

chaser into the belief that the article was condensed milk, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was partially evaporated milk. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents of the packages was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On May 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

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

7194. Adulteration and misbranding of Orange Joog [Jooj]. U. S. * * * v. 5 Barrels of Orange Joog [Jooj]. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9840. I. S. No. 6142-r. S. No. C-1096.)

On March 10, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 5 barrels of Orange Joog [Jooj], remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 5, 1918, by the Orange Julep Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a product composed of sugar, glucose, water, flavor, and artificial color had been substituted wholly or in part for orange juice sirup, and for the further reason that it was artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed, and for the further reason that it contained an added deleterious ingredient, to wit, salicylic acid, which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the labels on the barrels, together with the pictorial designs thereon, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the quantity of the contents was not declared on the packages.

On April 8, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

7195. Misbranding of Federal Special Chocolate. U. S. * * * v. Federal Cocoa & Chocolate Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9854. I. S. No. 16119-p.)

On October 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Federal Cocoa & Chocolate Co., a corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 30, 1917, from the State of Maryland into the State of Washington, of a quantity of chocolate liquor, invoiced as Federal Spec. Liquor, and billed as chocolate, which was adulterated.