

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

Paste," consigned on March 15, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the California Bakers Specialty Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

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

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Net weight 50 Lbs.," was false and misleading, and 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 July 23, 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.*

**7420. Misbranding of Doctor Vaughn's Tick Fever Medicine. U. S. * * *
v. 2 Gross Bottles of Doctor Vaughn's Tick Fever Medicine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10096. I. S. No. 6166-r. S. No. C-1173.)**

On April 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, 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 gross bottles of Doctor Vaughn's Tick Fever Medicine, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Idabel, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 16, 1918, by Dr. I. L. Vaughn, Goldthwaite, Tex., and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Doctor Vaughn's Tick Fever Medicine. Directions.—Inject in neck under skin with Hypodermic Needle the contents of one bottle for adult animals, and for younger animals an amount in proportion to age. Manufactured and sold by Doctor I. L. Vaughn, Veterinary Surgeon, Box 295 Goldthwaite, Texas."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of iodine, potassium iodide, phenol, glycerin, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the packages, cartons, and labels bore statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "The Vaughn Tick Fever Remedy The Medicine That Has Made a World's Record in Curing and Preventing Tick Fever in Cattle," which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "Tick Fever Medicine," was false and fraudulent in that it conveyed the impression that the article was a preventive remedy, treatment, or cure for tick fever, when, in fact, it was not, and for the further reason that it was a dark-colored solution containing essentially iodine, potassium iodide, glycerin, and phenol, which said ingredients or any combination of same were not capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.