

analisi chimica * * * This Olive Oil is guaranteed to be absolutely pure under chemical analysis * * * Net Contents One Quarter Gallon," and a design showing olive branch bearing olives, which said statements, designs, words, and devices were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, pure olive oil, and for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages, with the exception of 12 dozen of the said 16 dozen cans.

On June 21, 1922, 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, or destroyed if such sale could not be speedily effected.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10806. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 12 Gallons, et al, of Olive Oil. Default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered sold or destroyed. (F. & D. Nos. 15104, 15105, 15326. I. S. Nos. 5078-t, 5079-t, 6682-t, 6693-t. S. Nos. E-3515, E-3401.)

On June 30 and July 29, 1921, respectively, 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 libels for the seizure and condemnation of 22 gallons of olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, 5 gallon cans at New Haven, 5 gallon cans at Waterbury, and 12 half-gallon cans and 24 quart cans at Hartford, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by C. Buonocore & Son, New York, N. Y., between the dates of April 27 and May 7, 1921, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Roma Brand Puro Olio D'Oliva Il Campidoglio (Roma) C. Buonocore & Son 1 Gallon" (or " $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon" or "1 Quart").

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the labels on the respective cans containing the said article bore the statements, to wit, "1 Gallon," " $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon," and "1 Quart," as the case might be, which said statements were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages.

On September 30, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal or destroyed if such sale could not be speedily effected.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10807. Adulteration of canned stringless beans. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Canned Stringless Beans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16280. I. S. No. 15622-t. S. No. E-3864.)

On May 8, 1922, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of canned stringless beans, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Yonkers, N. Y., consigned by W. H. Killian Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped from Baltimore, Md., on or about April 7, 1922, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Killian's Quality Cut Green Stringless Beans."

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

On August 4, 1922, 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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*