

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statement, regarding the therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on each and every bottle, as follows, "The Matico Plant has been found to have remarkable preventive and astringent properties in the treatment of chronic and acute discharges from the urethra," was false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 24, 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.*

**7266. Adulteration and misbranding of oranges. U. S. \* \* \* v. 104 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed.** (F. & D. No. 10069. I. S. No. 13279-r. S. No. E-1312.)

On April 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western 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 104 boxes of oranges, consigned by T. H. Peppers, Upland, Calif., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 31, 1919, and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Wash Navels \* \* \* T. H. Peppers \* \* \* Growers Fruit Co., Rialto, California."

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

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the net contents were not declared.

On April 18, 1919, the Fruit Exchange Auction (Inc.), Buffalo, N. Y., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered 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, conditioned in part that the product be sorted and repacked, and that the decayed and unfit oranges be eliminated under the supervision of a representative of this department.

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

**7267. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 26 Gallons of Alleged Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale.** (F. & D. No. 10162. I. S. No. 11912-r. S. No. C-1201.)

On May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 26 gallons of alleged olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 8, 1919, by G. P. Papadopoulos, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Finest Quality Table Oil Insuperabile (picture of olive tree and natives gathering and packing olives)

Termini Imerese Type." (In inconspicuous type) "Cottonseed oil slightly flavored with Olive Oil" "Net Contents 1 Gallon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed therewith, and substituted wholly or in part for the article, in that examination of the product showed that it consisted essentially of cottonseed oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, designs, and devices, not sufficiently corrected by the statement in inconspicuous type, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that they conveyed the impression that the product was olive oil, when it was not. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when not so, and in being labeled "Net Contents 1 Gallon," whereas examination showed an average shortage of 3.9 per cent. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not declared.

On June 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 be sold by the United States marshal.

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

**7268. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. \* \* \* v. 462 Boxes of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10163. I. S. No. 13434-r. S. No. E-1358.)**

On May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western 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 462 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 7, 1919, by the Interstate Fruit Distributors, Inc., Highland, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Plumage Brand Cleghorn Bros., Highland, Calif."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance, namely, frozen oranges, unfit for food.

On May 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the property be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**7269. Adulteration and misbranding of Orange Julep Syrup. U. S. \* \* \* v. 10 Cases of Orange Julep Syrup. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10167. I. S. No. 15702-r. S. No. E-1348.)**

On May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Middle 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 10 cases of Orange Julep Syrup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Mt. Carmel, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 22, 1919, by the Southern Fruit Julep Co., Baltimore,