

allowed to remain on the skin overnight and that after washing in the morning it be applied and allowed to remain on from 5 to 10 minutes.

On March 3, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, filed a libel against 717 tins of the above-named product at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 2, 1939, by the Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing Co. from Indianapolis, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was a drug which affects the body function and structure and was misbranded for the reasons stated above. It was also alleged to be adulterated under the provisions of the law applicable to cosmetics as reported in C. N. J. No. 17.

On September 8, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

68. Adulteration and misbranding of Palmer's Antiseptic Skin Lotion. U. S. v. 36 Bottles of Palmer's Antiseptic Skin Lotion. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 183. Sample No. 35008-D.)

This product contained mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate), a poisonous or deleterious substance. It was recommended in its labeling that it be used for minor cuts, burns, and bites, that bandages be applied loosely and saturated with the lotion and that it be applied for any cuts and irritation. It would be dangerous to health when so used. Its labeling failed to reveal facts material with respect to the consequences which might result from its use under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or under such conditions of use as are customary or usual, and failed to bear adequate directions for use and warnings against use in those pathological conditions where its use might be dangerous to health or against unsafe methods or duration of administration.

On March 3, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 36 bottles of Palmer's Antiseptic Skin Lotion at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 25, 1938, by Solon Palmer from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs for the reasons stated above. It was also alleged to be adulterated under those applicable to cosmetics as reported in C. N. J. No. 21.

It was alleged to be adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906, reported in notice of judgment No. 30883 published under that act.

On May 31, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered destroyed.

69. Adulteration and misbranding of Othine. U. S. v. 28 Packages and 28 Jars of Othine. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 213, 214. Sample Nos. 35880-D, 52229-D.)

This product, a skin bleach prepared especially for the removal of freckles, contained ammoniated mercury, a poisonous or deleterious substance. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling. Its labeling bore directions that it be applied lightly with the finger tips before retiring, after first washing the face with soap and warm water and drying thoroughly; that it should not be rubbed in and should be left on all night and washed off in the morning, and that directions should be followed nightly until entire jar had been used. The user was cautioned not to apply the cream too close to the eyes or on eyelids, throat, or neck, nor near open cuts, and not to use it while one has prickly heat or fresh sunburn. It was directed in the circular that in the case of sensitive skin which showed irritation after first day's application, it should be stopped and a little vaseline applied, and application should be resumed after 2 or 3 days once every other day "until the skin got used to it, increasing by degrees until once a day was reached without causing irritation." Its labeling did not bear adequate directions for use and such adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions or by children where its use might be dangerous to health, or against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration or application, in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users.

On March 30 and 31, 1939, the United States attorneys for the District of Massachusetts and the Western District of Pennsylvania filed libels against 26 packages of Othine at Boston, Mass., and 28 jars of Othine at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Othine