

the patient's well being. In less severe cases the dosage may be reduced from the beginning of the treatment, while in severe chronic cases of long standing it may have to be increased. Where it is not deemed necessary to use Felsol continuously the patient should be advised, in case symptoms of an approaching attack are perceived, such as nervous excitation, headache, itching of the nose or the skin, severe sneezing, yawning and other subjective symptoms, to start taking from one to two powders during the day. In this way the actual spasm is usually to the greatest extent and often completely prevented. * * * 'Felsol'—can be used in cases of cardiac affections."

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear on its label a declaration of the quantity or proportion of acetphenetidin, a derivative of acetanilid, contained in the article.

On October 18, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22329. Misbranding of Wyeth's Wycones. U. S. v. 58 Packages of Wyeth's Wycones. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31879, 31880. Sample nos. 66691-A, 66696-A.)

Examination of a sample of Wyeth's Wycones showed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On January 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 58 packages of Wyeth's Wycones at Denver, Colo., consigned by John Wyeth & Bro., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in various consignments, on or about April 29, May 27, and August 11, 1932, from Philadelphia, Pa., 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 oxyquinoline sulphate, 1 grain; boric acid, 5 grains; salicylic acid, 0.9 grain; and cocoa butter, 32 grains per cone.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: "Indications: Leukorrhoea, simple inflammations of the vaginal tract * * * etc."

On April 2, 1934, 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.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22330. Adulteration and misbranding of aspirin tablets. U. S. v. 24 Display Cards of Aspirin Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32032. Sample no. 43085-A.)

Samples of alleged 5-grain aspirin tablets were found to contain less than 5 grains of aspirin. The article also contained an excessive amount of free salicylic acid.

On or about February 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 display cards each containing twelve 5-grain aspirin tablets at Hartford, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 1, 1934, by Feldman-Martin, Inc., from New York, N.Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, since the tablets contained materially less aspirin than the amount declared on the label, and also an excess of free salicylic acid.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "5 Gr. Aspirin * * * Tablets", was false and misleading.

On April 12, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*