

upon the Mucous Membrane destroys the germ and hastens a cure. * * * Diphtheria * * * In treating diphtheria, it is necessary to reach the seat of trouble—the medicine must get to the germs in order to check and destroy them before they get into the blood. Muco-Solvent should, therefore, be used as a douche or spray as well as taken internally. It should also be used as a gargle in treating Diphtheretic sore throat. * * * Muco-Solvent will probably give relief and will arrest the growth of this malady until medical aid is secured. * * * we have great faith in Muco-Solvent, and since it is not incompatible with other medicine we urge its continuous use regardless of what else the patient may be taking. * * * Scarlet Fever. The throat is chiefly affected in Scarlet Fever. It is the Mucous Membrane that is first involved, the same as in Diphtheria. In Scarlet Fever, as well as in Measles, Muco-Solvent, if given early, will act as an entire preventive, giving speedy relief or cut short the course of the disease. * * * As Preventive During Epidemics: * * * Sores and Skin Diseases: Used externally, Muco-Solvent * * * is the true household remedy in treating all throat troubles. * * * In the treatment of * * * Catarrh, Hay Fever, and any other affection of the Mucous Membranes, a solution of Muco-Solvent may be inhaled with absolute confidence in the results to be obtained. * * * Muco-Solvent and Muco Salve are Household Remedies and indispensable because of their dependability in treating all membranous affections such as * * * Coughs, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Grippe, Influenza, Diphtheria, etc. * * * they are a preventive as well as a cure. They arrest the development of all contagious, germ, and bacterial diseases." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package containing the article failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article.

On May 29, 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.*

18469. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Twenty-four 1-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26049. I. S. Nos. 24419, 24420. S. No. 4352.)

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 Northern District of Illinois.

On March 20, 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 twenty-four 1-pound cans of ether at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the General Chemical Co., in part from Marcus Hook, Pa., November 24, 1930, and in part from Philadelphia, Pa., January 3, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel 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 tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of the investigation, and its own standard was not stated upon the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Ether U. S. P.," was false and misleading.

On May 29, 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.*

18470. Misbranding of PX. U. S. v. Ten 16-Ounce Bottles, et al., of PX. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26050. I. S. No. 14630. S. No. 4374.)

Examination of a drug product, known as PX, having shown that the carton and bottle labels and the accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did

not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois the shipment herein described, involving a quantity of the product located at Chicago, Ill.

On March 20, 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 ten 16-ounce bottles, thirty-four 8-ounce bottles, and seventy 3-ounce bottles of PX at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by PX Products (Inc.), from Detroit, Mich., January 14, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, 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 chloride, aluminum chloride, zinc sulphate, and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the product was not germicidal.

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, were false and fraudulent in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity so as to represent falsely and fraudulently that the article contained ingredients or medicinal agents or combinations effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned upon the carton, label, and circular: (Carton) "Healing Agent * * * Infections * * * Sores * * * Eczema, Pimples, certain other Skin Affections;" (bottle) "Leucorrhoea * * * Skin Affections—Eczema, Pimples, Rashes: * * * For Boils * * * Pus-Exuding Sores (Infections);" (circular) "Leucorrhoea * * * Healing * * * Pimples—Acne—Boils * * * Eczema * * * Infections—When sores gather and exude pus, infection is present. * * * Bathe with two tablespoonsful of PX in one glassful of warm water. This prevents infection, soothes, heals. * * * for safety from infection, bathe with full strength PX, and allow it to dry. * * * Heal abrasions and sores and keep the scalp in a healthy condition * * * for protection and healing of Mouth-Throat-Nose affections. * * * Leucorrhoea (whites) * * * Tissue Stimulator * * * Dandruff * * * Eczema * * * All Infections."

On May 29, 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.*

18471. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 115 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26004. I. S. No. 27416. S. No. 4284.)

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 Missouri.

On March 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 115 cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the General Chemical Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., in part on or about January 8, 1931, and in part on or about January 10, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel 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, in that it contained peroxide.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the can label, "Ether U. S. P.," was false and misleading when applied to ether containing peroxide.

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.*