

large circular accompanying this lot were false and fraudulent: "Catarrh—An inflammatory affection of any mucus membrane accompanied by increase of the mucus, especially from the nose. A violent head cold. We find Radumac a wonderful relief for catarrh of the head."

On June 30, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21182. Misbranding of Dr. Thacher's Diarrhoea Mixture. U. S. v. 160 Packages and 134 Packages of Dr. Thacher's Diarrhoea Mixture. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 29761, 29762. Sample nos. 13222-A, 13359-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Dr. Thacher's Diarrhoea Mixture disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton and bottle labels.

On January 20, 1933, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 134 packages of Dr. Thacher's Diarrhoea Mixture at Montgomery, Ala., and on January 21, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama filed a libel against 160 packages of the product at Birmingham, Ala. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, between the dates of May 12 and June 23, 1932, by the Allied Drug Products Co., from Chattanooga, Tenn., and that it was misbranded 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 small proportions of extracts of plant drugs including a trace of tannin, approximately 0.4 percent of inorganic material including an iron compound, and large proportions of glycerin and water, flavored with clove oil.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, appearing on the carton and bottle labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Diarrhoea, * * * Recommended as Valuable in the Treatment of Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Cramp Colic, * * * Children Teething"; (bottle) Diarrhoea * * * Recommended as valuable in the treatment of Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Children Teething and Sudden Attacks of Cramps and pains in the Bowels. * * * Directions: for a child 1 year old, 10 drops; 2 yrs. 15 to 20 drops; 4 to 8 yrs. 20 to 25 drops; 10 to 15 yrs. 30 drops. Adults 1 teaspoonful. Take in a spoonful of water after each action of the bowels."

On June 30, 1933, and August 5, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21183. Misbranding of Grimes' Ointment. U. S. v. 59 Tubes, et al., of Grimes' Ointment. Default decrees of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30407, 30423. Sample nos. 35945-A, 36154-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Grimes' Ointment disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. Tests also showed that the article was not an antiseptic, as claimed. The article contained an opium derivative which was not properly declared, since the reference to the presence of laudanum made on the back panels of the tube and jar and the tube and jar cartons, did not bear a declaration that laudanum is an opium derivative.

On May 6 and May 9, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 74 tubes and 32 jars of Grimes' Ointment at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part by the Grimes Ointment Co., on or about November 1, 1932, and March 15, 1933, and in part by Ellen Garey, on or about April 13, 1933, both shipments having been made from Los Angeles, Calif., 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 volatile oils including camphor, reducing sugars such