coughs, the mouth often fills with froth. If not checked it may cause deat Use F. W. McNess' ChickO giving it in all drinking water, a teaspoonful to pint of water. * * * First signs of disease. A healthy comb is clean, brig red in color. Any change from this, such as white spots or scurvy, dark r black, purple color on the comb are sure indications of trouble. Healt droppings are firm, solid and tipped with white. If droppings are soft, gre light brown or yellowish in color and especially the white tip is absent, lo out for trouble. On a first indication of disease give F. W. McNess' ChickO the drinking water."

On November 8, 1935, no claimant having appeared for the property, ju ment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that t product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture*

25073. Misbranding of Anti Headache Tablets. U. S. v. 336 Packages of A Headache Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, s destruction. (F. & D. no. 33646. Sample no. 47699-A.)

Examination of the product involved in this action disclosed that it c tained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing c tain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On October 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern Distr of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 336 packa of Anti Headache Tablets at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article h been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 3, 1933, by Furst Thomas, from Freeport, Ill., to Oakland, Calif., and charging misbranding violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "A Headache Tablets * * * Manufactured for Furst-McNess Co. * * Freeport, Illinois, U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially acetanilid (3.28 grains), caffeine, sodium bicarbonate, and starch.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects and bo upon its package were false and fraudulent: "These tablets are a boon to th who suffer from violent headaches. * * * Where the headache is cau by Indigestion, Sour Stomach * * * LaGrippe, and similar disorders, th tablets will aid in relieving not only the headache, but the disordered condit of the system as well."

On November 8, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condem tion, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agricultur*

25074. Adulteration and misbranding of Lambert's Powders. U. S. v. L bert's Remedies, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $10. (F. & D. no. 33 Sample no. 22075-A.)

This case involved a drug preparation which was adulterated and misbran because of deficiency in acetanilid; and which was further misbranded bec of the therapeutic claims and the representations that it was not habit-form or injurious, borne on the labels, examination having shown that it contai no ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed and it contained a drug that might be habit forming and injurious.

On September 24, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of M nesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the trict court an information against Lambert's Remedies, Inc., trading at Mi apolis, Minn., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food Drugs Act as amended, on or about February 24, 1933, from the Stat Minnesota into the State of Wisconsin, of a quantity of Lambert's Pow which were adulterated and misbranded.

The article was labeled in part: "E. L. Stanley, Discoverer Lamb Powders * * * Lambert's Inc., Laboratories, Minneapolis, Minn."

Analysis showed that the article contained acetanilid (not more than grains per powder), acetylsalicylic acid (6.1 grains per powder), and sal

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and pu fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in each of the powders was represented to contain 2½ grains of acetan whereas each of said powders contained less than 2½ grains, namely, not than 2.07 grains of acetanilid.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Each powder contains 2½ grains Acetanilid" and "do not contain * * * Habit-forming * * * or Injurious Drug", borne on the package and the statements "do not contain any * * * habit forming * * * or injurious drug, and are absolutely guaranteed by the undersigned under the National Pure Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906", contained in a circular shipped with the article, were false and misleading since each of said powders did not contain 2½ grains of acetanilid but did contain a less amount, the article did contain a habit-forming and injurious drug, namely, acetanilid, and it did not conform to the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article contained acetanilid and the label on the package failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity and proportion of acetanilid contained therein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its therapeutic and curative effects appearing in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective for the general relief of pain, especially rheumatism and grippe; effective for the quick and positive relief of rheumatism, neuralgia, pleurisy, fever, and grippe; effective as a quick and permanent relief in all cases of rheumatism and other troubles caused by a rheumatic tendency in the system, such as neuralgia, pleurisy, headache, and all aches and pains in the joints and muscles caused by colds, grippe, or fevers; effective as a remedy for uric acid deposits in the system and to prevent any kidney or stomach troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, pleurisy, headache, backache, sciatica, and lumbago; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for rheumatism, inflammatory rheumatism, sciatic rheumatism, chronic rheumatism, swollen joints, and rheumatic pains.

On October 1, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of $10.

W. R. Gregg, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25075. Misbranding of Phen-O-Lene. U. S. v. The Weston Manufacturing & Supply Co., Inc., a corporation, and Reginald G. Weston. Pleas of nolo contendere. Fine, $25 imposed upon each defendant. (F. & D. no. 33787. Sample no. 66706–A.)

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for this product.

On January 10, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Weston Manufacturing & Supply Co., Inc., a corporation, and Reginald G. Weston, Denver, Colo., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about January 8, 1934, from Denver, Colo., to Amarillo, Tex., of quantities of Phen-O-Lene which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Phen-O-Lene Trade Mark * * * The Weston Manufacturing and Supply Company 'Stock Breeders' Supplies' 1942 Speer Blvd., Corner Larimer Street, Denver, Colo."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of calcium carbonate (70 percent), phenol (7.5 percent), small proportions of ferric oxide and potassium iodide, chlorides, and phosphates, flavored with oil of anise.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the label on the cans and a circular enclosed in the packages bore and contained false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, for breeding livestock; and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for infectious and contagious abortion, and to get at the cause thereof.

On November 6, 1935, pleas of nolo contendere were entered, and each defendant was fined $25.

W. R. Gregg, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*