

that the article, which had been consigned by the Monarch Products Co., Los Angeles, Calif., had been shipped from on or about June 5 to July 6, 1943; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the article consisted of an effervescent solution containing sodium phosphate, sugar, and a citrate, and that it did not contain citrate of magnesia.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that it was an imitation of another drug, solution of magnesium citrate (citrate of magnesia); (2) in that the statement "Contents 12 Fluid Ounces" appearing on its label, was false and misleading as applied to the article, which was short volume; and (3) in that the label did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

On March 28, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1191. Misbranding of Pine Bros. Menthol Glycerine Tablets and Licorice Glycerine Tablets. U. S. v. 35½ Dozen Packages of Menthol Glycerine Tablets and 35½ Dozen Packages of Licorice Glycerine Tablets. Default decree of condemnation. Portion of product ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration; remainder ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 11017. Sample No. 57343-F.)

On October 28, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against the above-described products at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Philadelphia, Pa., by Pine Bros., on or about October 2, 1943; and charging that they were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Pine Bros. Glycerine Tablets Menthol [or "Licorice"]."

They were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Net Weight 1½ Oz.," borne on the label of the menthol-flavored tablets, and the statement "Net Weight 1.25 Oz." borne on the label of the licorice-flavored tablets, were false and misleading as applied to articles that were short weight; and in that they were in package form and their labels failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

On November 24, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that a portion of the product be delivered to the Food and Drug Administration, and that the remainder be delivered to a charitable institution.

1192. Misbranding of pentothal sodium with distilled water. U. S. v. 4,536 Packages of Pentothal Sodium with Distilled Water. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 11265. Sample No. 29631-F.)

On December 18, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 4,536 packages of the above-named product at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped from North Chicago, Ill., by the Abbott Laboratories, on or about November 15 and 16, 1943; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing on its label, "Chemically Pure Water," "Dissolve the contents of the ampoule of Pentothal Sodium in the 50 cc. of sterile chemically pure water * * * For intravenous injection," and "This water has been purified by a special process," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was suitable for the preparation of a solution of pentothal sodium for intravenous administration, whereas it was not so suitable because the distilled water contained undissolved particles.

On December 29, 1943, Abbott Laboratories having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1193. Misbranding of Scalp Lotion A and Scalp Lotion B. U. S. v. 49 Packages of Scalp Lotion A and 23 Packages of Scalp Lotion B. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10691. Sample Nos. 56556-F, 56557-F.)

On or about September 9, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 22 8-ounce packages, 25 16-ounce packages, and 2 1-gallon packages of Scalp Lotion A, and 10 8-ounce packages, 12 16-ounce packages, and 1 1-gallon package of Scalp Lotion B at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about May 28 and July

30, 1943, from Boston, Mass., by T. Noonan and Sons Co.; and charging that they were misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the Scalp Lotion A consisted essentially of water, alcohol (81.2 percent), beta naphthol, quinine, resorcinol, and a saponifiable oil such as castor oil; and that the Scalp Lotion B consisted essentially of water, alcohol (49 percent) beta naphthol, resorcinol, and perfume oils.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in the labeling of the Scalp Lotion A, "for the treatment of * * * Falling Hair and Alopecia Areata (Bald Spots)," and in the labeling of Scalp Lotion B, "for the treatment of Oily Hair, Oily Dandruff and Psoriasis," were false and misleading since the articles would not be effective in the treatment of the conditions named. They were alleged to be misbranded further in that their labels failed to bear the common or usual names of the active ingredients and the statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol present.

On October 6, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1194. Misbranding of tooth powder. U. S. v. 182 Packages and 61 Packages of Tooth Powder. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10304. Sample No. 42460-F.)

On August 4, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 182 $\frac{3}{4}$ -ounce packages and 61 3-ounce packages of tooth powder at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 9, 1942, and March 17, 1943, from Long Beach, Calif., by the Frenco Laboratories; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Frenco's Papaya Tooth Powder."

Examination of samples disclosed that the article consisted essentially of calcium carbonate and inactive papain.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing upon its label, "The danger of Pyorrhea may be greatly diminished by packing the teeth overnight with a paste made from the powder," was false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the prevention of pyorrhea.

On April 28, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1195. Misbranding of Rainier Natural Soap. U. S. v. 327 Packages of Rainier Natural Soap. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered for the use of a government institution. (F. D. C. No. 10750. Sample No. 38536-F.)

On September 16, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 327 packages of the above-named product at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped from South Boston, Mass., by the Rainier Natural Soap Co., on or about June 30, 1943; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the article consisted essentially of approximately 32 percent soap and 68 percent pumice or a similar mineral.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements appearing in its labeling which represented and suggested that it was a naturally occurring soap and would be effective in the prevention and treatment of eczema, rashes, poison ivy, chafing, and other externally caused skin irritations, itching and burning skin conditions, blackheads, pimples, and other disfiguring blotches.

On January 13, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered for the use of a government institution.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USES

1196. Misbranding of Dr. Daniels' Wind Colic Drops and Veterinary C. C. & F. Drops. U. S. v. 69 Packages of Dr. Daniels' Wind Colic Drops and 9 Packages of Dr. A. C. Daniels' Veterinary C. C. & F. Drops. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10786. Sample Nos. 20582-F, 20583-F.)

On September 17, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Maine filed a libel against 69 packages of the Wind Colic Drops and 9 packages of the C. C. & F. Drops at Portland, Maine, alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about August 13, 1943, by Dr. A. C. Daniels, Inc., from Boston, Mass.; and charging that they were misbranded.