

an appetite and a tone to the stomach. Recommended for Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Rheumatism, Ring Worms, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Catarrh * * * Faintness at the Stomach * * * Pains in the Back, Female Weakness, General Debility * * * and diseases arising from an impure state or low condition of the blood. * * * It effectually aids weak, impaired and debilitated organs, invigorates the nervous system, tones and strengthens the digestive organs and imparts new life and energy to all the functions of the body. * * * Strengthens and Builds up the system while it Eradicates Disease. * * * effectual and permanent relief in * * * Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder and for Gravel," and the following statements borne on the labels of the bottles containing McGraw's oil of life, "for old sloughing ulcers, white swelling, crushed and mangled limbs, it is of peculiar value. * * * For * * * headache * * * for colic or pain in the stomach or bowels * * * coughs, colds, and sore throat * * * for asthma * * * a valuable remedy for Hemorrhoids or Piles * * * For Rheumatism, Kidney & Bladder Diseases [Trouble]," regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the said articles, were false and fraudulent in that the said statements were applied to the articles so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that the articles contained ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed on the said labels, when, in truth and in fact, they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing such effects.

On November 21, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

11772. Misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 312 Cases of Vinegar. Judgment of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16538. I. S. No. 9348-t. S. No. E-3999.)

On or about July 3, 1922, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, 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 312 cases, each containing 24 pint bottles of vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Charleston, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Star Cider & Vinegar Co., from Savannah, Ga., May 29, 1922, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of South Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "One Pint Star Brand Distilled Vinegar For Table Or Pickling Star Cider & Vinegar Works Savannah, Georgia."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the package or label bore a statement regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, as follows, "One Pint," which was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. 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 May 19, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, and a jury having been impaneled and a verdict rendered for the Government, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

11773. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 398 Tins of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16602. I. S. No. 13933-t. S. No. W-1145.)

On July 8, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 398 tins of chloroform, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Berkeley, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., May 24, 1922, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Quarter Pound Chloroform U. S. P. * * * Anesthesia."