

## United States Department of Agriculture.

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

#### BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

#### SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 11351-11400.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., July 28, 1923.]

#### NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

**11351. Misbranding of black olives. U. S. v. Thomas Nasiacos, James Mollars, and Harry Kokenes (Nasiacos Importing Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 14918. I. S. No. 1995-t.)**

On January 25, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Thomas Nasiacos, James Mollars, and Harry Kokenes, copartners, trading as Nasiacos Importing Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about September 24, 1920, from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of black olives which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Kalamata Brand Black Olives in Olive Oil Imported & Packed Special by Nasiacos Importing Co. \* \* \* Chicago, Ill."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that they were South American olives.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Kalamata \* \* \* Black Olives," borne on the cans containing the said article, regarding the article, was false and misleading in that it represented that the said article consisted of black olives from Kalamata, in the kingdom of Greece, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was an article consisting of black olives from Kalamata, in the kingdom of Greece, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not an article consisting of black olives from Kalamata, in the kingdom of Greece, but did consist of an article produced in South America. 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.

On October 13, 1922, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

**11352. Adulteration of filberts. U. S. v. 4 Bags of Filberts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 15741. I. S. Nos. 11138-t, 11141-t, 11146-t. S. No. W-1036.)**

On December 22, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, 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 4 bags of filberts, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by William A. Camp & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or