

decay may follow, ending in rapid and hopeless tooth destruction and chronic pyorrhoea. Early treatment with Gum-Rub will prevent this unfortunate sequel.
* * * Bear in mind that gum diseases are not a temporary or overnight condition, but the result of having neglected minor afflictions over a long period of time. Usually gum diseases reach a semi-serious or serious stage before the patient commences treatment. Thus, treatment with Gum-Rub should not be discontinued because gums show a superficial improvement, due to the quick action of Gum Rub, but the treatment with Gum Rub should be continued until your dentist pronounces your gums as having returned to a normal and healthy condition. Thereafter, treatment once a day should be continued as a prevention against recurrence of the disease."

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.*

18322. Misbranding of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Liquid Medicine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25905. I. S. No. 13109. S. No. 4175.)

Examination of a product, labeled "Liquid Medicine," from the shipment herein described having shown that it was an extract of ginger containing a large proportion of alcohol, and that the label failed to declare the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.

On February 13, 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 1 barrel of the so-called liquid medicine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by Jordan Bros., New York, N. Y., on or about January 30, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it contained alcohol and the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the said article was not stated on the label.

On March 21, 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.*

18323. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. 5 Barrels of Liquid Medicine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25904. I. S. No. 13108. S. No. 4174.)

Examination of the so-called liquid medicine from the shipment herein described having shown that it had been invoiced as fluid extract of ginger, U. S. P., whereas it was not a pharmacopoeial product, also that the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.

On February 13, 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 5 barrels of the said liquid medicine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by Jordan Bros., New York, N. Y., on or about January 29, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. On April 13, 1931, the libel was amended to include adulteration charges and a further misbranding charge.

It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article was adulterated in that it failed to meet the pharmacopoeial requirements for ginger extract (fluid extract), and for the further reason that it fell below the professed standard under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article contained alcohol, and the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein was not stated on the label. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On May 13, 1931, no claim having been interposed for the product, 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.*

18324. Misbranding of Quinseptikons. U. S. v. 2½ Dozen Boxes, et al., of Quinseptikons. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 26328, 26329. I. S. Nos. 29893, 29899. S. Nos. 4621, 4643.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Quinseptikons, from the shipments herein described having shown that the circular accompanying the article contained statements representing that the said 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 Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On May 4, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 20½ dozen boxes of the said Quinseptikons, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Tablax Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., in various consignments, on or about March 20, March 27, and April 17, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 it consisted of suppositories containing 0.9 per cent salicylic acid, boric acid (13.5 per cent, quinine hydrochloride (5.3 per cent), and theobroma oil.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the circular, 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: "Prophylactic * * * Quinseptikons are highly recommended by physicians as a preventive against infection, and for the treatment of vaginal diseases and conditions such as Leucorrhoea, Vaginitis, * * * Inflammation, pain and tenderness. Also a prophylactic against venereal disease, and whenever their need may otherwise be indicated. * * * Directions * * * In Leucorrhoea, Vaginitis and all conditions accompanied by discharges of any nature, insert one * * * at bedtime and one on arising. As a prophylactic against venereal infection, insert a * * * few minutes before sexual congress."

On May 25, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR H. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18325. Misbranding of Dr. Pirtle's Germ-Oil. U. S. v. 84 Bottles of Dr. Pirtle's Germ Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25756. I. S. No. 8161. S. No. 3949.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Dr. Pirtle's Germ Oil, from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle 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 Western District of Tennessee.

On January 19, 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 84 bottles of Dr. Pirtle's Germ-Oil at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Germ-Oil Co., from Jonestown, Miss., on or about November 15, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Tennessee, 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 it consisted essentially of a nonvolatile oil, turpentine oil, and sulphur.

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