

In cases of vaginitis and cervicitis with leucorrheal discharges, and in bacterial infection of the vulva, Eson should be used daily. To prevent inflammations, and infections of the vagina Eson should be used in the douche two or three times a week. Severe cases of leucorrhea may not respond to the proportion of two tablespoonfuls of Eson to a quart of water. Four, or six, tablespoonfuls may be required. If the latter quantity is not successful, a physician should be consulted."

This department in its recommendation to the United States attorney also recommended that a charge be included in the libel that the article was also adulterated, in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold: (Cartons) "Antiseptic * * * It contains * * * Iodine," (bottles) "Antiseptic and germicidal preparation."

On July 25, 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.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19894. Misbranding of Glicolodina. U. S. v. 4 Dozen Small Bottles of Glicolodina. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (No. 7834-A. F. & D. No. 28564.)

Examination of the drug product involved in this case disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle and carton labels.

On August 1, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto 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 four dozen small bottles of Glicolodina alleging that the article was in possession of Serra, Garabis & Co. (Inc.), of San Juan, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Puerto Rico, 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 iodine, potassium iodide, menthol, eucalyptol, thymol, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article appearing in Spanish on the label, of which the following is a translation, were false and fraudulent: (Carton label) "For all diseases of the Mouth. * * * Recommended for the Affections of the Mouth;" (bottle label) "For all diseases of the mouth."

On September 21, 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.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19895. Misbranding of B-M-C Necro-Cide. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of B-M-C Necro-Cide. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (No. 2526-A. F. & D. No. 28274.)

Examination of the drug product involved in this action disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the representations contained on the can label.

On May 19, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, 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 two 5-gallon cans and two 3-gallon cans of the said B-M-C Necro-Cide at Mitchell, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about April 5, 1932, and in part on or about April 6, 1932, by the Baker-Mayes Co., from South Omaha, Nebr., to Mitchell S. Dak., 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 bicarbonate, small proportions of ammonium chloride, a sulphate, a thiosulphate, a magnesium compound, phenolic substances including guaiacol and an extract of a laxative plant drug, and water, colored with caramel.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, borne on the can label, were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchaser that the article was effective in the diseases and conditions named therein: "Necro-cide For Treatment of Necrotic Enteritis, Flu and Mixed Infection. How to Prepare for Treatment. Hogs to be treated should be placed in clean quarters with a plentiful supply of drinking water. During the period of treatment hogs should receive no feed except medicated oats * * * If herd is uneven, smaller or weaker hogs must be separated so that all hogs get the right amount of medicine. Pigs under treatment must be confined in dry lot and receive no feed except medicated oats. * * * Necro-Cide * * * Results of this treatment depend upon keeping the hogs filled on the medicated oats. * * * Treatment of Flu Herds Place Necro-Cide in all drinking water, mix one quart Necro-Cide to ten gallons of water. Continue medicated water until full appetite returns. Flu hogs should have all the medicated oats (prepared as directed above) and no other feed for a period of ten days, the three feeds a week to prevent reoccurrence. * * * weaning pigs should be placed on a full ten day treatment immediately after weaning, especially if premises carried infection previous season."

On August 15, 1932, a decree pro confesso was entered, finding that the allegations of the libel were admitted and that the product should be condemned. On September 19, 1932, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed. On September 30, 1932, an amendment to the decree was filed ordering that the defendant pay costs of the proceedings.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19896. Misbranding of Dickinson's Celebrated cow cleaning prescription. U. S. v. 18 Bottles of Dickinson's Celebrated Cow Cleaning Prescription. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (No. 3579-A. F. & D. No. 28546.)

Examination of the drug product involved in this action disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the bottle and carton labels.

On August 9, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 18 bottles of the said Dickinson's Celebrated cow cleaning prescription at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, August 3, 1931, by the Hoeveler Drug Co., from Waukesha, Wis., 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 Epsom salt (80 percent), extract from a laxative plant drug, and sulphur.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle label) "Cow Cleaning Prescription Never Known to Fail This preparation has been used with great success, and supplies a want long felt by farmers and dairymen. It is warranted to cause the cow to clean within forty-eight hours, when used as directed. The use of this preparation has the effect of restoring the vigor and strength of the cow, increasing her milking capacity, and a preventive for milk fever. * * * For milk fever give two bottles, one-half bottle every three hours, and one quart of warm water every hour until relieved;" (carton) "Cow Cleaning Prescription Never known to fail This preparation has been used with great success, and supplies a want long felt by farmers and dairymen. It is warranted to cause a cow to clean within forty-eight hours, when used as directed. The use of this preparation has the effect of restoring the vigor and strength of the cow, increasing her milking capacity, and a preventive for milk fever. * * * Farmers and Dairymen should not fail to use Dickinson's Cow Prescription, as it will often save the price of the cow in preventing that fatal disease, Milk Fever; will positively cause the cow to clean, Relieves Garget, Horn Ail and all diseases of the cow and will repay ten-fold in increasing the flow of milk. [Testimonials] 'One of my cows did not clean for