

of West Virginia, 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 acetanilide, aloin, strychnine, and extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements upon the containers (carton) "For * * * LaGrippe and Neuralgia. * * * [German and other foreign languages] Against * * * grippe, neuralgia," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the label, (circular) "For * * * , LaGrippe, take (1) tablet every hour until four (4) are taken, then one (1) every four (4) hours until relieved. * * * For * * * Neuralgia, take two (2) tablets, and repeat in one (1) hour if necessary * * * [German and other foreign languages] Against * * * an attack of grippe an adult should take one tablet every hour until four have been taken, then one tablet every four hours until improvement is noted," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

The charge recommended by this department was that the above-quoted statements from the carton container and circular were false and fraudulent.

On May 22, 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.*

16591. Misbranding of Ammonol tablets and Ammonol powder. U. S. v. 450 Bottles of Ammonol Tablets, et al. Consent decrees entered. Products released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23558. I. S. Nos. 01717, 01718. S. No. 1710.)

On March 25, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 450 bottles of Ammonol tablets and 50 bottles of Ammonol powder at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Ammonol Chemical Co., New York, N. Y., in part on or about December 14, 1928, and in part on or about January 18, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Ammonol tablets contained acetphenetidin, acetanilide, ammonium carbonate, sugar, and a trace of arsenic; and the Ammonol powder consisted essentially of acetphenetidin, acetanilide, and ammonium carbonate.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said articles were false and fraudulent in that they contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle and wrapper labels) "For * * * the induction of Sleep, Neuralgia * * * La Grippe, Fevers, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Dysmenorrhoea, Indigestion, * * * Neuritis, etc.;" (circular) "Recommended in Dysmenorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, * * * Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Influenza, Alcoholism, Hay Fever, Typhoid Fever, Dental Diseases, etc."

On May 7, 1929, the Ammonol Chemical Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented that orders be entered in conformance with the prayers thereof, decrees were entered ordering that the products be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$400, conditioned in part that they be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16592. Misbranding of Kalis' laxative Flu-Caps. U. S. v. 89½ Dozen Packages of Kalis Laxative Flu-Caps. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23367. I. S. No. 08388. S. No. 1521.)

On February 5, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, 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 89½ dozen packages of Kalis' laxative Flu-Caps, remain-

ing in the original unbroken packages at Burlington, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped by Murray C. Kalis & Co., St. Joseph, Mo., January 7, 1929, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Iowa, 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 capsicum, ginger, aloin, acetanilide, asafoetida, camphor, magnesium sulphate, and extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said article, appearing in the label, (carton container) "Flu-Caps for * * * Grip and Influenza * * * A strictly meritorious remedy for * * * \ Billious Fever, Dengue, Chills, Malaria, LaGrip, and 'Flu.' * * * Directions: To * * * check the 'flu,' take one capsule with a glassful of water two hours apart until three consecutive doses are taken; then one capsule every three or four hours until entirely rid of cold. To relieve Headache, Neuralgia, Aching Bones, or to Reduce Fever, take one capsule every two hours until relieved. * * * Kalis' Laxative 'Flu-Caps.' Had their origin during the 'flu' epidemic of 1918 and have proven of inestimable value in combating * * * LaGrip, Bilious Fever, Aching Bones, Chills, Fever, Malaria and as a preventative against the 'flu' and Pneumonia. They act directly on the liver and bowels, ridding the system of its impurities and fortifying the body against further attack from * * * Grip," (circular) "An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure," * * * 'Flu-Caps' will * * * Prevent the 'Flu.' These Capsules had their origin during the 'flu' epidemic of 1918 and have proven of inestimable value in combating * * * LaGrippe, Bilious Fever, Malaria, Chills, Influenza and Pneumonia. They act directly on the liver * * * ridding the system of its impurities and fortifying the body against further attack from * * * grippe and 'flu.' Directions: To * * * check the 'flu,' take one capsule with a glass full of water one or two hours apart until three consecutive doses are taken; then one capsule every three or four hours until entirely rid of the cold. To relieve headache, neuralgia, aching bones, or to reduce fever, take one capsule every two hours until relieved. * * * The First Dose Will Ease Your Cough," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 16, 1929, Murray C. Kalis & Co., St. Joseph, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to conform with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16593. Misbranding of Kidder's cold and grippe tablets. U. S. v. 29 Boxes of Kidder's Cold and Grippe Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23431. I. S. No. 03648. S. No. 1563.)

On February 20, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 29 boxes of Kidder's cold and grippe tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Samuel Kidder & Co., Boston, Mass., on or about December 17, 1928, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New Jersey, 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 acetphenetidin, salol, caffeine, and citric acid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it contained, among other ingredients, a certain quantity of phenacetin, a derivative of acetanilide, and the label of the article failed to bear a statement that phenacetin is a derivative of acetanilide and failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of phenacetin contained in the article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, (carton) "Grippe Tablets * * * For best results use promptly," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.