

10, 21, and 25, 1921, respectively, and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of Florida, 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 of extracts of plant drugs, including goldenseal, a benzoate, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels as amended for the reason that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, (carton) "Blood Purifier * * * for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Weakness * * * Disorders of the Blood * * * Impure Blood * * * for Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Boils, Ringworm, Scrofula, Ulcers and Syphilis. * * * Indigestion * * *. Powerful purifier of the blood," (bottle) "Blood Purifier * * * Indigestion * * *. A Purifier of the Blood * * * Impurities of the Blood," were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On August 11 and 15, 1921, respectively, the Asheville Medicine Co., Asheville, N. C., successors to the Garren Medicine Co., having appeared as claimants for the property and having executed good and sufficient bonds in conformity with section 10 of the act, judgments of the court were entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11881. Misbranding of Garren's blood purifier and tonic. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Garren's Blood Purifier and Tonic. Decree entered ordering release of product under bond. (F. & D. No. 14804. S. No. E-3325.)

On April 18, 1921, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and subsequently an amended libel, praying the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen bottles of Garren's blood purifier and tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., consigned by the Garren Medicine Co., from Hendersonville, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped from Hendersonville, N. C., on or about February 7, 1921, and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of Florida, 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 of extracts of plant drugs, including goldenseal, a benzoate, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, (carton) "Blood Purifier * * * for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Weakness * * * Disorders of the Blood * * * Impure Blood * * * for Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Boils, Ringworm, Scrofula, Ulcers and Syphilis * * * Indigestion * * *. Powerful purifier of the blood," (bottle) "Blood Purifier * * * Indigestion * * *. A Purifier of the Blood * * * Impurities of the Blood," were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On August 15, 1923, the Asheville Medicine Co., successors to the Garren Medicine Co., having appeared as claimant for the property and having executed a good and sufficient bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act, judgment of the court was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11882. Adulteration and misbranding of Chocolat-Nuga. U. S. v. Adolph L. Seidel, Walter F. Seidel, and Louis Seidel (Ad. Seidel & Sons). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 15455. I. S. No. 2067-t.)

On January 14, 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 Adolph L. Seidel, Walter F. Seidel, and Louis Seidel, copartners, trading as Ad. Seidel & Sons, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about January 19, 1921, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of Chocolat-Nuga which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in

part: (Can) "Chocolat-Nuga (100% Pure) * * * Manufactured Only By Ad. Seidel & Sons. * * * Chicago, U. S. A."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of cocoa and that at least 50 per cent of the fat present was copra oil.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a mixture composed of copra oil, to wit, coconut oil prepared from copra, the dried kernels of the coconut, and cocoa powder deprived of a portion of its fat, had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that cocoa butter, a valuable constituent of the article, had been in part abstracted.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was a mixture composed wholly or in part of copra oil, to wit, coconut oil prepared from copra, the dried kernels of the coconut, and cocoa powder deprived of a portion of its fat, and was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, chocolate. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "Chocolat-Nuga (100% Pure) A Superior Chocolate Icing Substance Guaranteed Pure Chocolate," borne on the can containing the article, regarding the article and the substances and ingredients contained therein, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented the article to be 100 per cent pure chocolate, 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 100 per cent pure chocolate, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not 100 per cent pure chocolate but was an article composed wholly or in part of a mixture of copra oil and cocoa powder. 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 20, 1923, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11883. Adulteration and misbranding of potatoes. U. S. v. 200 Bags of Potatoes. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 16816. I. S. No. 3110-v S. No. E-4183.)

On September 18, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 200 bags of potatoes, remaining unsold in the original packages at Jacksonville, Fla., consigned by Chamberlin & Barclay, Hightstown, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped from Hightstown, N. J., on or about September 8, 1922, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Bag) "U. S. Grade No. 1 * * * Chamberlin & Barclay."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that potatoes of a lower grade than designated on the labeling had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for U. S. Grade No. 1 potatoes.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement appearing in the labeling, "U. S. Grade No. 1," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On September 20, 1922, N. A. Faulkner & Co. having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11884. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 350 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 16989. I. S. No. 3194-v. S. No. E-4230.)

On or about November 22, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 350 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining unsold