

to get proper distribution of each ingredient so, that when you take a spoonfull of this mixture it will contain portion of each of the 23 ingredients. Each one of these ingredients has especial influence upon the Kidneys and Bladder, and such a combination Must be helpfull.—We apply the same principle to every one of our teas." Similar statements were made on the labeling in a foreign language.

On March 4, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19668. Adulteration and misbranding of Lar-Io-Ben. U. S. v. 66 Packages of Lar-Io-Ben. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28243. I. S. No. 43942. S. No. 6110.)

Examination of the drug product, Lar-Io-Ben involved in this action, showed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the bottle label and carton. The article was also represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not antiseptic when used as directed.

On April 25, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 66 packages of the said Lar-Io-Ben, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various consignments, on or about January 16, February 17, and March 26, 1932, by the Marvell Pharmacal Co. (Inc.), from New York, N. Y., to Newark, N. J., 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 small proportions of sodium chloride, iodides, benzyl alcohol, and gallic acid, and glycerin and water, flavored with vanillin. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic when diluted with five or more parts of water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely: "Antiseptic * * * Dilute one part of Lar-Io-Ben with five or more parts of water, as instructed by your physician, for nasal douche, spray, gargle, or mouth wash." Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle label were false and misleading: (Carton) "Antiseptic * * * Antiseptic for Nose, Throat and Mouth;" (bottle) "Lar-Io-Ben * * * is a concentrated, antiseptic, * * * solution. * * * Directions:—Dilute one part of Lar-Io-Ben with five or more parts of water." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the carton and bottle label, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "A Prophylactic and Antiseptic Frequently Indicated for the Treatment of Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Mouth. * * * Antiseptic For Nose, Throat and Mouth A Prophylactic Against Infection;" (bottle) "It is a prophylactic against nasal, laryngeal and oral bacterial invasion, and is frequently indicated in acute and chronic tonsillitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis and rhinitis."

On June 13, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19669. Misbranding of Von's pink tablets. U. S. v. 16 Bottles of Von's Pink Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27926. I. S. No. 32621. S. No. 5968.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Von's pink tablets, taken from the interstate shipment involved in this action showed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the bottle label and in a circular shipped with the article.

On March 31, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court