The article was labeled in part: (Shipping packages) "Womanette Health * * * For Women and Girls;" (wrapper on individual package and bottle label) "Womanette * * * recommended as a Tonic and as a help in giving relief when caused by disorders peculiar to women and girls when not caused by natural deformities or that do not require surgical attention;" (directions on label) "For Pains—Such as Menstrual Cramp, Headaches, etc. * * * Until pain is relieved."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the shipping packages, individual packages, and bottle label, regarding the curative and 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.

On April 14, 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.*

17153. Misbranding of aspirin tablets. U. S. v. 125 Dozen Bottles, et al., of Aspirin Tablets. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24530. I. S. Nos. 010761, 010762. S. No. 2819.)

On February 17, 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 125 dozen bottles and 155 dozen boxes of aspirin tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the J. R. Watkins Co., from Newark, N. J., in various lots, on or about September 17, October 20, November 26, and December 24, 1929, respectively, and transported from the State of New Jersey 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 the tablets contained approximately 5 grains of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) each.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Neuralgia * * * Rheumatism, Sciatica, Earache * * * Lumbago, Grippe, Periodic Pains, Sore Throat;" (circular accompanying bottle) "Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Grippe * * * Earache, Periodic Pains, Sore Throat * * * Grippe * * * Rheumatism, Lumbago * * * Neuralgia, Sciatica * * * Earache * * * Periodic Pains * * * Sore Throat;" (tin box) "Grippe * * * Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Earache * * * Periodic Pains, Sore Throat;" (circular accompanying tin box) "Grippe * * * Rheumatism, Lumbago * * * Sore Throat * * * Neuralgia, Sciatica * * * Earache * * * Periodic Pains."

On May 17, 1930, the J. R. Watkins Co., Winona, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel 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 $600, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to conform with the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17154. Misbranding of Watkin's laxative cold and grip tablets. U. S. v. 1235 Dozen Large-Sized Boxes, et al., of Watkin's Laxative Cold and Grip Tablets. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24527. I. S. Nos. 010756, 010757. S. No. 2820.)

On February 17, 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 1,235 dozen large-sized boxes and 99 dozen small-sized boxes of Watkin's laxative cold and grip tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the J. R Watkins Co., from Newark, N. J., in various consignments, on or about July 22, September 17, October 20, November 26, and December 24, 1929, respectively, and transported from the State of New Jersey 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 the tablets consisted essentially of acetanilide, cinchona alkaloid, resinous material, and starch, coated with calcium carbonate and sugar.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tin box, large size) "Grip Tablets * * * grip. * * * For * * * Grippe, etc. * * * For * * * Neuralgia or Pain;" (circular accompanying large size) "Grip Tablets * * * selected to be used in * * * cases of La Grippe * * * and * * * pains and other disagreeable symptoms usually associated with La Grippe. They open up * * * the bowels * * * to carry off from the system morbid poisonous bodies * * * These Tablets are usually effective in warding off * * * La Grippe * * * Grip Tablets * * * They are a combination comprising valuable * * * tonic * * * Directions * * * For * * * Grippe, etc. * * * For * * * Neuralgia or Pain * * * Grip Tablets;" (carton, small size) "Grip Tablets * * * Directions * * * Grippe, etc. * * * Neuralgia or Pain;" (circular accompanying small size) "Grip Tablets * * * These tablets contain a combination of ingredients that are selected to be used in * * * La Grippe * * * aching pains and other disagreeable symptoms usually associated with La Grippe. They open up * * * the bowels * * * to carry off from the system morbid poisonous bodies * * * These tablets are usually effective in warding off the effects * * * La Grippe. * * * They are a combination comprising valuable medicinal agents * * * tonic * * * Directions * * * For * * * Grippe, etc. * * * For * * * Neuralgia, or Pain."

On May 17, 1930, the J. R. Watkins Co., Winona, Minn, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel 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 $3,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled, under the supervision of this department, so that it conform with the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17155. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. One Hundred and Ninety 1-Pound Tins of Ether. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24085. I. S. No. 021205. S. No. 2335.)

On September 26, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 one hundred and ninety 1-pound tins of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co. (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about September 13, 1929, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

The article was labeled in part: "Ether U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, since it contained peroxide.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Ether U. S. P.," borne on the label, was false and misleading.

On April 15, 1930, Merck & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel 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 $200, conditioned in part that it be relabeled in a manner indicating that it should not be used or sold for medicinal or anaesthetic purposes.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*