

claimed: (Retail carton) "For * * * La Grippe * * * Crane's Laxative Quinine Cold Tablets relieve the feverish condition and headaches which are associated with * * * La Grippe;" (circular) "For checking and breaking up * * * Influenza. These tablets relieve the feverish condition and headaches which are usually associated with * * * Influenza;" (display carton) "Crane's Laxative-Quinine Cold Tablets For * * * La Grippe. Relieve Over Night * * * If you neglect your cold it may develop into a racking cough or pneumonia. Why delay and run any risk? Buy a box now."

On March 10, 1930, 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.*

17458. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 1 Case of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24321. I. S. No. 025845. S. No. 2542.)

Samples of ether from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas.

On December 6, 1929, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 case of ether. It was alleged in the libel that the article had been shipped by the Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, on October 19, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Texas, and that having been so transported it remained in the original unbroken packages at San Antonio, Tex. The product was seized at Del Rio, Tex., having been reshipped from San Antonio.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

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 purity as determined by tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia, in that it contained peroxide. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was sold under the following standard of purity, (can label) "The exceptional purity of this Ether * * * The exclusion of air by carbon dioxide prevents the oxidation of ether to * * * peroxides by atmospheric oxygen," whereas the said article fell below such professed standard of purity in that it contained peroxide.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the can label, above quoted, were false and misleading when applied to an article containing peroxide.

On January 20, 1930, 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.*

17459. Misbranding of All Healing ointment. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Boxes of All Healing Ointment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24413. I. S. No. 021635. S. No. 2665.)

Samples of a drug product known as All Healing ointment having been found to bear in the labeling certain therapeutic and curative claims not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, the presence of a quantity of the product from the hereinafter-described shipment at Charleston, S. C.

On January 3, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen boxes of All Healing ointment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Charleston, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Manhattan Drug Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., on November 13, 1929, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of South Carolina, 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 a wool-fat base containing zinc oxide, boric acid, phenol, sulphur, and volatile oils including menthol and thymol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the retail carton and tin box labels, and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the article, were false and fraudulent since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Retail carton) "Apply freely * * * to the injured part. * * * Highly Efficient * * * curative treatment of * * * Sores * * * Itch * * * Eczema * * * Piles * * * Skin Diseases * * * Injuries of All Character * * * Heals * * * healing * * * All Healing;" (tin box) "All Healing * * * A * * * Healing, Nutritive Emollient * * * Sores * * * Bites * * * Piles, Ulcers, Eczema and all Skin Diseases * * * Apply Freely to Afflicted Parts;" (circular) "Is easily and quickly absorbed by the skin and underlying tissues. It carries the relieving * * * healing * * * properties of the ointment all through the tissues where they are most needed. This Emollient contains * * * Healing * * * Properties * * * With a * * * Healing Base. * * * Quickly Heals * * * It * * * heals and forms new healthy tissue, in Old Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and all offensive non-healing eruptive surface skin diseases accompanied by a discharge. It is a specific for Piles, Hemorrhoids, Eczema, Salt-rheum, Itch, Ringworm, Scald-head, Bites * * * all Skin Diseases * * * It is a * * * healing remedy for Catarrh * * * Influenza, Hay Fever, and all diseases of the Mucous Membrane of the Nasal Passages. * * * Apply freely to afflicted parts * * * In the Treatment of Old Sores * * * For the Treatment of Catarrh."

On January 31, 1930, 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 United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17460. Misbranding of Stanback headache powders. U. S. v. 10 Gross, et al., of Stanback Headache Powders. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23395. I. S. Nos. 05556, 05557. S. No. 1564.)

Samples of a drug product known as Stanback headache powders from the shipment herein described having been found to contain less acetanilide than represented on the label, and to bear in the labeling certain curative and therapeutic claims not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia.

On February 19, 1929, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11½ gross packages of Stanback headache powders, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Stanback Medicine Co., from Spencer, N. C., in part on or about January 14, 1929, and in part on or about February 11, 1929, in interstate commerce into the State of Georgia, 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 the powders contained acetanilide (2.1 grains each), acetylsalicylic acid (5.8 grains each), potassium bromide (11.6 grains each), and caffeine.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, "Each Powder contains two and one-half grains of acetanilid, * * * for headache, neuralgia, la-grippe, earache, toothache, rheumatic and female pains," regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the standard of strength under which it was sold were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

The charges recommended by this department were that the article was adulterated in that it fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, (label) "Each powder contains 2½ grains acetanilid," that it was misbranded in that the statement, "Each powder contains 2½ grains acetanilid," was false and misleading; and that it was further misbranded in that the statements, (envelope container) "For * * * Neuralgia, La-grippe, Earache, Toothache, Rheumatic and Female Pains * * * For * * * Neuralgia, take one powder * * * For Earache, Toothache, Colds, La-grippe, Rheumatic, Sciatic and Female pains take one powder every 2 or 3 hours," and (display carton) "Recommended for * * * Neuralgia," were