

or Thrush * * * The Blues * * * Mothers * * * Tinea Favus,
 or Scald-Head * * * Syphilis * * * Liver Complaint or Biliousness
 * * * Malaria, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, or Shakes * * *
 Chronic Ulcers or Old Sores * * * St. Vitus' Dance * * * Rheumatism
 * * * Chronic Rheumatism * * * Hysteria or Hysterics * * *
 That Tired and All-Gone Feeling."

On May 26, 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.*

17391. Misbranding of Nip-a-Co capsules. U. S. v. 16 Dozen Packages of Nip-a-Co Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24619. I. S. No. 022895. S. No. 2968.)

On March 15, 1930, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 16 dozen packages of Nip-a-Co capsules, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by Frederick Stearns & Co., from Detroit, Mich., on or about December 4, 1929, and transported from the State of Michigan 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 acetphenetidin (1.1 grains per capsule), acetylsalicylic acid, cinchonine, capsicine, resins, camphor, and mydriatic alkaloids.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it contained acetphenetidin, a derivative of acetanilide, and its derivation was not stated on the label. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement appearing on the carton label, namely, "A rational treatment for the relief of * * * neuralgia, la grippe," was false and fraudulent since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 17, 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.*

17392. Misbranding of Stone's capsules. U. S. v. 137 Cartons of Stone's Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24190. I. S. No. 04851. S. No. 2418.)

On October 30, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, 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 137 cartons of Stone's capsules, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jasper, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by Allen & Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about August 27, 1929, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, 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 capsules contained acetanilide, cinchonine, caffeine, and extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statement appearing on the label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said article, was false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "An aid in treating Lagrippe (and) Flu."

On April 24, 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.*

17393. Misbranding of Ponca compound. U. S. v. 11 Boxes of Ponca Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24721. I. S. No. 037326. S. No. 3071.)

On April 14, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, 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 11 boxes of Ponca compound at Wichita, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mellier Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about July 27, 1929, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, 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 contained sodium bicarbonate, sulphur, and extracts of plant drugs.

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 were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Uterine, alterative for leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, metritis, endo-metritis, menorrhagia, irregular menstruation, subinvolution, painful pregnancy."

On June 18, 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.*

17394. Adulteration and misbranding of Takara antiseptic powder. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Cans of Takara Antiseptic Powder, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 23780, 23794. I. S. Nos. 0125, 06378, 06379. S. Nos. 1967, 2016.)

On May 29 and June 5, 1929, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 9 dozen small-sized and 28 dozen large-sized cans of Takara antiseptic powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Takara Laboratories, from Portland, Oreg., in various consignments on or about March 21, April 16, April 19, and May 9, 1929, respectively, and transported from the State of Oregon 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 of a mixture of boric acid, aluminum ammonium sulphate, zinc sulphate, phenol, and traces of volatile oils including menthol. Bacteriological examination showed that a solution of one teaspoonful of the article in a pint of water was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely: "Takara antiseptic powder can also be used * * * as a solution, a heaping teaspoonful to a quart of hot water. * * * Antiseptic Powder (douche) efficient speedy reliable. * * * Possesses extraordinary * * * germicidal properties particularly indicated in all vaginal infections. * * * Can be used where an antiseptic is indicated."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the can label and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Can) "Indicated in the treatment of Leucorrhœa and Inflamed Catarrhal or Ulcerated Conditions of Mucous Membranes. * * * particularly indicated in all Vaginal Infections and Female Troubles * * * is recommended in the treatment of leucorrhœa, vaginitis, inflamed, ulcerated or catarrhal conditions of mucous membranes. No woman * * * will fail to appreciate the * * * healthy condition produced by the use of Takara Antiseptic Powder. Its use promptly relieves soreness and discomfort. Takara Antiseptic Powder possesses extraordinary * * * healing properties;" (circular) "Skin Irritations—To allay * * * inflammation, bathe affected parts with a solution of * * * Takara Powder in * * * cold water."

On June 17, 1930, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*