1923, 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 John Bostock, trading at Blue Hill, Nebr., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 9, 1922, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Colorado, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "J. Bostock, Upland, Nebr."

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 1,800 eggs from the consignment showed that 143, or 7.94 per cent of those examined, were inedible eggs, consisting of black rots, mixed or white rots, and spot rots.

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

On March 10, 1924, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12173. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of canned oysters, U. S. v. 19,680 Cans and 720 Cans of Oysters. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 17432. I. S. Nos. 5312-v, 5313-v. S. No. C-4002.)**

On or about March 26, 1923, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 19,680 alleged 5-ounce cans and 720 alleged 10-ounce cans of oysters, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Shelmore Oyster Products Co., from Charleston, S. C., on or about January 31, 1923, and transported from the State of South Carolina into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Oysters \* \* \* Crystal Bay Brand \* \* \* Contains 5 Oz. Oyster Meat" (or "Contains 10 Oz. Oyster Meat").

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

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement appearing on the labels of the said cans, "5 Oz." or "10 Oz.," as the case might be, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. 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, since the quantity stated was incorrect.

On April 16, 1923, the Shelmore Oyster Products Co., Charleston, S. C., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree of condemnation and forfeiture, judgment of the court was entered finding the product to be misbranded and ordering that it be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12174. Misbranding of Noxit and B-I-F injection. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Noxit and 4½ Dozen Bottles of B-I-F. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10822, 10832. I. S. Nos. 13954-r, 13964-r. S. Nos. E-1634, E-1635.)**

On July 8 and 11, 1919, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles of Noxit and 4½ dozen bottles of B-I-F injection, at Paterson, N. J., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Frederick F. Ingram Co., Detroit, Mich., in part on or about December 1, 1917, and in part on or about May 21, 1919, and trans-