

dolent tumors, erysipelas, catarrh, and all disorders due to a depraved condition of the blood, scrofulous diseases in all the various forms, such as king's evil, white swelling, chronic rheumatism, cancer, diseases of the skin and spine, diseases of the heart, tetter, jaundice, dyspepsia, neuralgia, sore eyes, sore nose, and dropsy, to aid nature to remove the humors and poison in the liver, kidneys, bowels, lungs, and skin, to vitalize and enrich, as well as purify and renovate, the blood, tone the nervous system, strengthen the digestive organs, creating an appetite, and to impart to all functions of the body new life and energy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective for the purposes named.

On January 13, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was 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.*

8036. Adulteration of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 19 Barrels of Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10806. I. S. No. 13599-r. S. No. E-1590.)

On July 1, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, 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 19 barrels of gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 19, 1919, by J. O. Whitten Co., Winchester, Mass., and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that there had been mixed and packed with the article excessive amounts of poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, arsenic and copper, which might render the article injurious to health.

On July 22, 1920, the J. O. Whitten Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

8037. Misbranding of Sa-Van-. U. S. * * * v. The Nacma Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11039. I. S. Nos. 5686-r, 5892-r.)

On December 31, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Nacma Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, on or about December 5, 1918, and June 8, 1918, from the State of Illinois into the States of Iowa and South Dakota, respectively, of quantities of an article, labeled in part "Sa-Van-," which was misbranded.

Analysis of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted chiefly of corn meal and baking powder, or sodium bicarbonate, milk solids being present in negligible quantity, if at all.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements, appearing on the labels thereof and in the booklet accompanying the same, to wit, "One level teaspoonful of Sa-Van- may be used for each egg," "Cooked without eggs," "May be used in place of three dozen