Olio Di Oliva Marca Famiglia * * * Packed And Imported By Economu-Ritsos Co. * * *."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the cans containing the article, concerning the net quantity of the article contained therein, to wit, "One Gallon Net" and "One Quart Net," as the case might be, were false and misleading, since the said cans did not contain one gallon net or one quart net of the said article, as the case might be, but did contain a less quantity, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the said cans each contained the net quantity of the said article as labeled thereon, to wit, one gallon net and one quart net, respectively, whereas, in truth and in fact, the said cans did not contain one gallon net and one quart net, respectively, of the article, but did contain a less amount. 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 package, since the net quantity stated was more than the actual contents of the said packages.

On February 9, 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.*

10616. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 45 Cans * * * and 21 Cans * * * of * * * Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 15028. I. S. Nos. 6226–t, 6975–t. S. No. E–3419.)

On July 11, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 45 cans, ¼-gallon size, and 21 cans, ½-gallon size, of olive oil, remaining unsold at Red Bank, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Caserta Importing Co., New York, N .Y., on or about June 10, 1921, and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Pure Olive Oil Sublime Quality * * * Caserta Brand Net Contents Full Quarter Gallon * * *" (or "One Half Gallon * * *").

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Net Contents Full Quarter Gallon" or "Net Contents One Half Gallon," as the case might be, borne upon the cans containing the article, concerning the net quantity of the article contained therein, were false and misleading in that the said cans did not each contain one-quarter gallon, to wit, one quart, and one-half gallon, respectively, of the said article but did contain a less quantity, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the said cans contained one-quarter gallon or one-half gallon, as the case might be, of the said article, whereas, in truth and in fact, the said respective sized cans did not contain the net quantity of the article marked thereon but did contain a less quantity. 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 package, since the quantity stated was more than the actual contents of the said package.

On February 9, 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.*

10617. Misbranding of Lee's Hazel antiseptic cones. U. S. * * * v. 36, et al, Packages * * * of Lee's Hazel Antiseptic Cones. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16116, 16117, 16118. Inv. Nos. 38517, 38518, 38519. S. Nos. C–3518, C–3519, C–3520.)

On April 21, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, 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 87 packages of Lee's Hazel antiseptic cones, at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hazel Hygienic Co., Denver, Colo., on or about August 9, 1921, and April 7 and 8, 1922, respectively, and transported

from the State of Colorado into the State of Nebraska, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Box) "* * * For Female Disorders"; (circular) "* * * Women suffering from Leucorrhoea, * * * Inflammation of the Genital Organs and the various disorders of the Vagina and Uterus, will find in Lee's Hazel Antiseptic Cones an effective remedy. * * * for various distressing derangements of the Uterine Organs, * * * It applies directly to the weak, diseased organs the influence necessary to overcome the fundamental disturbance. Women who suffer from derangements peculiar to their sex cannot afford to neglect them. Lee's Hazel Antiseptic Cones Are * * * decidedly effective. * * * insuring the thorough therapeutic action needed in the treatment of female disorders. They Help The Conditions Caused By Leucorrhoea. Congestion renders the womb heavy thereby stretching the ligaments, the natural support of the womb thus causing displacements of the womb. By relieving congestion this cause of displacement is removed. Congestion is also a cause of painful menstruation. Relief of congestion removes this cause of painful menstruation. * * * For Female Complaints in General. A remedy of great medicinal value which is used by women suffering from derangements peculiar to their sex. The secret of the success of Lee's Hazel Antiseptic Cones lies in the application of the medicine to the affected parts, * * * If the case is extremely severe and of long standing, * * * This remedy * * * has its field in the treatment of the conditions described. Lee's Hazel Antiseptic Cones Are * * * decidedly effective * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of perfumed suppositories composed of boric acid, sodium salicylate, a trace of a zinc salt, and cocoa butter.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 30, 1922, 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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

10618. Misbranding of Abbott Bros. compound for rheumatism. U. S. * * * v. 32 Bottles and 18 Bottles * * * of Abbott Bros. Compound for Rheumatism. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16250, 16251. Inv. Nos. 38513, 38510. S. Nos. C-3570, C-3571.)

On May 9, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, 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 50 bottles of Abbott Bros. compound for rheumatism, at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Abbott Bros. Co., Berwyn, Ill., on or about July 1, 1921, and January 3, 1922, respectively, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Nebraska, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "* * * For Rheumatism * * *"; (carton) "* * * For Rheumatism * * * Muscular, Articular, Inflammatory, * * * Sciatica, Rheumatic Neuritis, and Stiffness and Soreness of the Joints and Muscles, * * * Lumbago and all Muscular and Nerve Pains of Rheumatic Origin * * *"; (circular) "* * * for Rheumatism * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of 8 per cent of potassium iodid, 1½ per cent of extracts of plant drugs including colchicum, 16.9 per cent of alcohol, and approximately 73 per cent of water, flavored with small amounts of aromatics, including methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 30, 1922, 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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

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