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 * * * Bilious 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, caffein, 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.

On July 15, 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.*

16594. Misbranding of Stout's cold tablets. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Packages of Stout's Cold Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23433. I. S. No. 03490. S. No. 1630.)

On February 25, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, 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 6 dozen packages of Stout's cold tablets, remaining in the original packages at Parkersburg, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by D. C. Leo & Co., from Des Moines, Iowa, on or about January 2, 1929, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State 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, alkaloids of nux vomica, and extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement made upon the container thereof, to wit, "For the treatment of * * * La Grippe," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the further reason that the following statements, (circular, translation from the German) "In order to be relieved from an attack of influenza (grippe) one takes a tablet every four hours and one before going to bed [similar expressions in other foreign languages]," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients 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.*

16595. Misbranding of Bu Ku Jin elixir. U. S. v. 16 Dozen Bottles of Bu Ku Jin Elixir. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 22794. I. S. No. 17926-x. S. No. 831.)

On May 29, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, 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 bottles of Bu Ku Jin elixir, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Donkin Distributing Co., from San Francisco, Calif., on or about May 1, 1928, and transported from the State of California into the State of Utah, 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 alcohol, sugar, and water with traces of flavoring oils and extractives from plant drugs including buchu.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in violation of section 8 of the act, paragraph 3 as amended, under drugs, in that the labels bore the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects, to wit, (bottle label) "An Effective Diuretic in Kidney and Bladder Disorders," (shipping carton) "Bu Ku Jin Elixir for Kidney and Bladder Disorders," whereas the said 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 was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16596. Misbranding of Lee's Save the Baby. U. S. v. 1 Gross Packages of Lee's Save the Baby. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23815. I. S. No. 03735. S. No. 1939.)

On June 4, 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