part for the said article, and for the further reason that it had been mixed in a manner whereby its damage or inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the labels of the cans containing the said article bore the following statements, designs, and devices regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, (half-gallon cans) "Olio Sopraffino Puro D'Oliva Garantito soto qualunque Analisi Chimica Contents One Full Half Gallon," (half-gallon and quarter-gallon cans) "Olio Puro D'Oliva" (design showing cherub holding olive branches), (quarter-gallon cans) "This Olive Oil is guaranteed to be absolutely pure under chemical analysis" (same statements in Italian), which were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article and for the further reason that it was falsely branded as to the country in which it was manufactured or produced. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the article contained in the half-gallon cans for the further reason that the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On February 7, 1922, Nathan Yohalem and Joseph Diamond, copartners, trading as Yohalem & Diamond, New York, N. Y., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to a decree, 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.*

10007. Adulteration of color. U. S. * * * v. 2 Cans of Color. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 15157. I. S. Nos. 13621–t, 13622–t. S. No. E–3220.)

On September 17, 1921, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, 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 2 cans of color, consisting of one 5-pound can of red shade and one 5-pound can of yellow shade, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about March 31, 1921, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that sodium sulphate and sodium chlorid had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the said article contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, arsenic, which might render it injurious to health.

On November 1, 1921, 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.*

10008. Misbranding of Gold Medal compound pills. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Boxes of Gold Medal Compound Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 15347. Inv. No. 33219. S. No. E–3556.)

On August 31, 1921, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, 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 6 dozen boxes of Gold Medal compound pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by S. Pfeiffer Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 19, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Circular) "Gold Medal Compound Pills Begin by taking one Pill before each meal * * * Four or five days before the expected appearance of the menstrual flow, drink freely * * * of hot ginger tea * * * in cases of suppressed menstruation."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of sugar-coated pills containing aloes, iron sulphate, and pennyroyal oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing in the circular accompanying the said article, were