

Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 dozen bottles of Hogan's Old Reliable cough syrup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlantic City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Hogan's Old Reliable Cough Drops (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., on or about January 19, 1929, and transported from the State of New York 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 it consisted essentially of ammonium chloride, capsicum, chloroform, extracts of plant drugs including glycyrrhiza, squill, wild cherry, and senega, alcohol, sugar, and water, flavored with oil of anise.

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, (bottle label) "For Coughs * * * Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma and affections of the Lungs," (carton) "For Coughs * * * Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, and all affections of the Bronchial Tubes, Leading to Consumption * * * Stop That Cough Before It Stops You," 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.*

16583. Misbranding of Schieffelin cold and grippe tablets. U. S. v. 20 Packages of Schieffelin Cold & Grippe Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23551. I. S. No. 03732. S. No. 1727.)

On March 22, 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 20 packages of Schieffelin cold and grippe tablets at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Schieffelin & Co., New York, N. Y., on or about January 9, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of the sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide, cinchona alkaloids, capsicum, camphor, aloin, 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 the said article, (carton) "Grippe tablets * * * Relieve Catarrhal Discomforts * * * for the relief of * * * Acute Catarrh of the Nose, Throat and Bronchial Tubes," 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.*

16584. Misbranding of Higüerol. U. S. v. 20 Dozen Bottles of Higüerol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22730. I. S. No. 20739-x. S. No. 767.)

On May 4, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, 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 dozen bottles of Higüerol at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of the Drug Co. of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, 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 terpin hydrate, sodium benzoate, tolu, potassium salicylate, codeine, glycerin, sugar, and water.

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, since it contained no ingredient or combina-