

tion of gland therapy is its ability to directly influence the encretory glands, in the event of an under production of hormones—with its resulting disturbance of the health balance. The unique effectiveness of Bika gland remedy lies in its ability to restore the equal balance of hormone production; encouraging uninterrupted hormone production in normal, minute quantities acceptable to the bloodstream. Recognizing the fact that the human organism reacts unfavorably when hormone-production balance is disturbed; Bika gland remedy attacks and equalizes this condition. Heretofore, the effective introduction of hormone-stimulating preparations were hampered by the necessity of the hyperdermic method; which restricted the physician to a minute and oft-repeated dosage, with its frequently unpleasant reactions and manifestations. This condition was the lesser evil compared to the hyperdermic, which introduced a greater mass of hormones, thereby forcibly creating a rapid rise in the hormone balance—the sudden shock attended by alarming physiological reactions. Vastly superior in effectiveness \* \* \* the law of reabsorption and metabolism, encouraging and stimulating effected glands into normal productivity. \* \* \* assures an established, permanent hormone balance.”

On March 21, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20746. Adulteration and misbranding of ginger. U. S. v. Samuel H. Niman. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 26616. I. S. no. 026589.)**

This action was based on an interstate shipment of extract of Jamaica ginger that was represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard. Examination showed that the article did not conform to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia; since it was deficient in ginger extractives and phenols were found, which are not present in the pharmacopoeial product. The article also contained less alcohol than declared on the carton and bottle.

On December 3, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States an information against Samuel H. Niman, Worcester, Mass., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 21, 1930, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Rhode Island, of a quantity of extract of Jamaica ginger that was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) “Niman’s Brand Pure Extract Jamaica Ginger Pure Alcohol about 90% \* \* \* Bottled by S. H. Niman, Worcester, Mass.”; (bottle) “Niman’s Pure Fluid Extract of U. S. P. Ginger Alcohol Approx. 85%.”

It was alleged in the information 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 strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, in that the pharmacopoeia provided that 1,000 grams of ginger should yield 1,000 cubic centimeters of the article; whereas the article was deficient in material derived from ginger, and contained a phenolic compound not mentioned as a constituent of fluidextract of ginger by the said pharmacopoeia; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container. 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.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement “Alcohol about 90%”, borne on the carton, and the statements, “Pure Fluid Extract of U. S. P. Ginger, \* \* \* Alcohol Approx. 85%”, borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading, since it contained less than 85 percent of alcohol and was not fluidextract of ginger that conformed to the standard laid down in the said pharmacopoeia. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was a mixture deficient in material derived from ginger, and which contained a phenolic compound, prepared in imitation of fluidextract of ginger, U. S. P., and was offered for sale and was sold under the name of another article; and for the further reason that it contained alcohol and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity and proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On January 11, 1932, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*