

transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Cushing Brand Fermented Apple Cider, Vinegar Put up by St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Co. 55."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that an artificially colored imitation product other than apple cider vinegar had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article, and in that it had been mixed and colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted label bore statements which were false and misleading and deceived and misled purchasers, and in that the article was in imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On May 3, 1928, the St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be relabeled under the supervision of this department, upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, and that the claimant pay the costs of the proceedings.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**15829. Adulteration of fig pulp and fig paste. U. S. v. 600 Cases of Fig Pulp, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered disposed of for other than food purposes. (F. & D. Nos. 22130, 22312. I. S. Nos. 11941-x, 14237-x. S. Nos. 180, 357.)**

On November 1 and December 19, 1927, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 600 cases of fig pulp and 650 cases of fig paste at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by Guggenhime & Co., Fresno, Calif., in part on or about August 28, 1927, and in part on or about October 10, 1927, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Fancy Fig Pulp (or 'Pansy \* \* \* Brand California Fig Pulp') \* \* \* Guggenhime and Company, California."

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

On April 25 and April 26, 1928, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal. The decrees were subsequently modified to permit the shipment of the product to the Rossville Manufacturing Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., to be used other than as a food product.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**15830. Adulteration and misbranding of Vino Sano grape bricks. U. S. v. 1122 Cases Vino Sano Grape Bricks. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 22140. I. S. Nos. 21508-x to 21513-x, incl. S. No. 186.)**

On November 10, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 1,122 cases of Vino Sano grape bricks, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Vino Sano Co., Inc., from San Francisco, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Retail package) "Vino Sano Grape Brick (clusters of grapes) Vino Sano Co. Inc., San Francisco, Calif.," and had the type of flavor rubber stamped on the package as "Muskat," "Malaga," "Port," "Sherry," "Rhine," and "Burgundy."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, glucose, 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 the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements and designs were false and misleading and deceived and misled purchasers: (All