

Relief is immediate * * * Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Tonsilitis, Mumps * * * Piles * * * Headache * * * Earache or Deafness * * * Catarrh * * * LaGrippe, Flu * * * Pneumonia, Congestion of lungs * * * it will penetrate the chest and break up congestion * * * Stiff Joints * * * Relieves Pain," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof and create in the minds of purchasers the impression and belief that the article was in whole or in part composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the treatment of the diseases and conditions named therein.

On May 9, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of 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.*

16379. Misbranding of Sniff. U. S. v. 23 5/6 Dozen Bottles of Sniff. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23498. I. S. No. 01575. S. No. 1586.)

On March 6, 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 23 5/6 dozen bottles of Sniff, remaining in the original bottles at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Paris American Corporation, Chicago, Ill., on or about January 21, 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 mineral oil, containing menthol, camphor, and turpentine.

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 were false and fraudulent: (Bottle label) "Relieves * * * Hay Fever, Catarrh and a preventative for Flu and Sinus Troubles * * * Gives instant relief;" (display carton) "For neuralgia * * * for Hay Fever * * * for Asthma * * * Effective Inhalant * * * Instant Relief * * * Sinus Trouble, Flu, Hay Fever, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Asthma * * * Headaches * * * Keeps the * * * nostrils clear."

On May 7, 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.*

16380. Adulteration and misbranding of Campho-Quinine. U. S. v. 18 Packages of Campho-Quinine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23502. I. S. No. 04931. S. No. 1654.)

On March 7, 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 18 packages of Campho-Quinine, remaining in the original packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Gordon Remedy Co., from Shelbyville, Ill., on or about January 3, 1929, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and 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 (1.72 grains per tablet), a small amount of a quinine salt, camphor, and an extract of a laxative plant drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Campho-Quinine," since the amount of quinine was insignificant and "each tablet contains 2 grains of acetanilid."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, borne on the carton container, circular, and display carton, "Campho-Quinine," was false and misleading, since the tablets contained an insignificant amount of quinine. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear