

Pneumonia, Toothache"; (carton) "For Coughs * * * Congestion of Lungs, Pneumonia, Lumbago, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pleurisy, Rheumatism * * * Neuritis, Toothache, Sore Joints"; (circular) "Sinapole * * * quick relief to the most deepseated nerve pain. * * * Sinapole is used in the following ailments: Coughs and colds of the throat, chest and lungs, pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy, lumbago, rheumatism, neuritis, * * * toothaches, * * * and sore joints * * * In severe cases of neuritis, lumbago, rheumatism, * * * we recommend that you bathe the parts affected with hot water to open the pores of the skin, dry thoroughly and then rub Sinapole in well and you will find that you will get quick results."

On October 5, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20165. Misbranding of Scarlet Red salve. U.S. v. 23 Jars of Scarlet Red Salve. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26130. I.S. No. 16050. S. No. 4435.)

Examination of the drug preparation involved in this case disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton label and in an accompanying circular.

On March 30, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 23 jars of Scarlet Red salve, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 29, 1930, by the Heilkraft Medical Co., from Boston, Mass., to Baltimore, Md., 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 boric acid, a zinc compound, eucalyptus oil, and a red dye (Scarlet R).

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 article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Causes an active proliferation of the epithelium, and in such chronic conditions as partial skin grafts, ulcers following operation for infection, ulcers following burns, traumatic ulcers, specific ulcers, varicose ulcers, bed sores, and the like, the results have been in many instances nothing short of remarkable. All who have used the agent are enthusiastic in their praise of it"; (circular) "In the treatment of Indolent Varicose Ulcers, Sluggish or Non-granulating Wounds, Sores resulting from various Blood Diseases, Eczema, * * * etc."

On October 19, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20166. Adulteration and misbranding of Armstrong's granular effervescent lithia compound. U.S. v. Armstrong Chemical Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 28050. I.S. No. 30584.)

This action was based on the interstate shipment of a drug preparation which was represented to contain caffeine citrated, and which, upon analysis, was found to contain no caffeine citrated.

On May 4, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Armstrong Chemical Co., a corporation, Boston, Mass., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 15, 1930, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New Hampshire, of a quantity of Armstrong's granular effervescent lithia compound that was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Armstrong's granular Effervescent Lithia Compound. Each heaping teaspoonful one drachm contains * * * one grain of Caffeine Citrated * * * Armstrong Chemical Company * * * Boston, Mass."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under