

7, 1942, by B. F. Trappey's Sons, Inc., from New Iberia, La.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Good'n'Hot Mexi-Pep Shield Label"; or "Red Devil \* \* \* Louisiana Hot Sauce."

On February 25, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the product seized at Los Angeles, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On March 13, 1942, B. F. Trappey's Sons, Inc., claimant for the lots seized at Dallas, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed; the claimant was allowed to retain the empty cartons.

**8154. Adulteration of dill pickle slices. U. S. v. 180 Gallons of Dill Pickle Slices. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6616. Sample No. 79563-E.)**

This product contained insect fragments, sand, and dirt.

On December 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 180 gallons of dill pickle slices at Dayton, Ohio, which had been consigned on or about November 27, 1941, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 27, 1941 by the M. & R. Trading Co. from Detroit, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Barrel head) "Aunt Jane's Genuine Hamburger Dill Slices."

On February 14, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**8155. Adulteration of pickles. U. S. v. 4 Barrels of Pickles. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5955. Sample No. 49699-E.)**

Examination showed that this product contained rodent hairs, insect fragments, and nondescript dirt.

On October 2, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 4 barrels, each containing 45 gallons, of pickles at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 26, 1941, by Standard Brands, Inc., from Wiggins, Miss.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On November 15, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**8156. Adulteration of sweet relish. U. S. v. 5 Barrels and 3½ Barrels of Sweet Relish. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6891, 6894. Sample Nos. 80245-E, 86343-E.)**

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments, hairs resembling rodent hairs, and sand.

On February 20 and 24, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Indiana and the Northern District of Ohio filed libels against 5 barrels of sweet relish at East Chicago, Ind., and 3½ barrels of sweet relish at Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 12 and 30, 1941, and January 17, 1942, by Lawton Produce Co., from Lawton, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On March 25 and May 15, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**8157. Adulteration of sweet relish. U. S. v. 8¾ Cases and 16 Cases of Sweet Relish. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6652. Sample Nos. 79357-E, 79358-E.)**

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments and nondescript dirt.

On January 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 24¾ cases each containing 24 jars of relish at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate com-

merce on or about July 17 and November 28, 1941, by M. & R. Trading Co. from Detroit, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Jars in 8¾ cases) "Table Hints Sweet Relish Contents 12 Fl. Oz."; (jars in 16 cases) "Larry Boy Brand Sweet Relish Contents 5½ Fl. Oz."

On February 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3158. Adulteration of sweet relish. U. S. v. 76 Cases, 10 Cases, 13½ Cases, and 21½ Cases of Sweet Relish. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 6287, 6622, 6623. Sample Nos. 59475-E, 87305-E, 87310-E, 87311-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments and rodent hairs.

On November 25 and December 27 and 31, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed libels against 10 cases each containing 12 quart jars of sweet relish at Richmond, and 76 cases each containing 24 9-fluid-ounce jars, 13½ cases each full case containing 12 quart jars, and 21½ cases each full case containing 4 gallon jars of sweet relish at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 24 to on or about November 26, 1941, by the Orringer Pickle Co. from New Bern, N. C.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Carolina Maid Brand Sweet Relish."

On December 13, 1941, and February 4 and April 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

#### DRIED FRUITS

**3159. Adulteration of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 90 Cartons of Evaporated Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 6956. Sample No. 70737-E.)

This product was contaminated with rodent hairs.

On February 28, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed a libel against 90 25-pound cartons of evaporated apples at Charlotte, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 27, 1941, by M. O. Engleson & Co. from Williamson, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On May 29, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3160. Adulteration of dried apples. U. S. v. 25 Bags and 36 Bags of Dried Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 6271, 6272. Sample Nos. 48962-E, 48963-E.)

This product contained rodent excreta and insect fragments.

On November 25, 1941 the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina filed libels against 25 bags of dried apples at Anderson, and 36 bags at Belton, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about October 15 to on or about November 1, 1941, by S. V. Tomlinson from North Wilkesboro, N. C.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On April 10, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3161. Misbranding of dates. U. S. v. Hills Bros. Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.** (F. D. C. No. 5560. Sample No. 28234-E.)

This product was packed in open-topped cellophane-wrapped rectangular cardboard boxes. The top layer contained 16 dates and the lower contained from 9 to 12, the average of the samples examined being 11.6.

On January 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed an information against Hills Bros. Co., a corporation at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment within the period from on or about December 5 to on or about December 12, 1940, from the State of New York into the District of