

In cases of vaginitis and cervicitis with leucorrhoeal discharges, and in bacterial infection of the vulva, Eson should be used daily. To prevent inflammations, and infections of the vagina Eson should be used in the douche two or three times a week. Severe cases of leucorrhoea may not respond to the proportion of two tablespoonfuls of Eson to a quart of water. Four, or six, tablespoonfuls may be required. If the latter quantity is not successful, a physician should be consulted."

This department in its recommendation to the United States attorney also recommended that a charge be included in the libel that the article was also adulterated, in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold: (Cartons) "Antiseptic \* \* \* It contains \* \* \* Iodine," (bottles) "Antiseptic and germicidal preparation."

On July 25, 1932, 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.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19894. Misbranding of Gliciodina. U. S. v. 4 Dozen Small Bottles of Gliciodina. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (No. 7834-A. F. & D. No. 28564.)**

Examination of the drug product involved in this case disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle and carton labels.

On August 1, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto 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 four dozen small bottles of Gliciodina alleging that the article was in possession of Serra, Garabis & Co. (Inc.), of San Juan, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Puerto Rico, 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 iodine, potassium iodide, menthol, eucalyptol, thymol, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article appearing in Spanish on the label, of which the following is a translation, were false and fraudulent: (Carton label) "For all diseases of the Mouth. \* \* \* Recommended for the Affections of the Mouth;" (bottle label) "For all diseases of the mouth."

On September 21, 1932, 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.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19895. Misbranding of B-M-C Necro-Cide. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of B-M-C Necro-Cide. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (No. 2526-A. F. & D. No. 28274.)**

Examination of the drug product involved in this action disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the representations contained on the can label.

On May 19, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, 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 two 5-gallon cans and two 3-gallon cans of the said B-M-C Necro-Cide at Mitchell, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about April 5, 1932, and in part on or about April 6, 1932, by the Baker-Mayes Co., from South Omaha, Nebr., to Mitchell S. Dak., 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 sodium bicarbonate, small proportions of ammonium chloride, a sulphate, a thiosulphate, a magnesium compound, phenolic substances including guaiacol and an extract of a laxative plant drug, and water, colored with caramel.