

shipped on or about June 18, 1931, by Frederick Stearns & Co., from Detroit, Mich., to San Juan, P. R., that it was being offered for sale and sold in Porto Rico by the Drug Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and that it was misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Alphozone by this department showed that it consisted essentially of succinic peroxide and succinic acid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the circular, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Alphozone is indicated in all infections where a germicide can be brought in contact with the pathogenic microorganisms present. \* \* \* Acute and Chronic ulcers, such as open sores, running boils, abscesses, ulcerous fistulas, \* \* \* ulceration of the mouth, gastric ulcer, cancerous sores, \* \* \* chancres, chancroids, open buboes, syphilitic sores. Abscesses, including boils, carbuncles, \* \* \* Inflammations of mucous membranes; for example, conjunctivitis, \* \* \* (nasal catarrh) suppurative otitis media, stomatitis, tonsillitis, quinsy, pharyngitis, gastritis, enteritis, urethritis, gonorrhea, gleet, cystitis, vaginitis, endometritis, leucorrhea. Diphtheria (to check the disease and lessen the severity of the attack), smallpox (to prevent pitting), postpartum infection. Enteric infections, as in typhoid fever, cholera, infectious diarrhea and dysentery. \* \* \* Skin diseases of an infectious nature, favus, ringworm, scabies, eczema. \* \* \* Alphozone may be employed for disinfecting the hands, the field of operation \* \* \* Directions \* \* \* In the treatment of infections of the eye, ear, nose, urethra, bladder and such other organs as are particularly sensitive, \* \* \* In gonorrhea. \* \* \* One grain to the ounce (about 1-to-500) has been employed with good results. In the throat, mouth, vagina, uterus \* \* \* has proved valuable in certain infectious skin diseases. Internally—In typhoid fever \* \* \* (two grains to a half tumblerful of water). \* \* \* Alphozone is valuable in typhoid fever in preventing or reducing tympanites (which, when persistent, is more to be dreaded than any other symptom) and thereby reducing the chance of intestinal hemorrhage and perforation. Alphozone is also beneficial in reducing or overcoming the intestinal infection. In other infections of the gastro-enteric tract Alphozone may be similarly administered, varied according to indications. [Similar statements in Spanish]."

On September 9, 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.*

**18749. Adulteration and misbranding of Glicoiiodina. U. S. v. 72 Bottles of Glicoiiodina. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26728. I. S. No. 5784. S. No. 4820.)**

Examination of the drug product, Glicoiiodina, showed that the bottle and carton labels and an accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess. The article contained less alcohol than declared on the bottle and carton, and was not an antiseptic and disinfectant when used in the dilution recommended in the circular.

On or about July 6, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Porto 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 72 bottles of Glicoiiodina at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of the Drug Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and that it was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Glicoiiodina by this department showed that it consisted essentially of small proportions of potassium iodide, iodine, thymol, and menthol, glycerin, alcohol (31.5 per cent by volume), and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was neither an antiseptic nor a disinfectant in the dilution recommended, namely, 15 or 20 drops in a glassful of water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (in Spanish) "Alcohol 40%"

and "Antiseptic and Disinfectant \* \* \* 15 to 20 drops in a Glassful of Water," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard, in that it contained less alcohol than declared, and it was not antiseptic and disinfectant in the dilution recommended.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in Spanish upon the bottle and carton and in the circular were false and misleading: (Bottle and carton) "Contains 40% Alcohol;" (circular) "Antiseptic and Disinfectant \* \* \* 15 or 20 drops in a Glassful of Water. \* \* \* Acts on the Germs That Continuously multiply themselves in the Mouth, Diminishing in this way their destructive action on the Dental Tissues." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in Spanish on the bottle and carton label and in the circular, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "For all Diseases of the Mouth \* \* \* For Preventing Inflammations Rub The Gums Once a Week \* \* \* Great Preventive Against Pyorrhea Alveolaris Counter-Irritant for Inflammations of the Gums;" (carton) "For all Diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Tract \* \* \* For Preventing Inflammations, Rub the Gums Once \* \* \* Great Preventive Against Pyorrhea Alveolaris. Counter-Irritant for Inflammations of the Gums;" (circular) "Great Preventive against Pyorrhea Alveolaris \* \* \* Energetic Counter-Irritant Against Pericementitis \* \* \* Scientific Preparation Against Inflammation of the Gums \* \* \* Prevents the Formation of Caries \* \* \* Efficacious Against \* \* \* and Sick Gums."

On August 6, 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.*

**18750. Adulteration of ether. U. S. v. Ninety 1-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26913. I. S. No. 29598. S. No. 5099.)**

Samples of ether from the shipment herein described having been found to contain peroxide, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On August 25, 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 ninety 1-pound cans of ether at Erie, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, from Jersey City, N. J., on or about August 4, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia."

It was alleged in substance 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 tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, in that it contained peroxide, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

On September 29, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation 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.*