

cessfully treated by D. D. D. Eczema (Salt Rheum, Tetter) * * * Psoriasis * * * Barber's Itch * * * Sycosis * * * Acne * * * Dandruff * * * Hives, Nettle rash * * * Plant Poison," (extra strength) (carton) "D. D. D. Remedy for Eczema and Diseases of the skin * * * prepared specially 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 * * *," (bottle) "D. D. D. Prescription for the Skin * * * prepared especially for Chronic Dry Eczema and Psoriasis when confined to the trunk of the body, arms and legs * * *," (booklet) "* * * Diseases cured by D. D. D. Eczema, Acne and Pimples, Dermatitis * * * Herpes, Hives * * * Poisonous Rashes, Itching Piles, Psoriasis, Dandruff and Affections of the Scalp, Barber's Itch and Sycosis, Salt Rheum and Tetter, Scabies, Lichen, Red Nose * * * Itch of all kinds * * * Eczema * * * In Weeping Eczema * * * In Dry Eczema * * * In Infantile Eczema and Baby Rash * * * Psoriasis * * * D. D. D. has shown remarkable results in psoriasis cases * * * Salt Rheum and Tetter * * * Barber's Itch * * * Sycosis * * * Itching Piles (Eczema Ani) * * * Dandruff or Any Disease of Scalp * * * Acne * * * In Hives, Nettle Rash, Poison Oak and Poison Ivy * * *," which claims and statements were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 26, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment 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.*

8842. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. 3,000 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12680. Inv. Nos. 19391, 16695. S. No. E-2174.)

On May 24, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 3,000 cases of canned salmon, consigned on or about December 14, 16, and 17, 1919, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Valdez Packing Co., Anacortes, Wash., and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Alaska Pink Salmon * * * Packed by Valdez Packing Company, Valdez, Alaska * * * Distributed by G. Batchelder Hall Co., Seattle, U. S. A."

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

On August 28, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment 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.*

8843. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12922. I. S. No. 9137-r. S. No. C-1976.)

On June 17, 1920, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder, at Chicago, Ill.,

alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., June 3, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, rhubarb, colchicum, guaiac, turpentine, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, to wit, (carton) "A Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children," (circular) "Read Carefully. In cases of gravel and rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved," falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as a remedy for the various diseases, ailments, and affections mentioned upon the aforesaid carton and in the circular, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 23, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment 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.*

8844. Adulteration and misbranding of concentrated sweetener. U. S. * * * v. 1 Tin of Wood's Special Concentrated Sweetener 500. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13035. I. S. No. 3801-t. S. No. C-2036.)

On July 16, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, 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 1 tin, containing 5 pounds, of Wood's Concentrated Sweetener 500, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Nevada, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 3, 1920, by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration and misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Wood's Special Concentrated Sweetener 500-500 Soluble in Cold Water."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was a mixture of sucrose, cornstarch, and saccharin.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained an added deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharin, which might render it injurious to health, and for the reason that a mixture of sucrose, cornstarch, and saccharin had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, food sweetener, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On December 9, 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.*

8845. Adulteration and misbranding of egg powder. U. S. * * * v. 3 Barrels of Egg Powder. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 13113. I. S. No. 10226-t. S. No. W-638.)

On August 13, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court