

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the 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 delivered to this department for official and technical use, but not to be used for anaesthesia.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18673. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Thirty 1-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to Federal agency for technical uses. (F. & D. No. 26247. I. S. No. 11750. S. No. 4569.)

Samples of ether having been found to contain nonvolatile matter in excess of the amount prescribed by the United States Pharmacopœia, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.

On April 21, 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 thirty 1-pound cans of the said ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the J. T. Baker Chemical Co., from Phillipsburg, N. J., on or about January 9, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether * * * U. S. P. X."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United State Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

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

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 delivered to this department for official and technical use, but not for anæsthetic purposes.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18674. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture aconite. U. S. v. 7 Pint Bottles, et al., of Tincture Aconite. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 26179, 26323. I. S. Nos. 8985, 28191. S. Nos. 4516, 4655.)

Examination of samples of tincture of aconite, represented to conform to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopœia, having shown that the article had a potency very much below the pharmacopœial requirement, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of New York.

On April 4 and May 2, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 18 pint bottles of tincture aconite, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by Sharp and Dohme, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped from Philadelphia, Pa., in part on March 3, 1931, and in part on April 4, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Tincture Aconite U. S. P. X. Standard * * * Biologically Standardized."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it possessed a physiological potency less than one-half of the minimum requirement of the United States Pharmacopœia.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopœia, and its own standard of strength was not stated on the container.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Tincture Aconite U. S. P. X. Standard * * * Biologically Standardized," were false and misleading.

On May 18 and June 8, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments 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.*

18675. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of Gold Bond Sterilseptic toilet powder. U. S. v. 15 Dozen Packages of Gold Bond Sterilseptic Toilet Powder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26204. I. S. No. 28423. S. No. 4472.)

Examination of samples of Gold Bond Sterilseptic toilet powder showed that the article was represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not. The labels further represented that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess.

On April 8, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, 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 15 dozen packages of Gold Bond Sterilseptic toilet powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Providence, R. I., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Gold Bond Sterilizing Powder Co., from Fairhaven, Mass., on or about February 27, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Rhode Island, 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 talc, boric acid, and small proportions of volatile oils including eucalyptol and methyl salicylate. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it fell below the professed standard of "Antiseptic," under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Carton) "Is recognized by the Nation's leading Physicians and Surgeons as the World's Standard Antiseptic Toilet Powder;" (can) "Antiseptic * * * Guaranteed by Gold Bond Sterilizing Powder Co. Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 26132;" (circular) "Sterilseptic Healing Toilet Powder * * * is the only * * * antiseptic healing toilet powder known to medical science * * * its antiseptic healing properties render it invaluable * * * the cleansing antiseptics in this wonderful powder, * * * Gold Bond Sterilseptic Healing Toilet Powder as it tends to destroy parasitical germ life, * * * by combination of the best antiseptics, * * * Sterilseptic—Stands for Antiseptic." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Hives, eczema, bed sores, chicken pox, measles, scarlet fever, pimples * * * is a Superior Healing Powder;" (can) "Hives, Eczema, Bed Sores, Chicken Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Pimples * * * Cuts;" (circular) "Healing Toilet Powder A scientifically prepared healing powder, * * * Gold Bond Sterilseptic Healing Toilet Powder is especially recommended for the relief of infant skin irritations such as Stomach, Teething and Diaper Rash, * * * Good skin, health, happiness and beauty usually is the reward for all who use it. * * * For the nursery it stands pre-eminent, giving instant relief to children suffering from skin troubles peculiar to the young, and should be used liberally on all parts of the body as a preventive against contagious diseases. This powder is prescribed by leading physicians all over the country for hives, eczema, salt rheum, scrofula, * * * chicken-pox, measles and scarlet fever, * * * tetter, cuts, scratches, * * * For Leucorrhoea—The Mucopurulent discharge from the vagina and the uterine cavity, commonly called 'whites.' Gold Bond Sterilseptic Healing Toilet Powder dusted thoroughly about and over the inflamed surfaces of the affected parts will aid in relieving the burning irritation and in healing the inflamed and tender skin and absorb the adherent moisture. * * * allays all irritation, removes and prevents pimples, blackheads, freckles, moth-patches, * * * purifies * * * the skin, * * * recognized for twenty years by doctors, nurses and mothers as the most effective treatment in the prevention and healing of all skin irritations to