

false and fraudulent in that they were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of such purchasers, the impression and belief that the article was in whole or in part composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents, or combination of ingredients, effective, among other things, as a remedy for dyspepsia, liver and kidney disorder, rheumatism, la grippe, stomach trouble, female complaints, lame back, nervous affection, sick headache, eczema, catarrh and all skin and blood diseases, diseases arising from bad blood, inactive stomach, liver or kidneys, derangement of the digestive organs, torpidity of the liver, constipation, weakened action of the kidneys or skin, defective and impure blood supply, loss of nervous energy and all diseases dependent upon malnutrition, deranged secretion and excretion, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney diseases, stomach disorder, biliousness, bad circulation, all eruptions of the skin, rheumatism, gout, influenza, female complaints, lame back, nervous troubles, sick headache, eczema, catarrh, and diseases arising from bad blood or inactive liver and kidneys, all diseases resulting from impure blood, all skin and blood diseases, all affections of the liver impossible to surpass, nervous disorders, nervous prostration, neuralgia, dyspepsia, all wasting diseases, nervous affections, diseases of the skin and the great majority of maladies, restore refreshing sleep, will remove despondency and melancholia and bring you back to perfect health, rheumatism, worst cases of catarrh, Bright's disease and backache, kidney troubles, female complaints, removes obstructions and irregularities from the system, painful, profuse and suppression of the monthly flow, backache, bearing down pains, bloating, and spinal tenderness, pains in the groins and abdomen, constipation, congestion, and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, etc., for painless childbirth and prompt recovery after delivery, diseases arising from impure blood or inactive liver and kidneys, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**7254. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. \* \* \* v. 396 Bottles of California Brand Natural Color Vinegar. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 10028. I. S. No. 15573-r. S. No. E-1293.)**

On April 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 396 bottles of California Brand Natural Color Vinegar at Washington, D. C., consigned on September 10, 1918, by the Twin City Mfg. Co., Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article was offered for sale and sold within the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "California Brand Natural Color Vinegar, a compound of molasses, vinegar, and distilled vinegar. Manufactured by Twin City Manufacturing Co., Inc., Norfolk, Va."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, excessive water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and that a substance deficient in acid strength had been substituted wholly or in part for natural

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