

of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The cans were variously labeled in part, "Greek National Brand \* \* \* Olive Oil Net Contents 1 Gal.," or "Pure Olive Oil Sopraffino Italia Brand Lucca Toscana Italia Net Contents ½ Gallon," or "½ Gallon Net Purissimo Olio di Bitonto-Bar."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that the statements borne on the cans as to the net contents of each can were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. 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 declared.

On September 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 be sold by the United States marshal.

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

**7342. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 23 Cans of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale.** (F. & D. No. 10487. I. S. No. 12944-r. S. No. E-1478.)

On June 3, 1919, 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 23 cans of olive oil, consigned on April 29, 1919, at Peabody, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Spiropulos & Theodore, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Olio Puro La Vittoria Degli Alleati Brand (map of Italy and woman holding Italian flag) Pure Salad Oil flavored slightly with pure Olive Oil Net Contents Half Gallon Packed by Spiropulos and Theodore, New York, U. S. A."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that cottonseed and corn oils had been packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for olive oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the designs and devices appearing on the labels were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, 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 declared on the cans.

On September 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 be sold by the United States marshal.

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

**7343. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. \* \* \* v. 30 Boxes \* \* \* of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond.** (F. & D. No. 10317. I. S. No. 15749-r. S. No. E-1435.)

On May 17, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 boxes, each containing 30 1-pound prints of butter, remaining unsold in the original

unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 5, 1919, by the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "High Grade Gold Bar Creamery Butter. The Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an excessive amount of water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been wholly or in part substituted for creamery butter, which the article purported to be. Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been in part abstracted therefrom.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label, to wit, "High Grade Gold Bar Creamery Butter," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article was creamery butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a butter containing an excessive amount of water. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, creamery butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On June 19, 1919, the said Meriden Creamery Co., claimant, having consented to a decree of condemnation and forfeiture, it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered 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, conditioned in part that the product should be rereturned under the supervision of a representative of this department.

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

**7344. Misbranding of Halz Injection. U. S. \* \* \* v. 95 Bottles \* \* \* of Halz Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10318. I. S. No. 5592-r. S. No. C-1217.)**

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, 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 95 bottles of Halz Injection, consigned by the Ed. Price Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 14, 1918, and January 28, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the Halz Injection made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc sulphate, boric acid, glycerin, traces of alum and formaldehyde, and water. Analysis of a sample of the tablets showed that they consisted essentially of calcium and magnesium carbonates, copaiba, a laxative plant drug, plant extractives, a small amount of an unidentified alkaloid, sugar, and starch.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the carton enclosing, on the label on the bottle containing, and in the circular and small envelope accompanying the article, to wit, (on carton) "Halz (Price's Medicine) Injection for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Whites and Leucorrhœa, Male or Female \* \* \* We get quick results.