

Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 112 crates of grapefruit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cheyenne, Wyo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Florida Mixed Car Co., Plant City, Fla., on or about January 29, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Wyoming, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Highlands Brand Florida Mixed Car Co. Plant City, Fla."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of 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 February 22, 1927, the Stacy-Vorwerk Co., Cheyenne, Wyo., claimant, having petitioned for release of the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$700, conditioned that it be disposed of under the supervision of this department. On March 14, 1927, the attempt to salvage the product having failed, an order of destruction was entered.

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

**14944. Adulteration of oranges and tangerines. U. S. v. 198 Cases of Oranges and 118 Cases of Tangerines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21749. I. S. Nos. 13723-x, 13724-x. S. No. E-5996.)**

On February 24, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 198 cases of oranges and 118 cases of tangerines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Chauncy Butler, Interlachen, Fla., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Interlachen, Fla., on or about February 11, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled in part: (Case) "Genista Grove Chauncy Butler Prop. Interlachen, Fla."

Examination of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that they consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were adulterated, in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed vegetable substances.

On March 14, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the articles be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**14945. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 511 Cases of Canned Salmon. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction entered. Decree modified to permit release of portion of product under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 21512, 21514. I. S. Nos. 12047-x, 12050-x. S. No. C-5305.)**

On January 2, 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 511 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pacific American Fisheries, Bellingham, Wash., on or about October 11, 1926, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "King Bird Brand Salmon Packed For Pacific American Fisheries Bellingham, Wash."

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

On January 25, 1927, the Pacific American Fisheries, Bellingham, Wash., having appeared as claimant for the property, an order was entered, allowing said claimant 30 days to effect reconditioning of the product. Upon failure of the claimant to comply with the terms of the said order decree pro confesso was entered, ordering condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction of the property. On March 15, 1927, 148 cases of the product having been destroyed, and the Pacific American Fisheries having appeared and prayed release of the remain-