

28590. Adulteration and misbranding of Gly-Ketol. U. S. v. 3 Cans of Gly-Ketol. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41277. Sample No. 51683-C.)

This product was carbitol, a solvent composed of a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, poisons.

On December 30, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of Gly-Ketol at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 7, 1937, from Seattle, Wash., by Bush Products Co., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "W. J. Bush & Co. Incorporated New York Gly-Ketol California Works: National City, Cal."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a poisonous substance, a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, had been substituted in whole or in part for a food-flavor solvent, which it purported to be.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Gly-Ketol" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to a poison unfit for use as a food-flavor solvent; and in that it was sold under the distinctive name of another article, a food-flavor solvent.

On March 22, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28591. Adulteration and misbranding of Glycohol Special. U. S. v. 28 Gallons of Glycohol Special. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41129. Sample No. 13975-C.)

This product was carbitol, a solvent composed of a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, poisons.

On December 22, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28 gallons of Glycohol Special at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 4, 1937, from New York, N. Y., by the International Extract Co., 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 in whole or in part for Glycohol Special, a food-flavor solvent, which it purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, Glycohol Special, a food-flavor solvent.

On January 28, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28592. Adulteration and misbranding of imitation flavors. U. S. v. 1 Bottle of Imitation Pineapple Flavor (and one other seizure action). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 41261, 41262, Sample Nos. 65564-C, 65565-C.)

These products contained from 60 to 80 percent of carbitol, a solvent composed of a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, poisons.

On December 27, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 bottles of imitation flavors at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 19 and September 15, 1937, from Cincinnati, Ohio, by Alex Fries Bro., Inc., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Fries Tru-Conomy Flavors * * * Pineapple 'F' [or "Peach"] Imitation Ross and Rowe, Inc., New York, Chicago."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that products containing a poisonous substance, a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, had been substituted in whole or in part for food flavors, which they purported to be; and in that they contained an added poisonous ingredient, a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, which might have rendered them injurious to health.

They were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "Pineapple 'F'" and "Peach" were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead