On October 21, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

1442. Misbranding of rectal suppositories. U. S. v. 324 Boxes of Rectal Suppositories. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 12804. Sample No. 60768–F.)

On June 26, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 324 boxes, each containing 12 rectal suppositories, at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped from Kansas City, Mo., by Wise's Kansas City Homeopathic Pharmacy between the approximate dates of February 5 and May 4, 1944.

Examination of a sample disclosed that the article consisted of a gelatin capsule containing oil of thuja, cocoa butter, and a green coloring matter.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on its label, "For Relief of Rectal Trouble, Senile Hypertrophy, Prostatitis, Etc.," was false and misleading since the article contained no ingredient which would be effective in the relief of those conditions.

On August 11, 1944, Wise's Kansas City Homeopathic Pharmacy having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1443. Misbranding of Drefs' Preparation. U. S. v. 91 1/12 Dozen Bottles of Drefs' Preparation. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 13073. Sample No. 33889–F.)

On July 26, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed a libel against 91 1/12 dozen bottles, each containing 3 fluid ounces, of the above-named product at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 3, 1944, from Philadelphia, Pa., by Hance Bros. & White Co. The article was labeled in part: "Drefs' Preparation for the Relief of the Symptoms of Whooping Cough Alcohol 16% Active Ingredients: Castanea * * * Distributed by Drefs' Remedies, Buffalo, N. Y."

Analysis disclosed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol, not more than 10.1 percent, and an extract of a plant drug such as chestnut.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statement on its label, "Preparation for the Relief of the Symptoms of Whooping Cough," was false and misleading since the article was not effective for the relief of those symptoms; and (2) in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, since the label statement "Alcohol 16%" was incorrect.

On August 28, 1944, Ruth Adams, trading as Drefs' Remedies, Buffalo, N. Y., claimant, having admitted that the product was misbranded as alleged in the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1444. Misbranding of Leonardi's Injection No. 1 and Reno's New Tonic. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Packages of Leonardi's Injection No. 1 and 4 Dozen Packages of Reno's New Tonic. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13173. Sample Nos. 81634–F, 81635–F.)

On August 10, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico filed a libel against 3 dozen packages of Leonardi's Injection No. 1 and 4 dozen packages of Reno's New Tonic at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about May 23, 1944, from New Rochelle, N. Y., by S. B. Leonardi and Co.

Examination showed that Leonardi's Injection No. 1 was a yellow-colored liquid having the odor of camphor. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on its labels, "Leonardi's Injection No. 1 * * * Contains Berberine Sulphate Neutral Camphor—Boric Acid," and "Directions Use syringe holding about two teaspoonfuls and inject three or four times a day. Wash syringe out after injections. Keep bowels open and avoid fat meats, alcoholic stimulants and sexual intercourse," and similar directions in Spanish, were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was effective as a treatment for gonorrhea, whereas it was not effective for that purpose.

Examination of Reno's New Tonic showed that it contained a compound of iron and plant material, including a laxative drug such as senna; that its iron content calculated as the metal was 35 milligrams per fluid ounce; and that 8 teaspoonfuls of the preparation would provide approximately 44