

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," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 20, 1929, 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.*

16863. Misbranding of Foley's cold and grippe tablets. U. S. v. 22 Packages of Foley's Cold & Grippe Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23397. I. S. No. 05345. S. No. 1547.)

On February 14, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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 22 packages of Foley's cold and grippe tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about January 19, 1929, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, 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 the tablets consisted essentially of acetanilid, a cinchonine compound, capsicum, and an extract of a laxative plant drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, (carton) "Grippe Tablets * * * For Grippe Neuralgia * * * Used for * * * Grippe, Neuralgia * * * For * * * Neuralgia follow the same directions until relieved," (display carton containing one dozen boxes) "Grippe Tablets * * * For Grippe, Neuralgia," and (circular) "Grippe Tablets," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 21, 1929, 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.*

16864. Misbranding of Pneumo-Phthysine. U. S. v. 39 Dozen Small Packages, et al., of Pneumo-Phthysine. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23455. I. S. No. 01574. S. No. 1608.)

On February 25, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 39 dozen small packages, 8 dozen medium packages, 1 dozen large packages, and 18 dozen extra small packages of Pneumo-Phthysine, remaining unsold in the original packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pneumo-Phthysine Chemical Manufacturing Co., from Chicago, Ill., in part on or about January 21, 1929, and in part on or about February 13, 1929, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, 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 clay, glycerin, creosote, and small amounts of guaiacol, methyl salicylate, formaldehyde, and a quinine compound.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, (jar label) "Pneumo-Phthysine * * * Pneumo-