

16274. Adulteration and misbranding of sodium bicarbonate. U. S. v. 350 Pound Cans, et al., of Sodium Bicarbonate. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23163. I. S. No. 03412. S. No. 1263.)

On October 23, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 350 pound cans and 20 twenty-five pound cans of sodium bicarbonate, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Perry Point, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by James Good (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about September 20, 1928, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Sodium Bicarbonate U. S. P."

Analysis by this department showed that some of the cans contained sodium fluoride to the extent of 86 to 92 per cent.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia, and for the further reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Sodium Bicarbonate U. S. P.," was false and misleading when applied to an article consisting largely of sodium fluoride, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On March 7, 1929, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16275. Misbranding of Meyer Red Diamond throat and chest salve. U. S. v. 78 Jars of Meyer Red Diamond Throat and Chest Salve. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23449. I. S. No. 0884. S. No. 1604.)

On February 20, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 78 jars of Meyer Red Diamond throat and chest salve, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., in part on or about September 21, 1928, and in part on or about January 16, 1929, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, 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 petrolatum, wool fat, and volatile oils, including turpentine oil and menthol.

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: (Jar label) "Throat and Chest Salve

* * * Spasmodic Croup:—Rub the Salve freely over the chest and throat, allowing patient to inhale the vapor until difficult breathing is relieved. In-
 fluenza * * * Common Sore Throat. Use same as croup. In severe cases
 use hot towels as directed. For Pneumonia, Whooping Cough:—Melt in a spoon
 and inhale. Apply in the nostrils. Itching Piles. * * * Pneumonia:—As a
 First Aid;" (carton) "Throat and Chest Salve treatment of congestion and
 inflammation of the air passages due to Spasmodic Croup, Colds, Sore Throat,
 Whooping Cough, and Influenza. Useful in the treatment of Croup, Colds,
 Influenza, Spasmodic Whooping Cough, and Inflammation * * *. For Neu-
 ralgia, Itching Piles, and many forms of Rheumatic Pains."

On March 20, 1929, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*