

**7705. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 216 Gallons of a Product Purporting to be Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 9531. I. S. No. 12533-r. S. No. E-1181.)**

On December 10, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, 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 216 gallons of a product purporting to be olive oil, consigned on or about August 3, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Springfield, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Razis & Macris, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in that the packages and labels thereof bore a statement which was false and misleading, that is to say, the statement that it was Greek olive oil compounded with cottonseed oil, when said product was not Greek olive oil, but consisted almost wholly of cottonseed oil, and that by manner of display it led the purchaser to believe that said product was a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that said article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On January 27, 1920, Peter Frentzos, Springfield, Mass., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in a sum approved by the court, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

**7706. Adulteration of coriander seed. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Sacks of Alleged Coriander Seed. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10381. I. S. No. 7048-r. S. No. C-1262.)**

On May 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 sacks of alleged coriander seed, remaining unsold in the original packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 29, 1919, by Henneberry & Co., Arkansas City, Kans., and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration under the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Coriander 90 Pounds."

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

On April 8, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree 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.*