

cent), sugars, and water, flavored with methyl salicylate. Bacteriological examination showed that the product was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "Germ Eliminator" and "Prevents germs."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Germ-Elim," "Germ Eliminator," and "Prevents germs," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements on the label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Stop Pain or Bleeding * * * Being an anodyne it stops pain. * * * Sores, Boils * * * Skin Diseases * * * Eczema and Ulcers * * * Cuts * * * Cramps, Indigestion, Stomach or Period Cramps * * * Grippe, Catarrh, Sinus Trouble and Hay Fever * * * Sore and Bleeding Gums, Relief for Pyorrhoea * * * Stops Pain, Heals Quickly * * * Teeth and Gums—To preserve * * * Germ-Elim used liberally on tooth brush instead of tooth paste * * * prevents germs, makes healthy gums. * * * Sore Throat and Tonsillitis * * * Earache * * * Repeat until relieved."

On June 30, 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.*

18736. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 69 Quarter-Pound Cans, et al., of Ether. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 26365, 26367. I. S. Nos. 8417, 8420. S. Nos. 4699, 4702.)

Samples of ether from the shipments herein described having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On May 15 and May 18, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 69 quarter-pound cans and thirteen 1-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co., in part from St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 31, 1931, and in part from New York, N. Y., on or about February 7, 1931, and had been transported from the States of Missouri and New York, respectively, into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Ether U. S. P." The remainder of the article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libels 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 tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated on the labels.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Ether U. S. P." and "Ether For Anesthesia U. S. P.," as the case might be, were false and misleading.

On June 15, 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 M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18737. Misbranding of Hepatona. U. S. v. 36 Bottles of Hepatona. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26368. I. S. No. 5776. S. No. 4706.)

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

On May 22, 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 36 bottles of Hepatona, alleging that the article had been shipped by H. K. Mulford & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., on or about February 26, 1931, to San Juan, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by

Serra, Garabis & Co. (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Hepatona by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium phosphate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium bitartrate, a lithium salt, citric acid and phenolphthalein.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling, 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: (Bottle) "Hepatona * * * Hepatic Stimulant, Colagogue and Eliminator of Uric Acid"; (circular) "Hepatic Stimulant * * * it exercises a stimulative action over the hepatic cells and is efficacious even in smaller doses * * * regularizes the action of the intestines, * * * It is a smooth and efficacious hepatic stimulant. Prominent authorities consider it the best remedy for cirrhosis of the liver * * * is a powerful eliminating agent in toxic conditions * * * thus obtaining its stimulative action over the liver without the necessity of administering large doses. * * * the preferred eliminator for innumerable conditions where the clearing of the system from katabolic products and the removal of toxic materials from the blood is desired * * * It is also of great help for the treatment of disorders of the kidneys; it eliminates the toxic substances from the alimentary canal, thus relieving them from the work of expelling those toxic products. This allows the kidneys to rest and to recover their normal functions. * * * In the treatment of the diseases of the skin of any origin, the necessity of keeping the blood free from these products has been acknowledged."

On July 8, 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.*

18738. Misbranding of Plantlax. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Bottles, et al., of Plantlax. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 26411, 26412. I. S. Nos. 11106, 11144. S. Nos. 4724, 4725.)

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Plantlax, from one of the shipments herein described having shown that the carton and bottle labels and an accompanying booklet contained representations that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Oregon.

On May 29, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 62 bottles of Plantlax, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by Nature's Herb Co., from San Francisco, Calif., in part on or about July 20, 1929, and in part on or about June 11, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Plantlax by this department showed that it consisted essentially of powdered crude drugs and extracts of drugs including nuxvomica and aloe, a trace of peppermint oil, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Liver Tonic * * * System Regulator * * * Tonic For Stomach, Liver And Bowels, Purifies the Blood, Clears the Complexion and Eliminates Waste Products from the System. Therefore excellent * * * Stomach-Disorders, Biliousness, Headaches, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Eczema and other Diseases due to Self-Poisoning of the System * * * System Regulator And Blood Purifier. Directions: Take regularly once a day * * * Then reduce the doses and regulate the bowels. * * * The Most Effective Tonic for Stomach, Liver and Bowels;" (label) "Liver Tonic * * * System-Regulator and Effective Tonic for Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purifies the Blood, and clears the complexion, eliminates Waste-Products from the System. Therefore excellent in * * * Stomach Disorders, Biliousness, Headaches, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Eczema