

28667. Adulteration and misbranding of Salvinol and Glyhydrol. U. S. v. One Drum of Salvinol 500 (and 9 other seizure actions against similar products). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 41037, 41038, 41067, 41069, 41125, 41126, 41128, 41130, 41131, 41158, 41172, 41193. Sample Nos. 9664-C, 9665-C, 13974-C, 36780-C, 36781-C, 44385-C, 50577-C, 50668-C, 50669-C, 54361-C, 60599-C.)

These products consisted of a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, poisons.

On various dates between December 7 and 22, 1937, libels were filed in seven United States district courts by their respective United States attorneys, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, praying seizure and condemnation of a total of 488¾ gallons of the hereinafter-described products in various lots at Los Angeles, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Spokane, Wash.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Winston Salem, N. C.; and Salt Lake City, Utah. The libels alleged that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on various dates between August 25, 1934, and November 5, 1937, from New York, N. Y., and San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif., by Florasynth Laboratories, Inc.; and charged adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Portions of the articles were labeled in part: "Salvinol 500 [or "Salvinol No. 500 Extra"] * * * Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. * * * New York, N. Y."; "Florasynth Laboratories, Salvinol 225 [or "Glyhydrol"] New York, N. Y."; "Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. * * * Salvinol 500 [or "Glyhydrol"]."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, poisons, had been substituted in whole or in part for food-flavor solvents, which the articles purported to be.

The articles, except one unlabeled can of Salvinol No. 250, were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Salvinol 500," "Glyhydrol," "Salvinol No. 500 Extra," and "Salvinol 225," borne on the labels, were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to a poison unfit for use as a food-flavor solvent. All the articles were alleged to be misbranded in that they were offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles, Salvinol 500, Salvinol No. 250, Glyhydrol, Salvinol No. 500 Extra, and Salvinol 225, food-flavor solvents.

On various dates between January 6 and April 28, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

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

28668. Adulteration and misbranding of artificial glycerin. U. S. v. 550 Pounds of Artificial Glycerin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41091. Sample No. 58031-C.)

This product contained about 60 percent of diethylene glycol, a poison.

On December 17, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 550 pounds of artificial glycerin at Petersburg, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 17, 1937, from New York, N. Y., by Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. * * * New York * * * Artificial Glycerine."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance, a mixture of sugars, water, and a glycol, a poison, had been substituted for artificial glycerin, a food solvent, which the article purported to be; and in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, a glycol, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Artificial Glycerine" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to an article containing a glycol, a poison; and in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, artificial glycerin.

On February 4, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

28669. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 12 Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 40143. Sample No. 42942-C.)

This product was found to be in various stages of decomposition.

On August 7, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the