

**15825. Misbranding of Sannette. U. S. v. 2 5/6 Dozen Packages of Sannette. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 21380. I. S. No. E-5907.)**

On November 18, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25/6 dozen packages of drugs labeled in part, "Sannette \* \* \* The Chloride of Zinc Antiseptic Powder," remaining unsold in the original packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sannette Chemical Co., from Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about October 23, 1926, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of alum, boric acid, and zinc salts with small amounts of menthol, phenol, and methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Seal) "Healing \* \* \* Antiseptic;" (package label) "Antiseptic \* \* \* Prepared especially for the vaginal douche. Superior to Bichlorid, Permanganate of Potash or the Cresol compounds. Indications Leucorrhea, gonorrhea, vaginitis, vulvitis, metritis, cervicitis, etc. Relieves any condition characterized by odor, inflammation, or discharge. \* \* \* Directions as a douche: one teaspoonful of the powder to two quarts of warm water;" (circular) "Antisept. \* \* \* Antiseptic \* \* \* It provides the elements necessary to make a mild antiseptic solution \* \* \* antiseptics \* \* \* antiseptic \* \* \* a high germicidal value \* \* \* full germicidal value \* \* \* the superiority of Sannette \* \* \* efficacious \* \* \* In the treatment of all forms of uterine, cervical, and vaginal inflammation, all authorities agree on the beneficial effects of the warm vaginal irrigation. Pus, mucous, shreds, and all the products of inflammation are washed out. \* \* \* the \* \* \* healing effect of Sannette solution is extremely grateful. The powder in solution is of great value in the treatment of all inflammations of the female generative tract, including acute and chronic metritis. Indeed, in these conditions the use of Sannette solution as an intra-uterine irrigation is of marked effect. In cervicitis and vaginitis, regardless of the aetiological factors, Sannette solution is beneficial and materially aids the physician in his treatment of these conditions. In Leucorrhea and gonorrhea the Sannette douche is extremely useful. The excoriating and acrid discharge \* \* \* is removed. The germicidal action of Sannette solution tends to prevent the further invasion of the pathogenic bacteria, corrects the intensely alkaline reaction, and removes the products of inflammation. \* \* \* Sannette will prove of great value in the treatment of these conditions \* \* \* of a mildly antiseptic \* \* \* nature \* \* \* The physician is urged to advise the use of Sannette in these cases. Its mild antiseptic properties \* \* \* will be appreciated \* \* \* One teaspoonful of Sannette to two quarts of warm water is the requisite strength for the douche."

On September 7, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*

**15826. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 27 Barrels, et al., of Vinegar. Decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 22616. I. S. Nos. 19935-x, 19936-x, 19937-x. S. No. 635.)**

On or about March 23, 1928, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 26 barrels of evaporated apple vinegar and 56 cases, each containing a number of jugs of corn sugar vinegar, at Cairo, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo., in various consignments, on or about June 10, July 21, 1927, and January 16, 1928, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The said barrels were labeled in part: "Evaporated

Apple Reduced to 4% Vinegar." The jugs shipped in the said cases were labeled in part: "Stag Brand Corn Sugar Vinegar 40 Grain" or "Lincoln Brand Corn Sugar Vinegar 40 Grains \* \* \* St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Company, St. Louis, Missouri."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the articles were adulterated in that the said barrels contained an imitation product other than apple vinegar, which had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article, and in that the said cases contained an article other than corn sugar vinegar, which had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the articles had been mixed in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted labels bore statements which were false and misleading and deceived and misled purchasers, and in that the articles were imitations of and were offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles.

On May 3, 1928, the St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant, to be relabeled under the supervision of this department, upon the execution of a good and sufficient bond, and that the claimant pay the costs of the proceedings.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**15827. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 15 Barrels, et al., of Vinegar. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled.** (F. & D. No. 22638. I. S. Nos. 25308-x, 25309-x. S. No. 674.)

On or about March 20, 1928, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 barrels of vinegar, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Benton, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about February 4, 1928, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Stamper Gro. Co. 40 Grain Fermented Corn Sugar Vinegar (or "Evaporated Apple Vinegar") Benton, Ill."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a colored distilled vinegar had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Fermented Corn Sugar Vinegar" and "Evaporated Apple Vinegar," borne on the respective labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to an imitation product, for the further reason that the statement "40," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that the article contained a grainage of a lesser quantity, for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of measure.

On May 3, 1928, the St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to rebrand and relabel the said vinegar so as to bring it into conformity with the Federal food and drugs act, a decree was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant, to be relabeled under the supervision of this department, upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, and that the claimant pay all costs of the proceedings.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**15828. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 22456. I. S. No. 19922-x. S. No. 565.)

On February 14, 1928, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 barrels of vinegar, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cairo, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Co., from St. Louis, Mo., on or about December 13, 1927, and