

The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia \* \* \* U. S. P."

Analyses of samples of the article by this Department showed that aldehyde was present in 2 of the 20 cans examined.

It was alleged in the libels 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 the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

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

On September 14, 1933, 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.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21551. Misbranding of Moroline. U. S. v. 207 Jars of Moroline. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30751. Sample no. 42943-A.)**

Examination of the drug product, Moroline, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the jar label.

On July 25, 1933, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 207 jars of Moroline at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 28, 1933, by the Red Line Products Co., from Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N.Y., 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 was petrolatum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the jar label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "Remedy For \* \* \* Piles \* \* \* Dressing For Sores and Wounds, Etc., Internally Will Relieve Sore Throat Coughs."

On August 16, 1933, 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.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21552. Adulteration and misbranding of Sterodent Prophylactic Cleanser and Steraseptic Tablets. U. S. v. 46 Small and 19 Large Packages of Sterodent Prophylactic Cleanser and Certain Packages of Steraseptic Tablets. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30588, 30589. Sample no. 38223-A.)**

These cases involved an interstate shipment of certain drug products known as Sterodent Cleaner and Steraseptic Tablets. Examination disclosed that the articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labelings. It was claimed that the Sterodent Cleanser contained mercurochrome and sodium perborate, whereas it contained no sodium perborate and an insignificant amount of mercurochrome. Tests of the said Sterodent Cleanser showed that it did not have the germicidal properties claimed.

On June 12, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 46 small and 19 large packages of Sterodent Prophylactic Cleanser and certain packages of Steraseptic Tablets at Easton, Pa., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 4, 1933, by the Sterile Products Co., from San Diego, Calif., and charging adulteration and misbranding with respect to the former, and misbranding with respect to the latter, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of sample of the articles by this Department showed that the Sterodent Prophylactic Cleanser consisted essentially of a powdered silicate, calcium carbonate, borax, and glycerin, flavored with spearmint oil and col-

ored with a pink dye. Sodium perborate was not present, and mercurochrome was present in an insignificant proportion. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not a germicide. The Steraseptic Tablets contained aluminum sulphate and lactose, flavored with peppermint oil and colored with a red dye. Bacteriological examination showed that the solution of these tablets recommended for use was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the Sterodent Cleanser was adulterated in that it was claimed to be a "paste containing Mercurochrome and Sodium Perborate", whereas it contained no sodium perborate and only an insignificant amount of mercurochrome.

Misbranding of the said Sterodent Cleanser was alleged for the reason that the following statements in the labeling were false and misleading: (Jar) "A prophylactic paste containing Mercurochrome and Sodium Perborate", (circular describing product) "Sterodent Prophylactic Cleanser owes its wonderful cleaning and polishing properties to prophylactic agents harmless to tooth structure \* \* \* Mercurochrome, the penetrating and powerful germicidal properties of which are well known to the dental profession, acts as a prophylactic agent against the infection of abrasions and lacerations, which may be produced during cleaning as well as imparting a healthy pink color to the gums. Sodium Perborate acts almost as a specific in Vincent's Infection (Trench Mouth). Its destructive action against the organisms, Vincent's spirochaetae and the fusiform bacilli, which are always associated with this disease, is so well known to the dental profession that its prophylactic value in a cleaning paste in this day when these organisms are so often present in the mouth where the disease itself has not become active, need not be elaborated upon. \* \* \* Allow it to remain for a few moments or a sufficient time to permit the Mercurochrome to penetrate the gum tissues, imparting to them a healthy pink tone"; (circular describing other products) "Contains Mercurochrome and Sodium Perborate."

Misbranding of both products was alleged for the reason that the following statements regarding their curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Sterodent Cleaner, circular describing product) "Mercurochrome, the penetrating and powerful germicidal properties of which are well known to the dental profession, acts as a prophylactic agent against the infection of abrasions and lacerations, which may be produced during cleaning as well as imparting a healthy pink color to the gums. Sodium Perborate acts almost as a specific in Vincent's Infection (Trench Mouth). Its destructive action against the organisms, Vincent's spirochaetae and the fusiform bacilli, which are always associated with this disease, is so well known to the dental profession that its prophylactic value in a cleaning paste in this day when these organisms are so often present in the mouth where the disease itself has not become active need not be elaborated upon. \* \* \* Allow it to remain for a few moments or a sufficient time to permit the Mercurochrome to penetrate the gum tissues, imparting to them a healthy pink tone", (Steraseptic Tablets, can) "The Aseptic Gargle & Mouth Wash For Pyorrhea, Infected Gums, Mouth & Throat Disorders", (circular) "Healing \* \* \* Producing an Aseptic Condition Necessary to Disease Prevention and Cure \* \* \* It is a *Nose and throat* Aseptic and Cleanser of the *slimes* and *films* that harbor and breed bacteria. Asepsis \* \* \* Cleanliness—Free From Germs—is the primary principal of modern surgery. Nature Does The Healing. Steraseptic solution coagulates (curdles) and removes Mucus, Mucin (Film) and Albuminous secretions from the teeth, mouth and throat, together with all bacteria—dead or alive—contained therein. It penetrates between the teeth and into places difficult to clean with a brush or tooth paste. This Modern Method of Asepsis is more effective than attempts to kill bacteria. \* \* \* Aseptic properties of Steraseptic account for its remarkable effect in contracting and hardening soft, spongy, bleeding gums. As a nasal and throat spray for \* \* \* sore \* \* \* throat \* \* \* For Pyorrhea, Vincent's infection, sore, tender or bleeding gums, and after extractions of teeth, use not less than four times a day. \* \* \* For sinus trouble use half strength as a nasal douche or irrigation."

On September 5, 1933, 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.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.