

comply with the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act, final decree was entered adjudging the said products misbranded and ordering the bond exonerated upon payment of all costs.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16164. Misbranding of Allenrhu. U. S. v. 15 Dozen Bottles of Allenrhu. Default order of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 23340. S. No. 1464.)

On January 31, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, 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 15 dozen bottles of Allenrhu, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the Alle-Rhume Remedy Co., Rochester, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Rochester, N. Y., in various consignments, on or about November 9 and December 31, 1927, and September 22, 1928, respectively, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, 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 sodium phosphate and sodium sulphate, small amounts of sodium salicylate and colchicine, free acid, glycerin, and water, flavored with licorice and methyl salicylate.

The article was labeled in part: (Bottle label) "For Rheumatic Aches and Pains When Not Due to Infection. Has Been Found Helpful in Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and Neuritis;" (blown in bottle) "For Rheumatic Aches and Pains;" (carton, English and foreign languages) "An Advanced and Improved Preparation for the Treatment of Acute Rheumatism, Lumbago, Rheumatic Neuritis;" (circular) "When you want to get rid of Rheumatism (Not Caused by Infection) * * * Allenrhu will help you correct this * * *. Is your rheumatism caused by infection? * * * The man or woman who has acute rheumatism is the person most concerned with getting rid of it. How to get rid of the pain, the swelling, the inflammation, the agony, and how to prevent its returning after it is apparently conquered is what the sufferer wants to know. There are a few common sense, very simple rules to follow if rheumatism is to be driven out of the system. If these rules are followed when Allenrhu is being taken, the chances of overcoming this trouble in a shorter period of time is enhanced. Allenrhu is a medicine compounded in such a manner that experience of years shows that it has a helpful influence over acute rheumatism * * *. Many rheumatic sufferers are sad and depressed and it is hard to blame them for it * * *. It isn't absolutely necessary to follow these rules when taking Allenrhu and very few people do follow them, but right living helps, as every doctor will tell you, and if you can shorten the duration of the attack by doing all you can to help, it is, of course, for your own good * * *. As a general rule Allenrhu (liquid) will be found sufficient for all ordinary cases of acute Rheumatism."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements borne on the label were false and fraudulent, in that the said statements imputed to the article certain curative and therapeutic effects, whereas the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On February 19, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16165. Misbranding of cow tonic. U. S. v. 12 Cans, et al., of Cow Tonic. Default decrees of destruction entered. (F. & D. Nos. 23283, 23284. I. S. Nos. 07126, 07128. S. Nos. 1403, 1404.)

On December 28, 1928, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 30 cans of cow tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Waukesha, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped from Waukesha, Wis., in various consignments between the dates of July 2, 1928, and November 9, 1928, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Cali-

fornia, 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 potassium nitrate, iron sulphate, sodium chloride, magnesium sulphate, charcoal, starch, sulphur, and crude drugs, including fennel, gentian, fenugreek, licorice, and nux vomica.

The article was labeled in part: (Can label) "Cow Tonic should be given for the following ailments: Loss of Appetite, Suppression of Milk, Bloody Milk, Indigestion, Cow Pox, Caked Udder, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Contagious Mammitis * * * is excellent for fitting cattle for show purposes * * *. For Loss of Appetite. * * * to Increase Flow of Milk."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that certain statements, borne on the label, were false and fraudulent, since the said statements on the label imputed to the article certain curative and therapeutic effects, whereas the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On February 14, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16166. Adulteration of string figs. U. S. v. 50 Cases of String Figs. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 23294. I. S. No. 0687. S. No. 1421.)

On December 31, 1928, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, 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 50 cases of string figs, remaining in the original packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the V. C. Arguimbau Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about November 13, 1928, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) Extra String Figs, Grown in Greece 50 Lbs. net, crop 1928;" (paper insert in cases) "Acropolis Brand Produce of Greece Selected Figs Barki Freres."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part or in whole of a filthy and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 21, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16167. Adulteration of chestnuts. U. S. v. 5 Barrels, et al., of Chestnuts. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 23221, 23222. I. S. No. 02547. S. No. 1320.)

On December 3, 1928, 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 said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 6 barrels of chestnuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., consigned about November 13, 1928, alleging that the article had been shipped by J. Lorelli, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 17, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16168. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 24½ Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22974. I. S. No. 02462. S. No. 1058.)

On August 13, 1928, 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 said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24½ cases of sardines, remaining in the original unbroken