

effects of said article as follows: "D. D. D. Prescription for the Skin and Scalp * * * Pimples on Face, Red Nose, Barber's itch D. D. D. Remedy for Eczema and Diseases of the skin and scalp * * * Pimples on face, Red Nose, Barber's itch * * * Eczema Psoriasis Pimples Tetter * * * Salt Rheum * * * Dandruff Ivy Poison Hives Itching Piles * * * Itch Barber's Itch, Dermatitis Herpes Sycosis Ordinary Strength To subdue eczema and skin diseases * * * Use D. D. D. The lotion for skin disease. * * * In nearly all instances D. D. D. gives relief at once * * * It is indeed true that the first or second full size bottle will relieve the itch and will be found to be sufficient in the majority of cases of skin disease. In practically all cases the fourth or fifth or at the very most the sixth bottle will plainly indicate to the patient that he is on the road to recovery * * * Continue the use of D. D. D. prescription until the desired results are obtained * * * D. D. D. is a treatment. * * * The most common forms of skin diseases successfully treated by D. D. D. Eczema (salt rheum, tetter) * * * D. D. D. Remedy for Eczema and Diseases of the skin * * * for cases of Chronic Dry Eczema and Psoriasis confined to the trunk of the body, arms, and legs, which do not respond to treatment with D. D. D. Ordinary," which said statements were false and fraudulent in that said article contained no ingredient or ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic or curative effects claimed for it by the said statements.

On March 23, 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.*

7881. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. * * * v. J. & J. W. Elsworth Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 12296. I. S. Nos. 13380-r, 13745-r.)

On or about April 17, 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 the J. & J. W. Elsworth Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant company, on or about January 15 and January 28, 1919, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of quantities of oysters which were adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it had been soaked with water.

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

On April 21, 1920, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

7882. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. George P. Papadopoulos. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 12308. I. S. No. 11912-r.)

On April 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 George P. Papadopoulos, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant,

on or about April 8, 1919, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled as follows, "Finest Quality Table Oil Insuperabile (design) Termini Imerese Type Net Contents One Gallon Cottonseed oil slightly flavored with olive oil."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted chiefly of cottonseed oil, and that the cans were short volume.

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

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Finest Quality Table Oil," "Insuperabile," "Termini Imerese," and "Net Contents One Gallon," not corrected by the statement, in inconspicuous type and in an inconspicuous place, "Cottonseed oil slightly flavored with olive oil," together with the design and device of an olive tree and natives gathering olives, borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading and labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that they represented that said article was olive oil, and that each of said cans contained 1 gallon net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article was not olive oil, but was a mixture composed in large part of cottonseed oil, and each of said cans did not contain 1 gallon net of the article, but did contain a less amount. 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 April 21, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

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

7883. Adulteration of Lima beans. U. S. * * * v. 725 Sacks and 142 Sacks of Lima Beans. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 12142, 12143, 12144. I. S. Nos. 9236-r, 9237-r, 9238-r, 8997-r, 8998-r. S. No. C-1713.)

On February 11 and 13, 1920, 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 libels for the seizure and condemnation of 725 sacks and 142 sacks of Lima beans, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by N. Abramovitz, New York, N. Y., on or about November 29, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was invoiced as "Madagascar Lima Beans."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in whole or in large part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On February 17, 1920, the Goddard Grocer Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant of the product in one case, and the Haas-Lieber Grocer Co., and Niehoff Grocer Co., claimants in the other case, having admitted the allegations contained in the libel to be true and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and said claimants having asserted that a portion of the product was not adulterated and that said portion was susceptible of separation from the portion thereof that was adulterated, and hav-