

1918, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of 11 gross large and 1 gross small packages of Sulferro-Sol, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Columbus, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 19, 1917, by the Sul-Ferro-Sol Co., Birmingham, Ala., and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Sulferro-Sol, a Natural Nerve Tonic and Blood Purifier."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a solution of iron and aluminum sulphates and traces of other inorganic salts in water.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the label of the bottle, carton, and in the pamphlet and booklet accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for pellagra, dyspepsia, indigestion, asthma [anaemia], chronic diseases [chronic abscesses], and all forms of stomach, kidney, skin, blood, and nervous troubles, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it, and it was not in whole or in part composed of, and did not contain ingredients or medicinal agents, effective, among other things, as a remedy for pellagra, dyspepsia, indigestion, asthma [anaemia], chronic diseases [chronic abscesses], and all forms of stomach, kidney, skin, blood and nervous trouble. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements appearing on the labels, bottles, cartons, and in the booklet accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as of exceptional value in the treatment of pellagra, dyspepsia, indigestion, anaemia, chronic diseases [abscesses], and all forms of stomach, kidney, skin, blood and nervous trouble, and effective as a natural nerve tonic and blood purifier, and very beneficial in the treatment of pellagra, indigestion, colic, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and various forms of stomach, kidney, bladder, blood, skin, and nervous troubles, and very beneficial in the treatment of, and a most powerful remedy for, rheumatism, diarrhoea, bladder troubles, dysentery, flux, and internal hemorrhage, burns, old and fresh sores, tetter, eczema, female troubles, and tuberculosis of the bones, when, in truth and in fact, it did not contain ingredients or combination of ingredients nor medicinal agents capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On February 5, 1919, the said Sul-Ferro-Sol Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the 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.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6733. Misbranding of salmon. U. S. * * * v. 30 Cases * * * of Fancy Pink Alaska Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9089. I. S. No. 8894-p. S. No. C-917.)

On June 25, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, 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 30 cases, each containing 48 cans of fancy pink Alaska salmon, so-called, consigned on November 16, 1917, by F. C. Barnes Co., Seattle, Wash., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Russell, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration in violation

of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Fancy Pink Alaska Salmon * * * Cable Brand."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On May 26, 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.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6734. Adulteration of salmon. U. S. * * * v. 50 Cases * * * Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9090. I. S. No. 8893-p. S. No. C-916.)

On June 25, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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 50 cases, each containing 48 cans of salmon, consigned on November 16, 1917, by F. C. Barnes Co., Seattle, Wash., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Ironton, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Kentucky and thence into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Fancy Pink Alaska Salmon * * * Cable Brand."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On February 27, 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.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6735. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. 25 Cases of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9092. I. S. No. 3827-p. S. No. E-1058.)

On June 28, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 cases of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., consigned on or about May 6, 1918, by S. M. Robinson & Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Big T Brand Tomato Pulp Made from Pieces and Trimmings of Tomatoes. Packed by S. M. Robinson & Co., Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed animal and vegetable substance.

On February 6, 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.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6736. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 138 Barrels of Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9093. I. S. No. 19861-p. S. No. C-914.)

On June 26, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 con-