

bies) * * * Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Prickly Heat * * * Ringworm
 * * * Shingles * * * Skin Diseases * * * eczema, milk blotch,
 pimples (acne), psoriasis, rash, salt-rheum, tetter, * * * Stomach Troubles,
 Hemorrhoids, Constipation, Diarrhea * * * Thrush, * * * Varicose
 Veins, * * * Woman's Troubles.—For painful menstruation, * * * falling
 of the womb. * * * For neuralgic pains in vagina or womb. * * * Falling
 of the hair often follows upon confinement but is easily cured by treatment with
 Salubrin."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol, ethyl acetate, acetic acid, traces of aldehyde, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the cartons and bottle labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, as above set forth, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 17, 1919, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7405. Misbranding of Grimault & Co's. Injection. U. S. * * * v. 8 Bottles of Grimault & Co's. Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10541. I. S. No. 15720-r. S. No. E-1508.)

On June 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8 bottles of Grimault & Co's. Injection, consigned on May 16, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper and bottle labels) "Grimault & Co's. Injection * * * The Matico Plant * * * has been found to have remarkable preventive * * * properties." (Circular, in English) "Matico Injection * * * prepared by Grimault & Co. * * * Matico * * * in the treatment of chronic and acute discharges from the urethra. * * * when taken internally, acts especially well on all muco-purulent discharges; * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a dilute aqueous solution of copper sulphate, and plant extractives, probably matico.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the wrapper and bottle labels and included in the circular accompanying the article (in English and in Spanish), regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment of chronic and acute discharges from the urethra, gonorrhœa, blennorrhœa, catarrh, leucorrhœa, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 13, 1919, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*