

culars, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of said article, were false and fraudulent, in that the preparation contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed in said statements.

On June 18, 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.

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

7418. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 2 Cases of Olive Oil (So Called). Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 10233. I. S. No. 13580-r. S. No. E-1385.)

On May 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, 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 2 cases of olive oil, so called, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 19, 1919, by A. Dimino, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, 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 * * * slightly flavored with Olive Oil * * * Net Contents One Gallon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted almost wholly for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the labels on the cans bore statements regarding the article which were false and misleading, that is to say, the statement, to wit, "Finest Quality Table Oil cottonseed oil slightly flavored with Olive Oil," was intended to be of such a character as to induce the purchaser to believe that the product was olive oil, when, in fact, it was not, and for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture packed in the United States, 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, and for the further reason that the label bore the words "Net Contents One Gallon," whereas there was a shortage of 7 per cent in each purported gallon. 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 plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

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 sold by the United States marshal.

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

7419. Adulteration and misbranding of Or-Rangerie Paste. U. S. * * * v. 100 Pails and 50 Kegs of a Product Called "[Or-]Rangerie Paste." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10234. I. S. No. 12729-r. S. No. E-1386.)

On May 10, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 100 pails and 50 kegs of a product called "Or-Rangerie