Extract Ginger U. S. P. * * * Distributed by Emerson Wholesale Drug Co. * * * Kansas City, Mo."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, in that it contained rosin, whereas the pharmacopoeia provided that fluid extract of ginger should contain no rosin, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to be fluid extract of ginger which conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, whereas it did not.

On June 16, 1931, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $25.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18368. Misbranding of Femalga capsules. U. S. v. 2¾ Dozen Packages of Femalga Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25869. I. S. No. 27818. S. No. 4068.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Femalga capsules, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton label and accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Delaware.

On February 5, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2¾ dozen packages of Femalga capsules, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped by the D'Ormont Laboratories, from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about October 14, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Delaware, 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 the capsules contained amidopyrine (2.6 grains each).

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Dysmenorrhea (Painful Menstruation) An Aid To Nature in the Performance of one of her Most Important Functions in the Female—Menstruation;" (circular) "The Real Boon to Womankind. An Aid to Nature in the performance of one of her Most Important functions in the female—Menstruation. Dysmenorrhea (Painful Menstruation) one of the commonest known disorders in Womanhood. * * * Science has, after many years of study and research, found a way to alleviate this suffering, * * * without fear or apprehension. Femalga Capsules, by their action * * * control the pain and spasm of Dysmenorrhea, and make the menstrual period the normal function that it should be, rather than one of pain and derangement."

On April 20, 1931, 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.*

18369. Adulteration and misbranding of Dr. Means' pills. U. S. v. 31 Boxes of Dr. Means' Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25883. I. S. No. 27817. S. No. 4069.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Dr. Means' pills, from the shipment herein described having shown that the article contained less acetanilid than declared on the label, also that the box label bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Delaware.

On February 14, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and

condemnation of 31 boxes of Dr. Means' pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped by Dr. W. B. Means, from Lebanon, Pa., on or about January 14, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Delaware, 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 the pills contained acetanilid (116.1 grains per avoirdupois ounce), caffeine, camphor, and strychnine, and were sugar-coated.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it fell below the professed standard of quality under which it was sold, namely, "200 grains Acetanilide in Avoirdupois ounce," whereas the product contained 116.1 grains of acetanilid per avoirdupois ounce.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "200 grains Acetanilid in Avoirdupois ounce," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statements on the box label, "For La Grippe * * * Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Coughs, * * * Catarrh Pains in the back or limbs * * * Invaluable to Ladies in Painful periods," regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 20, 1931, 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.*

18370. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Fifteen 1-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25885. I. S. No. 26981. S. No. 4156.)

Examination of a sample of ether from the shipment herein described having shown that the article was represented to be a pharmacopoeial product, whereas it did not conform to the requirements of the pharmacopoeia since it contained peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

On February 11, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of fifteen 1-pound cans of ether at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co., from St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 9, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Arkansas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, since it contained peroxide.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the label of the can containing the article bore the statement "Ether U. S. P.," whereas the said article differed from the United States Pharmacopoeial standard of strength, quality, and purity for ether.

On June 29, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation 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.*

18371. Misbranding of Pyradium. U. S. v. 30 Bottles of Pyradium. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26120. I. S. No. 1158. S. No. 4321.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Pyradium, from the shipment herein described having shown that it was represented to be germicidal, whereas it was not, also that the carton and bottle labels and the accompanying circular and coupon bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Montana.

On or about April 16, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 bottles of Pyradium at Great Falls, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Radium Remedies Co., from Minneapolis,