

Skin Diseases assume a great variety of forms and are liable to attack any part of the body. \* \* \* If the blood is contaminated \* \* \* it brings to the surface boils, carbuncles, abscesses and other skin diseases. \* \* \* Purify The Blood and the ailments which are dependent on the blood will disappear. Scrofula is also the result of impure blood \* \* \*. It is an inflammation of the Bones And Joints, Breaking Out mostly in the glands of the neck and swellings. \* \* \* In order to ease or overcome this deep-seated and morbid disease its source must be searched. \* \* \* Pimples, the same as in other skin diseases, are the result of impure blood. \* \* \* blackheads form \* \* \* Use Sangvin. \* \* \* Don't wait until your pimples become chronic and incurable. The sooner you take Sangvin the better your chances are for overcoming these conditions. Eruptions, Postules, itching sores, redness or hives may be produced by certain disturbing foods or drinks. \* \* \* These conditions lie in the blood and in order to overcome them, regulate the digestion and purify the blood with Sangvin. There is nothing better. Eczema \* \* \* In this case the condition of the bowels and blood must be corrected before it comes [becomes] chronic, and the same treatment as for pimples is recommended. \* \* \* Erysipelas is an infectious disease of the skin and is attended with inflammation. \* \* \* This disease must be attended to promptly, otherwise a red spot is liable to develop into a monster sore. Purify the blood with Sangvin \* \* \* sick headache, nervous dyspepsia \* \* \* loss of appetite \* \* \* the heart \* \* \* Kidney And Bladder Diseases. \* \* \* Unhealthy urine which passes from diseased kidneys into the bladder causes bladder trouble. \* \* \* Sangvin fulfills every hope in purifying the blood, strengthening the kidneys and overcoming these conditions. \* \* \* If you feel debilitated, run down or exhausted use Sangvin. It rebuilds the worn out tissues, promotes the action of the stomach, liver and kidneys, tones up the blood, and makes you well and strong" (some similar statements in foreign languages), were false and fraudulent since the said article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the booklet, "The Pure Food and Drugs law requires that the percentage of deleterious substances and narcotics contained in medicines be stated on the label. None of these is stated on the label of Sangvin," were false and misleading in view of the fact that the presence of alcohol was stated on the label.

On February 19, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**11394. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. John A. Demopoulos and George A. Demopoulos (Tripoli Importing Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$60. (F. & D. No. 16936. I. S. Nos. 15570-t, 15571-t.)**

On January 24, 1923, 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 John A. Demopoulos and George A. Demopoulos, trading as Tripoli Importing Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, on or about February 1, 1922, of a quantity of Tripolitania brand oil, and on or about March 10, 1922, of a quantity of Campagna brand olive oil, which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part, respectively: "Net Contents Full Gallon \* \* \* Olio Sopraffino \* \* \* A Compound Tripolitania Brand;" "Italian Product Pure Olive Oil Virgin Campagna Brand \* \* \* Net Contents One Full Gallon."

Analysis of a sample of the Tripolitania brand by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted mostly of cottonseed oil. Examination of 10 cans showed an average volume of 0.968 gallon. Analysis of a sample of the Campagna brand by said bureau showed that it contained an oil or oils other than Italian olive oil. Examination of 7 cans showed an average volume of 0.973 gallon.

Adulteration of the Campagna brand was alleged in the information for the reason that oil or oils other than Italian olive oil had been substituted in whole or in part for Italian olive oil, which the said article purported to be. Adulteration of the Tripolitania brand was alleged for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and

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 Campagna brand was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Italian Product Pure Olive Oil \* \* \* Tuscany, Italy \* \* \* Net Contents One Full Gallon," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the said article was an Italian product, to wit, an olive oil produced in Tuscany, in the kingdom of Italy, and that each of the said cans contained one gallon net of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was an Italian product, to wit, an olive oil produced in Tuscany, in the kingdom of Italy, and that each of the said cans contained one gallon net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not an Italian product but was a product composed in whole or in part of oil or oils other than Italian olive oil, and each of said cans did not contain one gallon net of the said article. Misbranding of the Tripolitania brand was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Net Contents Full Gallon," "Olio Sopraffino Qualita Superiore," and "Olio Finissimo \* \* \* Olive Oil," borne in large type on the cans containing the article, not corrected by the statement, "Cotton Seed And," borne in inconspicuous type on the said cans, together with the designs and devices of Italian shields, crowns, and medals, appearing on said cans, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the said article was olive oil, that it was a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced in the kingdom of Italy, and that each of said cans contained one gallon net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not olive oil but was a mixture composed in large part of cottonseed oil, it was not a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced in the kingdom of Italy, but was a domestic product, to wit, an article produced in the United States of America, and each of said cans did not contain one gallon net of the article but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged with respect to both brands of the article 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 February 19, 1923, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$60.

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

**11395. Misbranding of Jad brand salts. U. S. v. 19 Dozen Packages, et al., of Jad Brand Salts. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 16972, 16973, 16974, 16975. I. S. Nos. 4029-v, 4030-v, 4031-v, 4045-v. S. Nos. C-3830, C-3831, C-3832, C-3833.)

On November 16, 1922, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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 54½ dozen packages of Jad brand salts, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wyeth Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich., between the dates of June 2 and September 20, 1922, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton and bottle) "\* \* \* possessing Antacid, Anti-Rheumatic, Kidney Diuretic \* \* \* Stomach Sweetening, and Anti-Lithic properties;" (bottle, additional) "To assist in flushing the Kidneys and thereby increasing elimination of urinous waste products such as uric acid and urea, take a tablespoonful \* \* \* and put it in a half glass of hot or cold water and drink while effervescing, each morning before breakfast. \* \* \* Besides its beneficial action upon the Kidneys, it also assists in keeping \* \* \* the stomach sweet." A portion of the said article was further labeled in part: (Booklet) "Jad Salts For Relief of the Kidneys \* \* \* The formula of Jad Salts is plainly stated on the label, so that the intelligent man or woman can see if it is adapted to the ailment or condition from which relief is sought. There is used in its preparation the natural fruit salts from grapes and lemons, and these are combined with lithium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and potassium bicarbonate for their antilethic value and neutralizing effects. \* \* \* The object of flushing the kidneys with Jad Salts is to aid Nature in getting rid of any excess of uric acid or acid waters that may have accumulated in the blood, partly as the result of overindulgence in meat diet or the taking of two