

healing water, and was not effective as a treatment and cure for Bright's disease, kidney troubles, indigestion, diabetes, calculi, rheumatism, women's diseases, stomach trouble, dyspepsia, uric acid, gout, urethral and uterine troubles, syphilitic rheumatism, and chronic inflammation, and which said statements, designs, and devices were made with a knowledge of their falsity and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth and [or] falsity, so as to mislead and deceive purchasers thereof.

On April 17, 1919, the Cacapon Co., Washington, D. C., claimant, having theretofore entered its appearance, but no answer to the libel or to the amendment thereto having been filed, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that said company should pay the costs of the proceedings.

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

6958. Adulteration of catsup. U. S. * * * v. 400 Cases of Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9454. I. S. No. 10801-r. S. No. C-1008.)

On November 15, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, 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 400 cases, each containing 24 bottles of catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Topeka, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 22, 1917, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Kansas, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Royal Red Tomato Catsup Prepared by the Frazier Packing Co. Elwood, Ind."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance so packed and mixed therewith as to injure, lower, and affect its quality, purity, and strength.

On May 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

6959. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Nicholas D. Lyriotakis and Michael D. Lyriotakis (Lyriotakis Bros.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 9589. I. S. Nos. 13331-r, 13708-r.)

On July 21, 1919, 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 Nicholas D. Lyriotakis and Michael D. Lyriotakis, copartners, trading as Lyriotakis Bros., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on June 22, 1918, and July 12, 1918, from the State of New York into the States of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively, of quantities of olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "Qualita Superiore * * * Olio Puro Garantito."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

	Shipment of June 22.	Shipment of July 12.
Net contents (gallon)-----	0.967	0.941
Halpen test for cottonseed oil: Positive.		