

Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped from Boston, Mass., on or about September 14, 1928, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Maine, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "A. T. Bridges Co. Incorporated * * * Boston, Mass. Apple Jelly."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that pectin jelly containing added acid had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Apple Jelly," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, 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, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On April 2, 1929, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16487. Adulteration of dried figs. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Dried Figs. Consent decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 23201. I. S. No. 0644. S. No. 1302.)

On November 19, 1928, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, 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 100 cases of dried figs, remaining in the original packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Contadina Oil Products Corporation, from Brooklyn, N. Y., on or about October 20, 1928, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Product of Greece M. B. New York. Basile J. Pappadeas, Exporter of Greek Products, Calamata, Greece, Order of Contadina Oil Products Co., Notify Tama Trading Co., Los Angeles, Calif."

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

On May 29, 1929, the Tama Trading Co., Los Angeles, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that the said product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16488. Adulteration of sweet pickles. U. S. v. 36 Cases, et al., of Sweet Pickles. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 23063, 23064. I. S. Nos. 012879, 012880. S. Nos. 1120, 1157.)

On or about September 17 and September 24, 1928, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States libels praying seizure and condemnation of 171 cases of sweet pickles, remaining in the original unbroken packages, in part at Evansville, Ind., and in part at Vincennes, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Southern Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., July 27, 1928, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Sunset Park Brand Sweet Pickles 0.1 of 1% Benzoate of Soda Contents 8 Oz." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "Fort Sackville Brand Sweet Pickles 0.1 of 1% Benzoate of Soda Contents 32 Ozs."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that saccharin had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article, for the further reason that saccharin had been mixed with the article in such manner as to render them inferior in quality and to conceal such inferiority and for the further reason that a deleterious ingredient had been added to the article which rendered it injurious to health.