28504. Adulteration and misbranding of Solvex. U. S. v. 1 Can of Solvex. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41292. Sample No. 64014–C.)

This product was carbitol, a commercial solvent composed of a glycol or a glycol ether, a poison.

On December 30, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of Solvex at Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 7, 1937, from Los Angeles, Calif., by Pacific Commercial Warehouse, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a poisonous substance, a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, had been substituted wholly or in part for Solvex, a food-flavor solvent, which the article purported to be.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, Solvex, a food-flavor solvent.

On February 2, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

28505. Adulteration and misbranding of lime punch and orange punch. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Bottles of Lime Punch and 26 Dozen Bottles of Orange Punch. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 41356, 41357. Sample Nos. 60828–C, 60829–C.)

These products were labeled to indicate that they were fruitade bases; whereas they consisted of artificially colored and flavored citric-acid solutions containing little, if any, fruit juice.

On January 8, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 dozen bottles of lime and of orange punch concentrate at Denver, Colo., consigned by Lochhead Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 12 and July 29, 1936, from St. Louis, Mo., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. They were labeled in part: "Tru Value Lime [or "Orange"] Punch Concentrate Lochhead Mfg. Co. Saint Louis."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that artificially colored and flavored citric-acid solutions, containing little, if any, fruit juice had been substituted in whole or in part for orange or lime juice; and in that they were mixed and colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements, "Lime [or "Orange"] * * * Punch Concentrate," were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to these products.

On January 24, 1938, the Lockhead Manufacturing Co., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

28506. Adulteration of imitation flavors. U. S. v. 1 Bottle of Imitation Flavor, et al. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 40714, 40715, 40716. Sample Nos. 50341–C, 50342–C, 50344–C.)

These products contain diethylene glycol, a poison.

On November 15, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three bottles of imitation flavors at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 19 and September 24, 1937, from Battle Creek, Mich., by the R. W. Snyder Co., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. They were labeled in part: "Snyder's Superior Imitation Peach [or "Pineapple" or "Raspberry"] Flavor for Hard Candy R. W. Snyder Co. Battle Creek, Michigan."

They were alleged to be adulterated in that they contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, diethylene glycol, which might have rendered them harmful to health.

On January 7, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

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