

Lbs. Net," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the said article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked and stated on the outside of the package, since the quantity stated was incorrect.

On October 14, 1920, the Gilmer Cottonseed Oil Co., Gilmer, Tex., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to a decree of condemnation and forfeiture, judgment was entered by the court ordering 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 \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

**'9657. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. \* \* \* v. 100 Barrels of Alleged Pure Cider Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 13992. I. S. No. 5304-t. S. No. E-2912.)**

On December 6, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, 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 100 barrels of alleged pure cider vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken containers at Providence, R. I., consigned by the Powell Corp., Canandaigua, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Canandaigua, N. Y., on or about June 21, 1920, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Rhode Island, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that apple waste vinegar and added ash material had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, cider vinegar.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label of the barrels containing the article, "Pure Cider Vinegar Made From Apples," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser by representing the product to be pure cider vinegar made from apples, when it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, pure cider vinegar.

On June 6, 1921, the Powell Corp., Canandaigua, N. Y., having entered an appearance as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

**9658. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1,041 Cases of \* \* \* Happy-Vale Brand Pink Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to State officials to be used for fish food. (F. & D. No. 14176. I. S. Nos. 15394-r, 10553-t. S. No. W-833.)**

On January 11, 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 1,041 cases, each containing 4 dozen cans, of salmon, labeled in part, "Happy-Vale Brand Pink Salmon," remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped from Chicago, Ill., on December 16 and 17, 1919, respectively, and transported from

the State of Illinois 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 30, 1921, the American Packing Co., South Bellingham, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the State fish commissioner and State game warden to be used as fish food in the State fish hatcheries.

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

**9659. Misbranding of Sa-Tan-Ic. U. S. \* \* \* v. 113 Bottles \* \* \* of \* \* \* Sa-Tan-Ic, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 14394, 14469, 14470, 14471, 14472, 14474, 14453, 14454. I. S. No. 3990-t. Inv. Nos. 27492, 27493, 27496, 27497, 27498, 27500, 27526. S. Nos. C-2767, C-2808, C-2809, C-2810, C-2811, C-2813, C-2796, C-2797.)

On February 3, 14, and 19, 1921, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, 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 approximately 403 bottles of Sa-Tan-Ic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Sedalia, Independence, Higginsville, and Holden, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sa-Tan-Ic Medicine & Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kans., on or about October 4 and 25, November 1, and December 29, 1920, and January 15, 25, and 31, 1921, respectively, and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Blood Purifier \* \* \* System Renovator \* \* \* For Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Appendicitis, Asthma and Shortness of Breath. The Woman's Friend For Weak Back, Bearing Down Pains and Sick Headache. \* \* \* All-Round Tonic. For Rheumatism \* \* \*"; (circular) "\* \* \* Sick Headaches, foul breath, sallow or pimply skin, falling hair, brittle nails, skin diseases, rheumatism, kidney trouble, and in many cases, female weakness is traced directly to faulty digestion. Heart Trouble and \* \* \* appendicitis. \* \* \* typhoid and such diseases \* \* \*. In Old Age \* \* \* Sa-Tan-Ic \* \* \* is an ideal remedy at that time of life. \* \* \* for the treatment of diseases arising \* \* \* such as \* \* \* Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Jaundice, \* \* \* Rheumatism and all Blood Disorders. \* \* \* Kidney Trouble Overcome \* \* \* Inflammation Of The Gallbladder \* \* \* Cured By Taking Sa-Tan-Ic."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained magnesium sulphate, cascara bark extractives, salicylic acid, methyl salicylate, oil of peppermint, water, and a trace of alcohol.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the labels and printing on the bottles and circulars, respectively, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative effects claimed in the above-quoted statements.

On March 19, 1921, the Sa-Tan-Ic Medicine & Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kans., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to decrees of condemnation and forfeiture, judgments were entered finding the