

or Thrush * * * The Blues * * * Mothers * * * Tinea Favus,
 or Scald-Head * * * Syphilis * * * Liver Complaint or Bilioussness
 * * * Malaria, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, or Shakes * * *
 Chronic Ulcers or Old Sores * * * St. Vitus' Dance * * * Rheumatism
 * * * Chronic Rheumatism * * * Hysteria or Hysterics * * *
 That Tired and All-Gone Feeling."

On May 26, 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.*

17391. Misbranding of Nip-a-Co capsules. U. S. v. 16 Dozen Packages of Nip-a-Co Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24619. I. S. No. 022895. S. No. 2968.)

On March 15, 1930, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 16 dozen packages of Nip-a-Co capsules, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by Frederick Stearns & Co., from Detroit, Mich., on or about December 4, 1929, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of California, 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 acetphenetidin (1.1 grains per capsule), acetylsalicylic acid, cinchonine, capsicine, resins, camphor, and mydriatic alkaloids.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it contained acetphenetidin, a derivative of acetanilide, and its derivation was not stated on the label. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement appearing on the carton label, namely, "A rational treatment for the relief of * * * neuralgia, la grippe," was false and fraudulent since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 17, 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.*

17392. Misbranding of Stone's capsules. U. S. v. 137 Cartons of Stone's Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24190. I. S. No. 04851. S. No. 2418.)

On October 30, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, 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 137 cartons of Stone's capsules, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jasper, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by Allen & Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about August 27, 1929, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, 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 the capsules contained acetanilide, cinchonine, caffeine, and extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statement appearing on the label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said article, was false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "An aid in treating Lagrippe (and) Flu."

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.*

17393. Misbranding of Ponca compound. U. S. v. 11 Boxes of Ponca Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24721. I. S. No. 037326. S. No. 3071.)

On April 14, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, 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: