

it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8399. Adulteration and misbranding of Orange Dee-Light. U. S. * * * v. 7 Cans, More or Less, of Orange Dee-Light. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13185. I. S. No. 7807-t. S. No. E-2458.)

On or about July 17, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of a certain article, labeled in part "Orange Dee-Light," at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 8, 1920, by the California Fruit Product Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of an emulsion containing glycerin, sugar, and saccharin flavored with oil of orange and colored with a coal-tar color known as orange I.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that a sirup flavored with oil of orange and artificially colored had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the article. It was further adulterated in that it was colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. It was further adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient, saccharin, which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the statement on the label, "Hand pressed from Fresh Ripe Oranges Orange Dee-Light Too high carbonation has a tendency to destroy the fine fruity flavor of the Orange," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Further misbranding was alleged in that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On August 12, 1920, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8400. Adulteration and misbranding of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. 1,775 Cases, 48 Cans Each, * * * of Alex Brand Puget Sound Pink Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11823. I. S. No. 3064-r. S. No. W-559.)

On or about December 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,775 cases, 48 cans each, of Alex Brand Puget Sound pink salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages, at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Baranoff Packing Co., Red Bluff Bay, Alaska, on or about October 5, 1919, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.