

Misbranding of the morphine sulphate tablets, codeine sulphate tablets, and strychnine sulphate tablets was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tablets Morphine Sulphate Each tablet contains Morphine Sulphate 1-4 gr.," "Tablets Codeine Sulphate 1-4 Gr.," "Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1-50 Gr.," as the case might be, borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that each of said tablets contained the amount of the product declared on the label thereof, whereas the said morphine sulphate tablets and codeine sulphate tablets contained less than declared and the strychnine sulphate tablets more than declared.

Misbranding of the tincture nux vomica was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Tincture Nux Vomica U. S. P.," borne on the label, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article was tincture nux vomica which conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia, whereas it was not tincture nux vomica which conformed to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia.

On May 24, 1926, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$125 on the misbranding counts and ordered the adulteration counts placed on file.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14322. Misbranding of Mecca compound. U. S. v. 107-5/6 Dozen Packages, et al., of Mecca Compound. Default decrees of destruction entered. (F. & D. Nos. 20861, 20862, 20890. I. S. Nos. 1104-x to 1113-x, incl. S. Nos. W-1664, W-1665, W-1906.)

On or about February 24 and 25, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels and thereafter amended libels praying seizure and condemnation of 145 1/6 dozen packages of Mecca compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Foster-Dack Co., from Chicago, Ill., in various consignments, between the dates of June 18, 1924, and January 29, 1926, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of fat, petrolatum, zinc oxide (1.2 per cent), and a trace of phenol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the box and carton labels and contained in the accompanying circulars, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Box label) "Healing * * * for all kinds of Sores and inflammation giving quick relief and aiding nature to make speedy cures * * * for * * * Barbers' Itch, Eczema, Erysipelas. Hives, Salt Rheum, * * * Blood Poison, Boils, Diphtheritic Sore Throat, Pneumonia, and all kinds of inflammation," (carton) "Healing," (circular) "Directions for Using Mecca Compound. * * * For Burned and Scalded surfaces, apply the Mecca * * * the immediate result will be cessation of pain and inflammation and no further blistering. Minor burns heal quickly and serious burns heal in a few weeks, free from scars and blemishes. No scars from burns ever appear where Mecca is properly used. For Frosted or Frozen parts apply the same as to a burned surface, applying, when possible, before the frost is withdrawn, for if so applied restoration will follow immediately. * * * For all kinds of hurts. Its use prevents soreness and inflammation and hastens a cure. In serious cases such as * * * Felons, Boils and Carbuncles apply by poulticing * * * Nothing equals Mecca for relieving Pain and for removing soreness. Any sore, recent or of long standing, may be cured by its use, practically applied. For Erysipelas, Gangrene, Scarlet Fever, Chicken Pox, Small Pox and All Eruptive Diseases. For Erysipelas and Gangrene, poultice freely all the parts affected and if the case be severe let the poultice be applied fully half inch thick, but if mild, less will do. For Scarlet Fever, apply to all the eruptive parts by rubbing, and poultice the throat freely until relieved from soreness. For Chicken Pox, apply the Compound freely to all the irritated parts, with moderate rubbing. In Small Pox apply, both by rubbing and poulticing. Rub the patient with the Compound where there are aches and pains, and poultice freely where there is much soreness. It prevents all Itching, and Pitting, reduces the fever,

strengthens the patient, and hastens recovery. For Sore Throat, Lung Trouble, Inflammation of the Bowels, Appendicitis, and Rheumatism. For Sore Throat apply * * * thickly over the front of the throat * * * For Lung trouble, Pneumonia, soreness of the chest and lungs, apply * * * by poultice * * * if the case be severe * * * if mild apply once or twice a day by rubbing * * * For Inflammation of the bowels, and Appendicitis, spread a thick poultice * * * apply over the seat of pain. It is best to keep the poultice on for some time after relief is obtained. For Rheumatism and sundry pains, apply by rubbing, if severe, by poulticing. Its continued use, even in most stubborn cases, will result in a cure * * * If every home * * * would keep * * * Mecca Compound ready for immediate application in * * * Severe Burns and Scalds, bad Bruises, Blood Poison, Fevers and all kinds of inflammation, many lives would be saved and a vast amount of suffering avoided. Applied * * * to a burned or scalded surface, pain ceases, blistering is prevented and inflammation is held in check while nature soon restores. We firmly believe, if a burned or scalded patient lives two days under common treatment and then expires, that had Mecca Compound been immediately applied, in nearly every case, life would have been saved. We advise the head of every family to at once provide for its safety * * * has saved lives and much suffering * * * A wise man will provide in time. Insure Protection for your Family by providing means of escape should a severe accident occur, such as is of daily occurrence. The clippings below * * * illustrate constant danger and the need of immediate efficient aid. We firmly believe had Mecca Compound been immediately applied in sufficient quantity all of those, here mentioned, would have been saved. Note well the case of Mr. Mead of Council Bluffs, Iowa, how prompt application saved his life. Duty neglected brings remorse but cannot restore life. A Mr. Mead of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was terribly burned by an explosion of gasoline. In less than ten minutes one third of his body had blistered while his whole body, except the head and feet, seemed ready to break forth * * * had a good supply of Mecca Compound * * * covering him half an inch thick. * * * in five weeks he was back to his shop, without a scar or blemish. In this case 30 minutes' delay meant death in a few hours. * * * Clippings from The Chicago Daily Tribune * * * died * * * of scalds * * * died * * * of burns."

On May 19, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, decrees of the court were entered, adjudging the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14323. Adulteration and misbranding of maple sirup. U. S. v. 19 Cans of Maple Sirup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21018. I. S. No. 12210-x. S. No. C-5067.)

On or about April 17, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, 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 19 cans of maple sirup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Atlas Fruit Flavoring Co., from Chicago, Ill., on March 24, 1926, and transported in interstate commerce, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Maple Flavor Syrup Purity & Strength Guaranteed By Atlas Fruit Flavoring Co., Chicago, Ill."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, glucose, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled "Maple Flavor Syrup," which deceived and misled the purchaser, for the further reason that it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On May 5, 1926, 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.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*