

the respiratory organs. Repeat this treatment as soon as the redness disappears from the skin. For Bronchitis * * * only the throat and chest need to be treated, but in pneumonia and flu, rub Flumonia on the back from the shoulder blade to the hips. Sinus Suffering. Flumonia is wonderfully soothing and alleviating for sinus pains. It is, of course, simply a first aid for troubles of this character until surgical relief can be obtained. * * * Muscular Rheumatism * * * When the inflammation has been reduced, spread Flumonia Liberally and cover with hot cloths. * * * Neuralgia * * * conditions have been relieved by rubbing Flumonia over the face and temples, and inhaling the fumes from Flumonia melted in a spoon."

On December 6, 1929, the Van Vleet-Ellis Corporation, Memphis, Tenn., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and deposit of collateral in the sum of \$200 as surety that it should not be sold or disposed of until relabeled to conform to the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17085. Misbranding of Tanna-Menthol. U. S. v. 117 Small Bottles, et al., of Tanna-Menthol. Product adjudged misbranded. Released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24512. I. S. No. 033657. S. No. 2796.)

On February 6, 1930, 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 117 small bottles and 108 large bottles of Tanna-Menthol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Tanna-Menthol Co. (Inc.), from Enid, Okla., on or about December 30, 1929, and transported from the State of Oklahoma 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 potassium iodide, menthol, iodine, tannic acid, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the package failed to bear a correct statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the label, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "For Sore Throat, Pyorrhoea, Nasal Catarrh, Hoarseness, * * * Trench Mouth, Preventive for Influenza. * * * Tanna-Menthol is an Efficient Trustworthy, Antiseptic * * * Tanna-Menthol kills germs * * * 1. Gargle for sore throat, tonsillitis, trench mouth * * * 7. As a Spray for * * * Preventing Contagious Diseases."

On February 18, 1930, the Tanna-Menthol Co. (Inc.), Enid, Okla., having appeared as claimant for the property, a decree was entered adjudging the product misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department. It was further ordered by the court that the claimant pay costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17086. Adulteration and misbranding of G. G. Germicide. U. S. v. 33 Bottles of G. G. Germicide. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24396. I. S. Nos. 011647, 011579. S. No. 2397.)

On December 23, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, 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 33 bottles of G. G. Germicide, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Rose Rockwood from Belgrade, Me., in two consignments, on or about October 2 and October 26, 1929, respectively, and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, 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 it consisted essentially of formaldehyde, extracts of plant drugs including sassafras, alcohol, and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic in the dilutions recommended upon the label.

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, viz: (Carton, bottle label, and both circulars) "Germicide;" (bottle label and small circular) "Disinfectant;" and (bottle label) "Antiseptic."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements were false and misleading: (Carton) "Quick, Effectual, Positive * * * Germicide Germs Grappled;" (bottle label) "Germicide * * * Germs Grappled * * * Antiseptic, disinfectant * * * A vegetable preparation;" (small circular) "Germs Grappled * * * Germicide * * * As a disinfectant for the skin, wounds, cuts, abrasions, to prevent blood poison * * * Preventive. The use of G. G. Germicide * * * in an inhaler or pour ½ teaspoon on the stove, will lessen the risk of infection in districts where diphtheria, influenza, scarlet fever, whooping cough, or where any contagion is prevalent. * * * A safe family medicine * * * Safety first;" and (large circular) "Germs grappled, germicide * * * A long tried out and non surpassed germicide * * * a safe family medicine * * * Safety First." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic efforts of the article, borne on the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Small circular) "Grippe Grippled * * * Headache and Neuralgia * * * In severe cases, * * * Nasal Catarrh * * * Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza * * * for the skin, wounds, cuts, abrasions, to prevent blood-poisoning * * * For Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Gas in Stomach, Pain in Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea and Purifying the Blood * * * 'G. G.' cured Catarrh for me, * * * I have used 'G. G.' in contagious diseases;" (large circular) "Grippe Grippled * * * I have little doubt in my mind that ere this reaches your hands it will be my lot to sleep with the dead. I get no sleep, but cough about sixty times a minute. The members of my family are looking for my end every night. My cough is caused by Catarrh * * * A bottle of G. G. Germicide was immediately sent * * * It is one week today since I received * * * the Germicide * * * The first time I used it, it brought away about a quarter of a pint of phlegm * * * it is just the remedy I needed. * * * remedies for Catarrh. The G. G. Germicide * * * eclipsed all others by giving complete success. * * * It is now well known that Catarrh is caused by bacteria, which multiply very rapidly. * * * Germicide * * * deserves the premium as a valuable Catarrh remedy. * * * During the epidemic of Smallpox * * * I contracted the disease * * * My wife used G. G. freely about the house and although my family was with me all the time not one of them took the disease * * * if you want a Germicide that will ward off Smallpox get G. G. * * * G. G. cured Catarrh for me * * * I have used G. G. in contagious diseases;" (bottle label) "For Relief of Nasal Catarrh * * * Headache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat and Bronchitis;" and (carton) "When Well Keep Well * * * Grippe Grippled * * * For * * * Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis. For Cuts, Wounds * * * Prevents Blood Poison."

On February 7, 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.*

17087. Adulteration and misbranding of Muco-Solvent, and misbranding of Muco-Solvent salve. U. S. v. 53 Packages of Muco-Solvent, et al. Default decrees of destruction entered. (F. & D. Nos. 23381, 23875, 24076. I. S. Nos. 05227, 05240, 019609, 019610. S. Nos. 1522, 2038, 2312.)

On February 16, July 19, and September 24, 1929, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 13 5/12 dozen bottles of Muco-Solvent and 5 11/12 dozen packages of Muco-Solvent salve at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Memphis, Tenn., in