

cago," (stencilled on top of barrel) "Vitamalt Food Products Co. Maltolac \* \* \* Durand, Ill."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed and putrid substance.

Misbranding was alleged in that the designation "Maltolac" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On August 31, 1925, F. H. Musselman, Logansport, Ind., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$150, conditioned in part that it be used for hog feed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14593. Adulteration of coal-tar color. U. S. v. 1 Five-Pound Can of Coal-Tar Color. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 14694. I. S. No. 14879-t. S. No. C-2900.)**

On April 3, 1921, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, 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 five-pound can of coal-tar color, remaining in the original can at Chattanooga, Tenn., consigned by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., on or about March 4, 1921, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "W. B. Wood Mfg. Co. St. Louis, Mo. War-  
ranted Complies with all requirements, Number 810, Contents Yellow."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that sodium chloride and sodium sulphate had been mixed and packed therewith and substituted in part, if not in whole, for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 6, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered, ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14594. Adulteration and misbranding of orange sirup. U. S. v. 6 One-Gallon Bottles of Orange Sirup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20097. I. S. No. 24521-v. S. No. E-5318.)**

On June 4, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 6 one-gallon bottles of orange sirup, at New Milford, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rex Extract Co., New York, N. Y., on or about May 1, 1925, and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Orange-Misti True Fruit Flavoring Preparation Made From Pure Fruit Oils. Harmless Color Added \* \* \* Rex Extract Company \* \* \* Brooklyn New York."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, an aqueous solution of gum, 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. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article had been mixed and colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, borne on the label, "Orange Misti \* \* \* Pure Fruit Oils \* \* \* Directions For Orangeade Strength Purity Highly Concentrated Flavorings True Fruit Flavoring Preparation," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On June 24, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*