

safely." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the article, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tin container) "Grippe Tablets * * * one tablet every two hours * * * until relieved;" (circular) "Grippe Tablets * * * What is called the Grippe, is a 'riot' produced among striking body functions by the efforts of trouble-making germs that have gained entrance to the blood. Constipated bowels, a sluggish liver and disordered stomach * * * poisonous matter which is absorbed into the blood and renders the latter irritating. Such poisonous blood irritates the brain muscles and nerves and makes them ache; the skin and kidneys over-work in the effort to get rid of the waste matter. Hence, the easiest and best way to break up and get rid of * * * Grippe is to take some simple, harmless but effective combination of remedies that will open the bowels, start the kidneys and skin to working actively, relieve the pain and aching, purify the blood and so overcome the strife and quell the riot. McK. and R. Cold and Grippe Tablets accomplish such purposes quickly * * * and effectually. McK. and R. Cold and Grippe Tablets contain standard * * * agents * * * used * * * in the treatment of * * * the Grippe * * * They act surely * * * to overcome the causes that are at the bottom of the trouble, and the effect that follows the taking of the first dose or two is continued provided they are taken until the * * * Grippe * * * cured * * * McK. and R. Cold and Grippe Tablets * * * set your digestive system in order, make skin and kidneys act more energetically * * * At times when Influenza or the Grippe is raging, those who keep their digestive and eliminating organs actively working escape the disease even though they can not avoid exposure to the germs of this disease. McK. and R. Cold and Grippe Tablets, therefore, are surely useful; * * * in most cases prevent and protect. * * * McK. and R. Cold and Grippe Tablets: Adults should take * * * until relieved."

On November 13, 1929, the McKesson-Langley-Michaels Co., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, 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 \$100, conditioned in part that it be made to conform with the Federal food and drugs act under the direction of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16862. Misbranding of Allenrhu. U. S. v. 15 Dozen Bottles, et al., of Allenrhu. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23341. S. No. 1465.)

On January 28, 1929, 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 20 1/2 dozen bottles of Allenrhu, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Alle-Rhume Remedy Co., from Rochester, N. Y., between the approximate dates of November 9, 1927 and September 22, 1928, and transported from the State of New York 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 sodium phosphate and sodium sulphate, small amounts of sodium salicylate and colchicine, free acid, glycerin, and water, flavored with licorice and methyl salicylate.

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, (bottle label) "For Rheumatic Aches and Pains when not due to infection. Has been found helpful in lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia and neuritis," (blown in bottle) "For rheumatic aches and pains," (carton, English and foreign language) "An advanced and improved preparation for the treatment of Acute Rheumatism, Lumbago, Rheumatic Neuritis," (circular) "When you want to get rid of Rheumatism (Not caused by infection) * * * Allenrhu will help you correct this * * * Is your rheumatism caused by infection? * * * The man or woman who has acute rheumatism is the person most concerned with getting rid of it. How to get rid of the pain, the swelling, the inflammation, the agony, and how to prevent its

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-