

First Symptoms of the Disease for Best Results. If This Is Done and Instructions Are Carried Out In Regards to Feeding and Watering As Per Circular Enclosed You Will Be Rewarded With Pleasing Results;" (Black Tongue remedy, circular) "We realize that you have had a fear of Black Tongue and we are also aware of the fact that many treatments are recommended of which no member of this company has used successfully, but we have experienced and found that Crisp's B. T. Proved to effect a cure in 97 per cent of cases. We realize that it is a problem to convince the dog owner that Crisp's B. T. will cure his dog of black tongue, due to the fact that so many treatments have been recommended and failed, but let us persuade you that Crisp's B. T. will cure. We say again if you will keep this treatment on your shelf and be ready to check the rapid advance of this deadly disease you may never have another fear or dread of losing that \$75 or \$100 dog with black tongue. \* \* \* Black-Tongue (Sore Mouth) Remedy \* \* \* Symptoms of Black-Tongue (Sore Mouth) \* \* \* We absolutely recommend Crisp's B. T. to cure Black Tongue, but we ask that you do your part, that is, give the treatment before the dog has begun to die. Black Tongue is a deadly disease \* \* \* The advance of this disease is swift and rapid and usually has its deadly effect on the fifth or sixth day unless it has been checked \* \* \* Directions For Treating With Crisp's B. T. The Black-Tongue (Sore Mouth) Remedy."

On October 30, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19040. Adulteration and misbranding of Lav-O-Din. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Bottles of Lav-O-Din. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25674. I. S. No. 21000. S. No. 3945.)**

Examination of the drug product Lav-O-Din showed that the carton and bottle labels bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess. The article was further represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not.

On January 15, 1931, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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 dozen bottles of Lav-O-Din, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Western Chemical Co. (Inc.), Hutchinson, Minn., on or about December 9, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration and 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 potassium iodide, sodium chloride, carbonate, alcohol, and water, flavored with cinnamon oil. Bacteriological examination showed that the product was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (carton) "Iodine Antiseptic \* \* \* No Germ Can Live In It \* \* \* Kills Germs," (bottle) "Iodine Antiseptic \* \* \* No Germ Can Live In It," and the strength of the said article fell below such standard, since it was not antiseptic.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Carton) "Ideal Iodine Antiseptic \* \* \* No Germ can live in it \* \* \* Kills Germs \* \* \* laboratory tests show 'No germ can live in Lav-O-Din;'" (bottle) "Iodine Antiseptic \* \* \* No Germ can live in it \* \* \* prevents the Germ-Laden Toothbrush, \* \* \* Laboratory tests show No Germ Can Live In Lav-O-Din." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Wounds, Cuts \* \* \* Boils, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, \* \* \* Pyorrhea, Eczema, Bleeding Gums, Trench Mouth \* \* \* Dental Treatment For Pyorrhea \* \* \* for sore throat, surgical dressings, \* \* \* wounds, erysipelas. \* \* \* heals bleeding gums and prevents pyorrhea, \* \* \* Retards tooth decay;" (bottle)

"Wounds, Cuts \* \* \* Boils, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, \* \* \* Pyorrhea, Eczema, Bleeding Gums, Trench Mouth \* \* \* pyorrhea, trench mouth, \* \* \* spongy and bleeding gums—hold in the mouth from 3 to 5 minutes or apply on affected parts with gauze well saturated, allowing it sufficient time to produce its \* \* \* antiseptic \* \* \* action. \* \* \* retards tooth decay and receding gums by its wonderful \* \* \* antiseptic action. Also prevents the Germ-Laden Toothbrush, which is a menace to the health of the gums. \* \* \* For infections, wounds, cuts, boils, abscesses, carbuncles, running sores, burns, erysipelas, itching eczema, piles in all forms, \* \* \* In sore throat, tonsillitis, quinsy, \* \* \* Nasal catarrh."

On November 10, 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.*

**19041. Misbranding of Norwich dental cream. U. S. v. 48 Dozen Tubes of Norwich Dental Cream. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 26853. I. S. No. 35372. S. No. 5038.)**

Examination of samples of Norwich dental cream showed that the article did not possess certain curative and therapeutic properties claimed for it on the tube and carton labels, also that it contained less alcohol than labeled.

On August 7, 1931, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, 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 48 dozen tubes of Norwich dental cream, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Norwich Pharmacal Co., from Norwich, N. Y., on or about July 16, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Missouri, 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 soap, calcium carbonate, a borate, a small proportion of emetine, alcohol (13 per cent by weight), and water, flavored with peppermint oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement, "Alcohol 18%," appearing on the tube containing the said article, was false and misleading, since it contained less than 18 per cent of alcohol. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tube) "Preserves \* \* \* the teeth;" (carton) "Preserves \* \* \* The Teeth. Helps Prevent Decay \* \* \* and Pyorrhea \* \* \* Helps Keep The Gums Firm and Healthy."

On September 30, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19042. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 72 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26344. I. S. No. 28758. S. No. 4667.)**

Samples of ether from the shipment 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 Virginia.

On February 9, 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 72 cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co. (Inc.), from Rahway, N. J., on or about November 24, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia 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