

taining the article bore the word "Safe" and the circular contained in the packages inclosing the article bore the words, "Selso Headache Powder—is composed of * * * ingredients * * * to insure safety * * * and harmlessness * * * also safe," whereas the article contained acetylsalicylic acid, acetphenetidin, and caffeine. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Envelope) "For * * * Earache * * * Neuralgia * * * Female Pains * * * Grippe * * * For Nervousness * * * Grippe, Female Pains;" (circulars) "Effective in Neuralgia * * * Grippe, Nervousness, Female Pains, Sleeplessness * * * Neuralgia * * * Women's Periodic Pains * * * Grippe * * * to reduce fever caused by * * * Tonsillitis or wounds * * * effective in * * * Backache, Rheumatism, Neuritis and Sciatica. * * * for Neuralgia * * * One powder every * * * until symptoms disappear."

On October 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.*

17096. Adulteration and misbranding of citrate of magnesia. U. S. v. 45 Bottles of Citrate of Magnesia. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24171. I. S. No. 016193. S. No. 2401.)

On October 21, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, 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 45 bottles of citrate of magnesia, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Des Moines, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Citro Nesia Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., September 5, 1929, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, 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 each 100 cubic centimeters contained magnesium citrate corresponding to 1.21 grams of magnesium oxide, 10 cubic centimeters of the solution required 7.25 cubic centimeters of half-normal sodium hydroxide for neutralization, and 10 cubic centimeters of the solution contained total citric acid corresponding to 20.3 cubic centimeters of half-normal sulphuric acid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength and quality as determined by tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated upon the bottles or containers. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "Sol. Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P. IX."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the crown seal of the bottle containing the article, "Sol Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P. IX." was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On February 13, 1930, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal and that costs be taxed against the libellees.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17097. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 1 Case of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24374. I. S. No. 026901. S. No. 2629.)

On December 16, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, 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 case of ether at Durant, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co., from Cleveland, Ohio, on or about October 12, 1929, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.