

transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Short Stop Injection, First Stage, consisted of a dilute aqueous solution of zinc sulphocarbolate, berberine sulphate, a trace of phenol, and bismuth hydrate in suspension, that the Short Stop Injection, Second Stage, consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of zinc sulphate, berberine sulphate, and phenol, and that the contents of the capsules consisted essentially of sodium carbonate, methylene blue, and salol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements appearing in the circular accompanying, on the carton inclosing, and on the label on the package containing the article, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for gonorrhoea, gleet, leucorrhoea, kidney and bladder affections, and chronic seminal and mucous discharges, and to prevent contagion, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On March 10, 1920, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S447. Adulteration of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 11 1-Gallon Cans and 11 ½-Gallon Cans of a Product Purporting to be Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered sold. (F. & D. No. 11148. I. S. No. 15094-r. S. No. E-1681.)

On August 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, 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 a certain quantity of a product purporting to be olive oil, at Carbondale, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 9, 1919, by Sbrioli & Fania, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a mixture of corn and peanut oils with little or no olive oil, and that the cans examined were short volume.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that a mixture of oils containing no appreciable amount of olive oil had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the said product purporting to be olive oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the statements, to wit, "Qualità Superiore Olio Tripolitania Puro Garantito Sotto Qualsiasi Analisi Chimica," together with a picture of the map of Italy and a woman holding the Italian flag, and "1 Gallon Net" and "½ Gallon Net," respectively, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article was a foreign product, and that it was olive oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a foreign product and was not olive oil. Further misbranding was alleged in that the quantity of the contents of each can was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof.

On January 20, 1920, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*