

point decay begins. Dr. Welter's Antiseptic Tooth Powder * * * Prevents Decay. * * * The 'Cause of Decay in Teeth' and How to Prevent it. * * * By removing the constant germ formation from the teeth by the use of 'Dr. Welters' Antiseptic Tooth Powder,' applied with a good tooth brush, morning noon and before retiring. * * * Do not wait until you are infected with 'Pyorrhoea' before using a preventative. Start using Dr. Welters' Antiseptic Tooth Powder or Paste immediately as a 'Preventative' against the infection of this disease. It is prepared specially for Preventing Pyorrhoea, Healing and Hardening Bleeding Gums, Whitening and Cleansing the teeth."

On September 10, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment 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.*

18747. Misbranding of Brown's bronchial troches. U. S. v. 54 7-12 Dozen Packages, et al., of Brown's Bronchial Troches. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26851. I. S. No. 34126. S. No. 5032.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Brown's bronchial troches, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton and wrapper labels and the accompanying circular bore statements representing 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 Eastern District of New York.

On August 10, 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 54½ dozen 35-cent and 32⅔ dozen 15-cent packages of Brown's bronchial troches, remaining in the original packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass., on or about February 28, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Brown's bronchial troches by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of licorice and cubeb, sugar, starch, and a gum, such as acacia.

It was alleged in the libel 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) "Bronchial * * * for the alleviation of Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Asthma, * * * Catarrh * * * strengthening the voice. * * * For the Cough of Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.;" (wrapper) "Bronchial * * * for the alleviation of Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Asthma, * * * Catarrh * * * For the Cough of Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.;" (circular) "Relieving throat troubles. Allay irritation of the throat induced by the coughing-spells incident to Bronchitis, Asthma, and affections of the lungs, giving grateful relief;" (circular, in French) "Bronchitis, Cough, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma, * * * Catarrh, Grippe and other affections of the throat and lungs. * * * diseases of the throat and lungs;" (circular, in Spanish) "All kinds of Coughs, inflammations of the Throat, diseases of the bronchi of the lungs." (Similar statements in other foreign languages.)

On September 22, 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.*

18748. Misbranding of Alphozone. U. S. v. 11 Bottles of Alphozone. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26869. I. S. No. 5793. S. No. 4963.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Alphozone, showed that the circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess.

On August 19, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 bottles of Alphozone, alleging that the article had been

shipped on or about June 18, 1931, by Frederick Stearns & Co., from Detroit, Mich., to San Juan, P. R., that it was being offered for sale and sold in Porto Rico by the Drug Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and that it was misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Alphozone by this department showed that it consisted essentially of succinic peroxide and succinic acid.

It was alleged in the libel 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: "Alphozone is indicated in all infections where a germicide can be brought in contact with the pathogenic microorganisms present. * * * Acute and Chronic ulcers, such as open sores, running boils, abscesses, ulcerous fistulas, * * * ulceration of the mouth, gastric ulcer, cancerous sores, * * * chancres, chancroids, open buboes, syphilitic sores. Abscesses, including boils, carbuncles, * * * Inflammations of mucous membranes; for example, conjunctivitis, * * * (nasal catarrh) suppurative otitis media, stomatitis, tonsillitis, quinsy, pharyngitis, gastritis, enteritis, urethritis, gonorrhoea, gleet, cystitis, vaginitis, endometritis, leucorrhoea. Diphtheria (to check the disease and lessen the severity of the attack), smallpox (to prevent pitting), postpartum infection. Enteric infections, as in typhoid fever, cholera, infectious diarrhea and dysentery. * * * Skin diseases of an infectious nature, favus, ringworm, scabies, eczema. * * * Alphozone may be employed for disinfecting the hands, the field of operation * * * Directions * * * In the treatment of infections of the eye, ear, nose, urethra, bladder and such other organs as are particularly sensitive, * * * In gonorrhoea. * * * One grain to the ounce (about 1-to-500) has been employed with good results. In the throat, mouth, vagina, uterus * * * has proved valuable in certain infectious skin diseases. Internally—In typhoid fever * * * (two grains to a half tumblerful of water). * * * Alphozone is valuable in typhoid fever in preventing or reducing tympanites (which, when persistent, is more to be dreaded than any other symptom) and thereby reducing the chance of intestinal hemorrhage and perforation. Alphozone is also beneficial in reducing or overcoming the intestinal infection. In other infections of the gastro-enteric tract Alphozone may be similarly administered, varied according to indications. [Similar statements in Spanish]."

On September 9, 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.*

18749. Adulteration and misbranding of Gliciodina. U. S. v. 72 Bottles of Gliciodina. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26728. I. S. No. 5784. S. No. 4820.)

Examination of the drug product, Gliciodina, showed that the bottle and carton labels and an accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess. The article contained less alcohol than declared on the bottle and carton, and was not an antiseptic and disinfectant when used in the dilution recommended in the circular.

On or about July 6, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 bottles of Gliciodina at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of the Drug Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and that it was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Gliciodina by this department showed that it consisted essentially of small proportions of potassium iodide, iodine, thymol, and menthol, glycerin, alcohol (31.5 per cent by volume), and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was neither an antiseptic nor a disinfectant in the dilution recommended, namely, 15 or 20 drops in a glassful of water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (in Spanish) "Alcohol 40%"