

Hay Fever, * * * Inflammation of the Eye. * * * Cystitis * * *
 Gastritis—Catarrh of the Stomach. * * * Haemorrhoids—Piles. * * *
 Throat Troubles. * * * Gonorrhoea * * * Gleet * * * Chronic Gon-
 orrhoea, * * * Stricture * * * Folliculitis. * * * Gonorrhoeal
 Prostatitis. * * * Spermatorrhoea * * * Bubo, * * * Gonorrhoeal
 Cystitis. * * * As a preventative * * * Leucorrhoea—Whites—Catarrh
 of the Vagina. * * * Gonorrhoea in Women,” and certain other venereal
 diseases, which said statements were false, fraudulent, and misleading in that
 said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of
 producing the curative and therapeutic effect claimed in said statements above
 set forth.

On February 5, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judg-
 ment was entered finding that the product was subject to condemnation, and
 it was ordered by the court that the same be destroyed by the United States
 marshal.

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

**9064. Adulteration of evaporated apples. U. S. * * * v. 50 Boxes of
 Evaporated Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and forfei-
 ture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 11933. I. S. No.
 8879-r. S. No. C-1715.)**

On February 10, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Minne-
 sota, 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 con-
 demnation of 50 boxes of evaporated apples, remaining in the original un-
 broken packages at Faribault, Minn., alleging that the articles had been shipped
 by J. W. Teasdale & Company, St. Louis, Mo., on or about December 2, 1919,
 and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Minnesota, and
 charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that water
 had been mixed and packed therewith, and substituted in part for the article.

On March 5, 1920, J. W. Teasdale & Company, St. Louis, Mo., 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 payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a
 bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

**9065. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Gabriel Carbateas and
 Nicholas S. Monahos (N. S. Monahos). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$25
 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11981. I. S. No. 11654-r.)**

On June 21, 1920, 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
 Gabriel Carbateas and Nicholas S. Monahos, copartners, trading as N. S.
 Monahos, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation
 of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about April 4, 1919, from the
 State of New York into the State of Texas, of a quantity of olive oil which
 was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, “Lemnos Brand Olio di
 Oliva Puro Net Contents $\frac{1}{4}$ Gallon.”

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this
 department showed that the product was short in volume, the average shortage,
 in the cans examined, being 1.5 fluid ounces.