

tion for piles. \* \* \* Allays Inflammation \* \* \* Directions \* \* \*  
 Catarrh \* \* \* pimples, eruptions, neuralgia \* \* \* piles, \* \* \* it  
 allays inflammation, \* \* \* Croup, \* \* \* Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pim-  
 ples, \* \* \* Piles, Catarrh."

On October 10, 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.*

**18934. Misbranding of Hick's pure aspirin tablets. U. S. v. 6 Display Cartons, et al., of Hick's Pure Aspirin Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26904. I. S. No. 38151. S. No. 5081.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Hick's pure aspirin tablets, from the shipment herein described having shown that the labeling bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which in fact it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On August 21, 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 six display cartons each containing 36 boxes, and four display cartons each containing 12 boxes of Hick's pure aspirin tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at North Bergen, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Charles M. Hick & Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about June 11, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New Jersey, 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 tablets contained acetylsalicylic acid, 4.9 grains each.

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, appearing on the display cartons each holding 36 retail packages, and in the circular accompanying the retail packages of both-sized retail cartons, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "For \* \* \* Toothache, Earache \* \* \* Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica."

On September 16, 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.*

**18935. Misbranding of Dr. Jones' Formula Grip and Cold tablets. U. S. v. 13 Gross, et al., Packages of Dr. Jones' Formula Grip and Cold Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26478. I. S. No. 20572. S. No. 4722.)**

Examination of the drug product herein described showed that the circular and display carton bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess.

On June 12, 1931, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 gross, 4½ dozen packages of the said Dr. Jones' Formula Grip and Cold tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Lawrenceburg, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. F. Stras, LaCrosse, Wis., in part on or about October 24, 1927, and in part on or about March 21, 1928, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Indiana, 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 tablets contained acetanilid, camphor, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, capsicum, and starch.

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, appearing on the display carton and in the circular, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Circular) "For \* \* \* Coughs, Headaches, Neuralgia, Biliousness, and Muscular Affections. An Aid to Digestion \* \* \* purifying the blood. It opens the pores, starts perspiration, thus throwing off the poisons.

\* \* \* Nerves—Tones and invigorates the nerves, makes one feel better while taking the tablets as well as afterwards. \* \* \* Women's Cramps—Relieves periodic pains;" (retail display carton) "Grip \* \* \* To Cure Grip, \* \* \* And Coughs in One Day, Headache in A Few Hours. \* \* \* To Stop Pain."

On November 21, 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.*

**18936. Misbranding of Norwesco laxative cold tablets. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Packages of Norwesco Laxative Cold Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26448. I. S. No. 12519. S. No. 4733.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Norwesco laxative cold tablets, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton labels bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington.

On June 2, 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 11 dozen packages of Norwesco laxative cold tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Blumauer Frank Drug Co., Portland, Oreg., on or about February 9, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington, 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 tablets contained acetanilid, quinine, camphor, capsicum, a bromide, and an extract of a laxative plant drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the retail and wholesale cartons, 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: (Retail carton) "For Grippe. \* \* \* an efficient remedy in \* \* \* coughs, bronchitis, \* \* \* and neuralgia \* \* \* Valuable in reducing the fever and allaying the pains accompanying and following LaGrippe \* \* \* Directions \* \* \* until entirely relieved;" (wholesale carton) "For Grippe."

On September 22, 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.*

**18937. Misbranding of Page's Cru-Mo salve. U. S. v. 42 Tubes and 33 Jars of Page's Cru-Mo Salve. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26347. I. S. Nos. 28749, 28750. S. No. 4661.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Page's Cru-Mo salve, from the shipments herein described having shown that the labeling bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which in fact it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

On May 21, 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 42 tubes and 33 jars of Page's Cru-Mo salve, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. H. King Drug Co., from Raleigh, N. C., in part on or about March 18, 1931, and in part on or about April 11, 1931, and had been transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample taken from this stock shows that the article consisted essentially of volatile oils including methyl salicylate, menthol, camphor, eucalyptus oil, and pine oil, in an ointment base of petrolatum, paraffin, and wool fat.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects