

"A Constructive \* \* \* Salve \* \* \* A constructive and Reliable Remedy for blood poisoning—Cancerous Sores \* \* \* Gangrene—Eczema—Piles \* \* \* All Skin Diseases and Sores \* \* \* Animal Bites \* \* \* Sore Feet—Corns \* \* \* It Feeds the Skin and Tissues;" (metal tube) "Constructive and Reliable Remedy for Running Sores, Eczema, Blood-poisoning \* \* \* It Relieves Gangrene, It Draws the Poison out and Aids Nature in Healing \* \* \* Spread Thickly over Affected Part. If Any Discharge Apply Absorbent Cotton to Take It up and Prevent Further Infection;" (circular) "For running sores or any other open sore, large burns, gangrene, external blood-poisoning, etc., spread Sakula thickly over absorbent cotton and cover the sore with it. \* \* \* In treating eczema (if not open) stiffened joints, and the like, apply liberally and rub in the salve \* \* \* For pimples, 'scaly skin,' sore feet, bunions, corns, piles \* \* \* and other ailments of similar nature, the treatment should be like that for any open sore. \* \* \* Apply frequently to affected part and it will \* \* \* hasten complete recovery. \* \* \* This salve \* \* \* in many cases acts \* \* \* in drawing poison and morbid matter to the surface, \* \* \* which causes alarm to those who do not understand the process of healing \* \* \* increased cell activity produced by the salve application. \* \* \* In skin eruptions, application of this salve will sometimes cause the area of the eruption to increase. This is directly due to either one of two things: First, the poisonous matter drawn from the eruption has been permitted to spread over the surrounding tissue and has caused infection, or second, the tissue surrounding the actual surface eruption has already been affected underneath, \* \* \* and the application of the salve brings the poison to the surface for discharge over the entire area affected whether only on the surface or below the surface. \* \* \* We insist that the Sakula Salve \* \* \* with ordinary care as to cleanliness will positively induce proper healing."

On January 15, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and the court ordered that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17457. Adulteration and misbranding of Crane's laxative quinine cold tablets. U. S. v. 48 Boxes of Crane's Laxative Quinine Cold Tablets. Default decree of forfeiture entered. (F. & D. No. 24260. I. S. No. 017702. S. No. 2499.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Crane's laxative quinine cold tablets from the herein-described shipment having shown that the said tablets contained less acetanilide than labeled, that quinine did not constitute a principal ingredient thereof, and that the labeling bore 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 Ohio.

On November 27, 1929, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 boxes of Crane's laxative quinine cold tablets at Lima, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Crane Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about July 15, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and 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 acetanilide (0.85 grain each), quinine sulphate (0.18 grain each), cinchonine sulphate (0.44 grain each), extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, and starch.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely: (Retail carton) "Each tablet contains one grain acetanilide."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Laxative Quinine Cold Tablets," borne on the labels, was false and misleading since quinine did not constitute one of the principal ingredients of the article, and for the further reason that the statement on the label, "Each Tablet contains one grain acetanilide," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the retail carton, display carton, and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects

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 dioxid 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.