

of those fifty years she suffered from sore throat that many doctors told her was next to diphtheria. Seldom could she swallow anything without suffering pain. * * * examined her throat, finding it and her tongue almost black, he told her * * * that she had diphtheria. * * * She suffered so severely with pains in one lung that she could not endure the weight of a child's head against her breast. Different doctors pronounced her case to be tuberculosis * * * For two years from the time she began using Tru-Ade, after each time she inserted Tru-Ade into her nostrils, she could plainly feel a burning sensation in her lung, right where the sore place was located, thus in a very convincing manner, proved that Tru-Ade Did reach the diseased place within her lung. It is now seven years since Mrs. Meek began using Tru-Ade and for the past several years, has had little or no trouble with her former lung trouble. * * * The fact that the burning sensation which she experienced after each time she had inserted Tru-Ade into her nostrils, having extended over a period of two years, proved that one of her lungs had been in serious condition, and which she fully realized, besides that, it also proved that diseases of the lungs can be reached through the nose, * * * 'I have used your Tru-Ade for asthma and was greatly relieved.' * * * your remedies * * * have proved effective in my case as in many others in which I have advised them.' Tonsillitis * * * his daughter had an attack of tonsillitis which Tru-Ade relieved in two days' time. * * * Pneumonia And Pleurisy. Tru-Ade should be applied as warm as practical, over chest and sides. Deafness. Continued colds in the head cause nearly all cases of middle ear deafness, as well as catarrhal headaches, defective vision, foul breath, etc, * * * Cleanse those parts by using Tru-Ade. * * * Much is said about 'the danger line' in disease, but with Tru-Ade being able to penetrate into the recesses of the lungs you can easily see why what would prove beyond the reach of some remedies can easily be reached by Tru-Ade. * * * suffered so severely with sore throat so as to be unable to eat anything for forty-eight hours. The next day a diphtheria card was to be placed on their house. At noon she began to use Tru-Ade, that evening she sat at the table and ate her supper—no card was put on their house. * * * Tru-Ade for catarrh also. * * * I have found 'Tru-Aid' of great benefit to me for a gassed nose and throat. * * * Itching Piles."

On April 14, 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.*

18306. Misbranding of Rice's salve. U. S. v. 13¼ Dozen Boxes of Rice's Salve. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25987. I. S. No. 4397. S. No. 4228.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Rice's salve, from the shipment herein described having shown that the labels of the carton and jar 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 Virginia.

On March 7, 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 13¼ dozen boxes of Rice's salve, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rice Chemical Co., from Greensboro, N. C., on or about January 7, 1928, 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 of the article by this department showed that it consisted of petrolatum containing 16 per cent of volatile oils including camphor, menthol, eucalyptol, and turpentine oil.

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 ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Jar) "Pneumonia Rub one-half jar or more on chest and throat and apply warm flannel saturated with salve. Apply hot iron to flannel rubbing gently. Apply also between shoulders under arm-pits and to seat of pain. Repeat every two hours until relieved. Coughs * * * Rub the salve over chest and throat. In severe cases cover chest with warm flannel

saturated with salve. Repeat every two hours until relieved. Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and LaGrippe. Apply the Salve over chest and throat. Swallow a small quantity. In severe cases follow directions for Pneumonia. Catarrh and Hay Fever. Snuff a small quantity of the salve up the nostrils morning and night, or oftener if required. In severe cases heat a spoonful of salve and spray with atomizer. Whooping Cough and Asthma. Apply salve over spinal column from neck to hips. Rub over throat and chest. Swallow a small quantity, repeat until relieved. Inflammations. For Skin Eruptions;” (carton) “When applied externally it acts both externally and internally * * * An efficient remedy for relief of Croup, Coughs * * * Catarrh, Asthma, Influenza, Pneumonia, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough * * * Eczema, Bronchitis.”

On April 15, 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.*

18307. Misbranding of cold and grippe tablets, and rheumatic tablets. U. S. v. 1 Can of Cold and Grippe Tablets, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25988. I. S. Nos. 4394, 4395. S. No. 4230.)

Examination of the drug products herein described having shown that the labels bore statements representing that the articles possessed curative and therapeutic properties which they did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

On March 7, 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 one can containing 4,900 cold and grippe tablets, and one can containing 4,900 rheumatic tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Commercial Laboratories (Inc.), from Newark, N. J., in part on or about October 29, 1930, and in part on or about November 1, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the cold and grippe tablets contained in each tablet acetanilid (0.92 grain), cinchona alkaloids (chiefly quinine), a bromide, extract of a laxative plant drug such as cascara sagrada, camphor, capsicum, and ginger; and that the rheumatic tablets contained in each tablet acetylsalicylic acid (5 grains).

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding their curative and therapeutic effects appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Can label, cold and grippe tablets) “Grippe Tablets * * * For forms of * * * Grip * * * Directions—For * * * Grip, etc.,” (can label, rheumatic tablets) “Rheumatic Tablets * * * Directions * * * For acute and inflammatory rheumatism * * * until relieved * * * For Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, etc. * * * until relieved.”

On April 15, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18308. Adulteration of sodium nitrite tablets and adulteration and misbranding of cinchophen tablets. U. S. v. C. E. Jamieson & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 25010. I. S. Nos. 019599, 019602.)

Examination of the drug tablets herein described having shown that the so-called sodium nitrite tablets contained no sodium nitrite but did contain sodium nitrate, and that the cinchophen tablets contained less cinchophen than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.

On August 7, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against C. E. Jamieson & Co., a corporation, Detroit, Mich., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about August 14, 1929, from