

kidney irritation, skin diseases, headaches, backaches, sleeplessness, pelvic pains, nervous depression, blood impurities and catarrh," were false and fraudulent in that the article was incapable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On November 26, 1919, Brewer & Co., Worcester, Mass., claimant, having filed an answer and a good and sufficient bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act, for release of the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant.

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

6885. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 41 Gallon Cans of a Product Purporting to Be Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 9375. I. S. No. 13670-r. S. No. E-1129.)

On October 3, 1918, 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 41 gallon cans of a product purporting to be olive oil, consigned on or about June 11, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at North Adams, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. S. Perides, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, 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 wholly or in part of cottonseed oil, which had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the labels bore a statement which was false and misleading, that is to say, the statement that it was Italian olive oil compounded with cottonseed oil, whereas it was not Italian olive oil, but was wholly cottonseed oil; and for the further reason that by manner of display it led the purchaser to believe that it was a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture. 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 January 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, and only twenty-nine gallon cans of said product having been found and seized by the marshal, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the article should be properly branded, denoting that the contents consisted almost wholly of cottonseed oil instead of olive oil, and should be sold at public auction by the United States marshal.

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

6886. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 70 Half-gallon Cans of a Product Purporting to be Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 9379. I. S. No. 12519-r. S. No. E-1128.)

On October 7, 1918, 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 70 half-gallon cans of a product purporting

to be olive oil, consigned on or about July 13, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by N. S. Monahos, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York 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 wholly or in part of cottonseed oil which had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the packages and labels thereof bore a certain statement, design, and device which was false and misleading, to wit, the words "Olio Olivola," together with designs of a woman's head with wreath of fruited olive twigs and representations of olive sprays, prominently displayed thereon, and, in an inconspicuous manner, the words "Winterpressed Cottonseed Salad Oil," all of which would lead a purchaser to believe that said food was olive oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not olive oil. Misbranding of the article was further alleged for the 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 January 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, and only thirty-five half-gallon cans of said product having been found and seized by the marshal, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the packages should be properly branded, denoting that the contents consisted almost wholly of cottonseed oil instead of olive oil, and should be sold at public auction by the United States marshal.

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

6887. Adulteration of salmon. U. S. * * * v. 375 Cases and 48 Cans of Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9381. I. S. No. 5981-r. S. No. C-984.)

On October 7, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, 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 375 cases and 48 cans of salmon, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Laurel, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 4, 1918, by Everding & Farrell, Portland, Ore., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Mississippi, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On April 12, 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.*

6888. Adulteration of tomato sauce. U. S. * * * v. 150 Cases of Tomato Sauce. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9384. I. S. No. 13704-r. S. No. E-1134.)

On October 10, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 150 cases of tomato sauce, remaining unsold in the