

11058. Misbranding of Giles' germicide. U. S. v. 27 Small Bottles, et al, of Giles' Germicide. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16124, 16125. S. Nos. C-3522, C-3523.)

On April 24, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 65 small bottles and 29 large bottles of Giles' germicide, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Giles Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill., in various consignments, on or about December 12, 1921, January 11, March 20, and March 27, 1922, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Germicide * * * Germicide Antiseptic, Tonic and Blood Purifier;" (carton) "Germicide * * * A * * * Remedy * * * for Ailments caused by disease producing germs within and without the body Neutralizes and Expels from the Blood The toxins of germs and other poisons or impurities, Allays internal or external congestion or inflammation. * * * This Remedy is * * * germicide, antiseptic * * * it acts upon disease germs, * * * chronic diseases. * * * as well as the acute germ diseases, are relieved by Giles' Germicide because it acts to overcome Germ Poison and remove them from the system. Relieves the Cause of Rheumatism, Asthma, Catarrh, Throat Troubles, Blood and Skin Diseases and Affections Disease of the Stomach and Bowels and Ailments of an Inflammatory Nature, Either Internal or External;" (booklet) "Giles' Germicide * * * removes the known cause of nearly all diseases * * * A Real Relief for Disease * * * Stomach and Intestinal Troubles * * * Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, La Grippe, etc. * * * Blood and Skin Diseases * * * Internally it is used for all diseases, acute or chronic * * * Piles * * * Pleurisy * * * Diphtheria * * * Croup * * * Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken Pox * * * Small Pox * * * Chills, Fever and Ague, Malaria * * * Appendicitis or Stoppage of the Bowels * * * Dysentery * * * Diseases of the Throat and Lungs * * * Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Catarrh of the Stomach * * * Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago and Paralysis * * * sexual weakness * * * Scrofula, Erysipelas, Eczema, Syphilitic Affections, and * * * Sores or Skin Eruptions. * * * Female Troubles * * * to regulate menstrual disorders."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of camphor, ether, and linseed oil, and was not an antiseptic or a germicide.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labels of the bottles and cartons containing the said article and in the accompanying booklet were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the said statements.

On June 19, 1922, 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.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11059. Misbranding of McGraw's herbs of youth, McGraw's improved liquid herbs, and McGraw's oil of life. U. S. v. 12 Packages of McGraw's Herbs of Youth, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16321, 16322. S. Nos. C-3629, C-3630.)

On May 16, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 12 packages of McGraw's herbs of youth, 12 bottles of McGraw's improved liquid herbs, and 23 6-ounce bottles and 45 3-ounce bottles of McGraw's oil of life, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the McGraw Remedy Co., Little Rock, Ark., on or about February 2, 1922 [in part February 23, 1922], and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part: (McGraw's herbs of youth) (carton) "The Great Blood, Liver, Stomach * * * Kidney * * * and Nerve Remedy The