

**6824. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 46 Gallons of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 9328. I. S. No. 13657-r. S. No. E-1118.)**

On September 14, 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 46 gallons of olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Middletown, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 21, 1918, by N. H. Economou and Theodoris [N. P. Economou & Theodos], 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, "Olio Puro D'Oлива Lucca Tipo Italy."

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 bore certain statements regarding the article which were false and misleading, that is to say, the statement, to wit, "Olio Puro D'Oлива," was intended to be of such a character as to induce the purchaser to believe that the article was pure 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 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 marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On December 5, 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 sold by the United States marshal.

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

**6825. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 348 Gallons of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9329. I. S. No. 13725-r. S. No. E-1119.)**

On September 14, 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 348 gallons of olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 26, 1918, by Crisafulli Brothers, 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 Lamigliore Brand Insuperable Extra Fine Olive Oil," and in small type before "Extra Fine Olive Oil" the words, "Corn Salad Oil Compound With," and on some cans, "Cotton Salad Oil Compound With."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that corn 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.