D'Oliva, Prodotto Della Riviera Ligure, E Garantito Purissimo. E Insuperabile Sia Per Uso Medicinale Che Per Tavola. One Gallon Full Measure Guaranteed. First Pressing Cream Olive Oil," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was pure olive oil, that it was a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced on the Italian Riviera, and that each of said cans contained 1 full gallon net of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was pure olive oil, and that it was a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced on the Italian Riviera, and that each of said cans contained 1 full gallon net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure olive oil, but was a mixture composed in part of cottonseed oil, and was not a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced on the Italian Riviera, but was a domestic product, to wit, a product produced in the United States of America, and each of said cans did not contain 1 full gallon net of the article, but contained a less amount, and for the further reason that it was falsely branded as to the country in which it was produced, in that it was a product produced in whole or in part in the United States of America, and was branded as produced on the Italian Riviera, and for the further reason that it was a mixture composed in large part of cottonseed oil prepared in imitation of olive oil, and was sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, olive oil, and for the further reason that the statements borne on the cans purported that the article was a foreign product, when not so. 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 marked on the outside of the package.

On July 30, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $5.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7127. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Mario Campolieti. Plea of guilty. Fine, $5. (F. & D. No. 9749. I. S. No. 18426-r.)

On July 22, 1919, 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 an information against Mario Campolieti, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on July 3, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Florida, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Vergine First Pressing Cream Olive Oil * * * For Medicinal and Table Use," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Specific gravity, 25° C./25° C	0.9195
Index of refraction, 25° C	1.4712
Iodin number	115.0

Halphen test for cottonseed oil: Strongly positive.

The average net volume of 46 cans was 0.87 quart.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in large part for olive oil, which the article purported to

be. Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of the investigation of the article, in that said Pharmacopœia provides that olive oil is a fixed oil obtained from Olea Europœa, whereas said article was an oil obtained in large part from cotton seed, and in that said Pharmacopœia provides that the specific gravity of olive oil shall be 0.910 to 0.915 at 25° C., whereas the specific gravity of the article was 0.9195 at 25° C., and in that said Pharmacopœia provides that the iodin number of olive oil shall not be more than 90, whereas said article showed an iodin number of 115.0.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "This Olive Oil is Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure and is Made from the Finest Selected Olives Grown on the Italian Riviera. This Virgin Oil is Highly Recommended for Medicinal and Table Use. Vergine Questo Olio D'Oliva, Prodotto Della Riviera Ligure, E Garantito Purissimo. E Insuperabile Sia per Uso Medicinale che per Tavola. First Pressing Cream Olive Oil. One Quart Full Measure Guaranteed," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was pure olive oil, that it was a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced on the Italian Riviera, and that each of said cans contained 1 full quart net of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was pure olive oil, that it was a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced on the Italian Riviera, and that each of said cans contained 1 full quart net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure olive oil, but was a mixture composed in part of cottonseed oil, and was not a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced on the Italian Riviera, but was a domestic product, to wit, a product produced in the United States of America, and each of said cans did not contain 1 full quart net of the article, but contained a less amount; and for the further reason that it was falsely branded as to the country in which it was produced in that it was a product produced in whole or in part in the United States of America, and was branded as produced on the Italian Riviera, and for the further reason that it was a mixture composed in large part of cottonseed oil prepared in imitation of olive oil, and was sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, olive oil; and for the further reason that the statements borne on the cans purported that the article was a foreign product, when not so. 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 marked on the outside of the package.

On July 30, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $5.

E. D. Ball,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7128. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Mario Campolieti. Plea of guilty. Fine, $5. (F. & D. No. 9750. I. S. No. 18427–r.)

On July 21, 1919, 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 an information against Mario Campolieti, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on June 19, 1918, from the