

by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, which differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopoeia, official at the time of investigation, and further that its strength and purity fell below the professed strength and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the label bore a statement regarding the article and the ingredients and substances thereof which was false and misleading in that the label upon the cans bore the statement "soluble saccharine," and said article was offered for sale under the name of saccharin, when, in truth and in fact, it was an imitation of saccharin, being a mixture of saccharin and sucrose.

On March 25, 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 should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**6823. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 114 Quarts of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 9327. I. S. No. 13661-r. S. No. E-1117.)**

On September 12, 1918, 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 114 quarts of olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Thompsonville, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 17, 1918, by M. Campolieti, 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, "Finest Quality Olive Oil Extra Pure Termini Imerese Sicilia-Italia  $\frac{1}{4}$  Gallon Net."

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 statements borne on the labels of the cans were false and misleading, that is to say, the statement, to wit, "Olive Oil," was intended to be of such a character as to induce the purchaser to believe that it was olive oil, when, in truth and 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 not, but was a product of domestic manufacture, packed in the United States; and 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 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 December 5, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold at private sale by the United States marshal.

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