

ducing the effects claimed: "For Pyorrhoea, Strengthens Soft and Bleeding Gums, * * * For Pyorrhoea, Soft and Bleeding Gums."

On March 10, 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.*

17914. Adulteration and misbranding of Galpin's antiseptic vaginal suppositories. U. S. v. 10 Packages of Galpin's Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25826. I. S. No. 20009. S. No. 4024.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Galpin's antiseptic vaginal suppositories, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, and that it was not antiseptic, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut.

On January 28, 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 10 packages of Galpin's antiseptic vaginal suppositories, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by H. T. Galpin (Inc.), from Amityville, L. I., N. Y., on or about November 1, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, 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 it consisted essentially of boric acid, a quinine compound, and ammonia alum in a base of theobroma oil. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it fell below the professed standard or quality of "Antiseptic," stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the package label and in the accompanying leaflet, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Package) "For the Diseases of Women. A harmless and reliable treatment for disordered and disturbed conditions of the womb and other female organs. Of great value in Leucorrhoea and other local inflammatory conditions of the Vagina;" (leaflet) "Leucorrhoea.—Referable to local congestion and inflammation of the womb, mainly around its neck, called the Cervix. * * * According to the severity of the disease use one cone every twelve or twenty-four hours. In the beginning of the treatment, when there is much erosion or ulceration, the action of the cone may cause some smarting, but after a few days' treatment and the recovery has begun, this will disappear. Preventive of Diseases.—These suppositories * * * have a strong tendency to prevent infective diseases of the genitourinary tract, * * * Painful menstruation not due to mechanical causes and a faulty position of uterus and cervix. Use one cone every night * * * Malignant Diseases.—While these cones have no curative effect in these conditions, * * * helping her general health."

On March 12, 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.*

17915. Adulteration and misbranding of Extracto de Hgado de Bacalao de Wampole. U. S. v. 54 Bottles of Extracto de Hgado (de Bacalao) de Wampole. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25823. I. S. No. 5743. S. No. 4046.)

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Extracto de Hgado de Bacalao (extract of liver of cod) de Wampole, from the herein-described shipment, having shown that the labeling bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, and vitamin tests having shown that the product was devoid of the characteristic vitamins of cod-liver oil, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the fact to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.