

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide, a small amount of cinchona alkaloids, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug and capsicum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statement regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article, (carton) "For the treatment of \* \* \* Lagrippe," was false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed.

On July 1, 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.*

**17313. Adulteration and misbranding of solution citrate magnesia. U. S. v. 4 Gross Bottles of Solution Citrate Magnesia. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24599. I. S. No. 033730. S. No. 2938.)**

On March 6, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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 4 gross bottles of solution citrate magnesia, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Citro-Nesia Co., (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., on or about January 30, 1930, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, 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 it contained in each 100 cubic centimeters magnesium citrate corresponding to 1.13 grams of magnesium oxide; 10 cubic centimeters of the solution required 7.88 cubic centimeters of half normal sodium hydroxide for neutralization and 10 cubic centimeters of the solution contained total citric acid corresponding to 20 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 Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength and quality as determined by tests laid down in said pharmacopœia, and its own standard was not stated upon the container. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article fell below the professed standard or 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, "Sol. Citrate of Magnesia, U. S. P. IX," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On April 24, 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.*

**17314. Misbranding of Flumonia salve. U. S. v. 15 Dozen Packages, et al., of Flumonia Salve. Decrees of condemnation entered, with provision for release of product under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 23967, 23968. I. S. Nos. 015076, 015077. S. No. 2199.)**

On August 24, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 19¾ dozen packages of Flumonia salve at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Van Vleet-Ellis Corporation from Memphis, Tenn., in part on or about January 2, 1929, and in part about February 23, 1929, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Arkansas, 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 petrolatum containing small amounts of camphor, menthol, and oil of eucalyptus.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in violation of section 8, paragraph 3 of the act as amended, in that the following statements, appearing on the jar and carton labels and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Jar) "Flumonia