

color vinegar, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it was not a natural color vinegar, but was colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the bottles bore the statement "Vinegar," in prominent type, and the statement, to wit, "a compound of molasses, vinegar, and distilled vinegar," in inconspicuous type, which label was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, because the statement, "a compound of molasses, vinegar, and distilled vinegar," was not sufficiently prominent to correct the impression conveyed by the word "Vinegar," whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not vinegar, but was, to wit, a substance consisting of dilute acetic acid and distilled vinegar artificially colored, and for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "Vinegar," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser by representing that it was vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was, to wit, a substance consisting in part of dilute acetic acid and distilled vinegar artificially colored and was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, vinegar.

On May 20, 1919, no claimant having appearing for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7255. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. \* \* \* v. 448 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10029. I. S. No. 2253-r. S. No. C-1144.)**

On or about March 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 448 boxes of oranges, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 19, 1919, by T. H. Peppers Co., Upland, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 10, 1919, R. Krasnow & Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sorted under the supervision of a representative of this department, the good portion to be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, and the unfit portion to be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7256. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. \* \* \* v. 461 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10039. I. S. No. 13867-r. S. No. E-1308.)**

On April 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 461 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or

about March 11, 1919, by the Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange, Pachappa, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled "Landscape Brand. Grown and Packed by Alta-Cresla Groves, Riverside, Cal."

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

On April 18, 1919, the said Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the claimant should separate the decomposed, decayed, and rotted oranges from the oranges deemed to be fit for manufacture into jelly and marmalade, said oranges so deemed fit to be submitted to a representative of this department for his decision and inspection, and the entire balance of said product to be destroyed or denatured under the supervision of said representative of this department.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7257. Adulteration of condensed milk. U. S. \* \* \* v. 28 Barrels of Condensed Milk. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10033. I. S. No. 5636-r. S. No. C-1159.)

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 28 barrels of condensed milk at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 2, 1918, by the White House Milk Products Co., West Bend, Wis., and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On June 20, 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 be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7258. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of sassafras. U. S. \* \* \* v. 104½ Pounds of Oil of Sassafras. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10035. I. S. No. 15320-r. S. No. E-1305.)

On April 15, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 104½ pounds of oil of sassafras, consigned on April 3, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. B. Johnson, Hickory, N. C., and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.