

composed of and contained ingredients and medicinal agents effective for causing and producing the curative and therapeutic effects set forth and declared in the said carton and circular.

In addition to the above misbranding charge, this department recommended that charges be brought that the articles were adulterated in that their strength fell below the professed standard under which they were sold, namely, (labels) "A powerful antiseptic and germicide," (circulars) "A germicide * * * antiseptic," (circular with L. O. Compound No. 2) "It is a powerful antiseptic and germicide," and that they were misbranded in that the following statements were false and misleading: (Labels) "A powerful antiseptic and germicide;" (circulars) "A germicide * * * antiseptic;" (circular with L. O. Compound No. 2) "It is a powerful antiseptic and germicide. * * * the sutures and field of operation are again treated with L. O. Compound No. 2 which serves as an antiseptic."

On June 22, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered by the court ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17452. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. Ten 5-Gallon Bottles of Fluid Extract of Ginger. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to Department of Agriculture. (F. & D. No. 24755. I. S. No. 030575. S. No. 3116.)

Examination of samples of the fluid extract of ginger from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the product did not conform to the United States Pharmacopoeia, in that it contained rosin and a phenolic ingredient, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia.

On May 13, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of ten 5-gallon bottles of fluid extract of ginger, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Macon, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hub Products Co., from Boston, Mass., on March 3, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Georgia, and charged with adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Fluid Extract of Ginger U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of quality and purity as determined by the test laid down in that authority, in that it contained rosin and a phenolic ingredient. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the purity of the said article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, to wit, "Fluid Extract of Ginger U. S. P."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On May 31, 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 delivered to this department for research purposes.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17453. Misbranding of Anti-Phymin. U. S. v. 11 Bottles of Anti-Phymin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24578. I. S. No. 012545. S. No. 2848.)

Samples of a drug product known as Anti-Phymin from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to bear in the labeling a misrepresentation as to its composition, and certain claims of curative and therapeutic effects it was incapable of producing, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama.

On February 27, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 bottles of the said Anti-Phymin, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by R. E. MacIntire & Co., from Pensacola, Fla., on or about June 13, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Florida into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.