

**8763. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2,140 Cases of Table Pride Brand Alaska Pink Salmon and 725 Cases of Everybody's Brand Alaska Pink Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 12585. I. S. Nos. 3414-r, 3415-r. S. No. W-597.)**

On April 16, 1920, 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 2,140 cases of canned salmon, labeled "Table Pride Brand Alaska Pink Salmon," and 725 cases of canned salmon, labeled "Everybody's Brand Alaska Pink Salmon," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 12, 1919, and September 22, 1919, by the Columbia Salmon Co., Tenakee Inlet, Alaska, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration under the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On August 14, 1920, the Columbia Salmon Co., claimant, having filed an answer, a consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the execution of a good and sufficient bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be salvaged under the supervision of this department, the portion of said article found unfit for food to be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**8764. Misbranding of Pendleton's Vegetable Panacea. U. S. \* \* \* v. 35 Bottles of Pendleton's Vegetable Panacea. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12587. I. S. No. 13237-1. S. No. E-2070.)**

On April 16, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, 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 35 bottles of Pendleton's Vegetable Panacea, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., shipped on or about April 2, 1920, by the G. I. Robinson Drug Co., Thomaston, Me., and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Pendleton's Vegetable Panacea or pain expeller \* \* \* It removes the pains or colic and the anguish of a cut or burn \* \* \* for canker night sweats, headache \* \* \* rheumatism, sprains, dysentery, pains in the side, back of breast, gives life to the circulation and vigor to the whole system \* \* \* for diphtheria or sore throat use freely internally and externally \* \* \* palpitation of the heart \* \* \* spasms, cholera, dysentery, spasmodic affections, colic, take from eight to twenty drops in a little sweetened water and increase the dose to a teaspoonful according as the symptoms require for headache bathe freely \* \* \* for wounds apply upon lint till the pain ceases \* \* \*."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an alcoholic solution of capsaicin, camphor, myrrh, and oils of thyme, spearmint, cedar, and cloves.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the