

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2581.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Stefano Crisafulli et al. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$15.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On August 8, 1912, 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 an information against Stefano Crisafulli, Joseph Crisafulli, and Carmolo Arria, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of Crisafulli, Arria & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 16, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut of a quantity of olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Prodotti-Italiana Pure Lucca Olive Oil Olio d'Oliva Sublime Extra B. B. & Co. B. Bartolini & Co. Lucca, Toscana, Product of Italy. Pure Olive Oil for medicinal and table uses. Non plus ultra. We guarantee this Olive Oil to be absolutely pure under chemical analysis and of the finest quality. B. Bartolini & Co. Registered."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to contain over 50 per cent of cottonseed oil mixed with olive oil. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been substituted in part for the article. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and package of the product bore the statements "Prodotti-Italiana Pure Lucca Olive Oil, Olio d'Oliva," which said statements were false and misleading in that they conveyed the impression that the product was a pure olive oil, whereas it was a mixture consisting of approximately 60 per cent cottonseed oil and approximately 40 per cent olive oil; and further, it was labeled and branded so as to deceive the purchaser into the belief that it was a pure olive oil imported from Italy, whereas it consisted of approximately 60 per cent cottonseed oil and approximately 40

per cent olive oil, and was of domestic origin; and further, it was branded so as to convey the impression that it was a pure olive oil imported from Italy, whereas it was a mixture of approximately 60 per cent cottonseed oil and approximately 40 per cent olive oil and of domestic origin.

On November 19, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered by defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1913.*

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