

Court of said District, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 58 cases of chocolate liquor, at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Beacon Chocolate Co., Philadelphia, Pa., on or about December 4, 1920, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled in part, (case) "Lehigh Liq. \* \* \* From: Beacon. Choc. Co. American. & Ionic. Sts. Philadelphia, Pa." The remainder of the article was labeled in part, "Lehigh. Liq. Brand Pure Chocolate \* \* \* Frontier Chocolate Co. Manufacturers of High Grade Chocolate and Cocoa Powder North Tonawanda, N. Y."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that substances, to wit, cocoa shells, sand, and grit, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for pure chocolate liquor, which the article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that said substances had been mixed with the article in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements on the labels, to wit, "Lehigh Liq. From Beacon Chocolate Co." and "Lehigh. Liq. Brand Pure Chocolate \* \* \* Frontier Chocolate Co. Manufacturers of High Grade Chocolate and Cocoa Powder," regarding the ingredients and substances contained in the article, were false and misleading and were designed so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the article was pure chocolate liquor, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article was not pure chocolate liquor, but was a product composed in part of cocoa shells, sand, and grit. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was a product composed in part of cocoa shells, sand, and grit, prepared in imitation of pure chocolate liquor, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, pure chocolate liquor.

On March 30, 1921, the Beacon Chocolate Co., Philadelphia, Pa., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

**9237. Misbranding of Donaldson's Wonderful New Life Remedy. U. S. \* \* \* v. 110 Bottles and 497 Bottles of \* \* \* Donaldson's Wonderful New Life Remedy. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 14487, 14574. I. S. Nos. 6343-t, 8205-t. S. Nos. E-3143, E-3139.)**

On February 21 and March 3, 1921, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 110 bottles and 497 bottles of Donaldson's Wonderful New Life Remedy, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the T. B. Donaldson Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., on or about December 24, 1920, and February 17, 1921, respectively, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "\* \* \* Wonderful New Life Remedy \* \* \* For All Blood Diseases Stomach And Liver Difficulties Such as Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofula, Ery-

sipelas, Catarrh, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Enlargement Of Liver, Diseases Of The Kidneys, Chronic Constipation And Nervous Debility. \* \* \* it is a genuine blood cleanser, stomach and liver regulator. It is one of the greatest kidney medicines in the world. It clears the urinal organs and strengthens the bladder, gives vitality, vigor, and vim to manhood."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a solution composed essentially of plant extractives, sulphates, and aloes.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements, appearing on the bottles containing said article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 30, 1921, 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.

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

**9238. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. \* \* \* v. 957 Cases of Salmon \* \* \*. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 14575. I. S. No. 10627-t. S. No. W-877.)**

On March 1, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 957 cases of salmon, shipped by the Central Alaska Fisheries, Inc., Drier Bay, Alaska, on August 6, 1920, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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 March 3, 1921, the Central Alaska Fisheries, Inc., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having confessed judgment, a decree of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be disposed of as animal food under the supervision of this department.

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

**9239. Misbranding of Gono Capsules 761, Renol Capsules, and Gonna Specific. U. S. \* \* \* v. 10 Boxes of \* \* \* Gono Capsules 761, 6 Dozen Boxes of \* \* \* Renol Capsules, and 16 Boxes of \* \* \* Gonna Specific. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 14587, 14588, 14589. Inv. Nos. 32303, 32302, 32305. S. Nos. E-3162, E-3163, E-3165.)**

On March 9, 1921, 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 libels for the seizure and condemnation of 10 boxes of Gono Capsules 761, 6 dozen boxes of Renol Capsules, and 16 boxes of Gonna Specific, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Grape Capsule Co., Allentown, Pa., on March 17, 1920, February 17 and February 5, 1921, respectively, and transported from the State of