

**18063. Misbranding of Pike's Centennial salt rheum salve. U. S. v. 10½ Dozen Boxes of Pike's Centennial Salt Rheum Salve. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25873. I. S. No. 20177. S. No. 4116.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Pike's Centennial salt rheum salve, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton and box labels and accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On February 9, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10½ dozen boxes of Pike's Centennial salt rheum salve, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. J. Pike & Co., from Chelsea, Mass., on or about November 29, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Massachusetts 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 petrolatum containing a small proportion of sassafras oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or 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: (Carton and metal box) "Salt Rheum Salve;" (circular) "For Salt Rheum \* \* \* For Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Sore Heels, Ingrowing Nails \* \* \* Sore Gums or Canker. \* \* \* For Teething Children \* \* \* For Diphtheria, \* \* \* Salt Rheum Salve."

On March 7, 1931, 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.*

**18064. Adulteration and misbranding of solution citrate of magnesia. U. S. v. The Sterling Magnesia Co. (Inc.). Fica of guilty. Fine, \$500. (F. & D. No. 25688. I. S. Nos. 014207, 03518, 016476.)**

Examination of samples of solution citrate of magnesia from the shipments herein described having shown that the article contained less citric acid than provided by the United States Pharmacopoeia, and that the bottles containing a portion of the article contained less than the amount declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On February 27, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Sterling Magnesia Co. (Inc.), a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, from the State of New York into the State of Texas on or about April 27, 1929; from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey on or about July 3, 1929; and from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania on or about September 5, 1929, of quantities of solution citrate of magnesia which was adulterated and misbranded.

A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Blown on bottle) "'Sterling' SMC Solution Citrate of Magnesia The Sterling Magnesia Company New York Newark Chicago;" (bottle cap) "Solution Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P. SMC Cont. Approx. 11½ Fl. Oz." A portion was labeled in part: (Blown on bottle) "Solution Citrate Magnesia;" (bottle cap) "Solution Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P. SMC Cont. Approx. 11½ Fl. Oz." A portion was labeled in part: (Bottle label) "Effervescing Solution of Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, in that the pharmacopoeia provided that 10 cubic centimeters of solution of magnesium citrate should contain total citric acid corresponding to 28 cubic centimeters of half normal sulphuric acid, whereas the said article contained in 10 cubic centimeters total citric acid corresponding to less than 28 cubic centimeters of half normal sulphuric acid, the three consignments contain-