Act. The article was labeled in part: "From Oregon Sea Foods Co. * * * Charleston, Ore."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On January 15, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28501. Adulteration of clam nectar. U. S. v. 80 Cases of Clam Nectar. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40577. Sample No. 63416–C.)

This product was in whole or in part decomposed.

On October 25, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 80 cases of clam nectar at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Ketchikan, Alaska, by M. E. Lane on or about January 20, 1936, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Pure Clam Nectar Packed by Lane Brothers, Ketchikan, Alaska."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On January 27, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28502. Adulteration of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 184 Cases of Evaporated Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 40578. Sample No. 62826–C.)

This product was in part moldy, dirty, decomposed, and worm-infested.

On October 25, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 184 boxes of evaporated apples at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 3, 1937, from Bentonville, Ark., by the Blocher Evaporator Co., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sulphur Bleach Evaporated Apples Packed by J. W. Blocher, Bentonville, Arkansas."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 13, 1937, the Blocher Evaporator Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it not be disposed of contrary to law.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28503. Adulteration and misbranding of imitation lemon flavor. U. S. v. 19 Dozen Bottles of Imitation Lemon Flavor. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41508. Sample No. 809–D.)

This product contained about 15 percent of diethylene glycol, a poison.

On January 24, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 dozen bottles of imitation lemon flavor at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 23, 1936, from Chicago, Ill., by Talman & Millard, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Tea Room Brand Imitation Lemon Flavor * * * Talman and Millard Chicago, Ill."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing a poisonous substance, a glycol, had been substituted in whole or in part for imitation lemon flavor, which it purported to be; and in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient which might have rendered it injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements borne on the label, "Imitation Lemon Flavor * * * For Ice Cream, Cakes, Ices, Icings, Pastries, Candies, Etc.," were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser as applied to an article containing a glycol, a poison; and in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, imitation lemon flavor.

On March 7, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*