

health and vigor; and the labeling in one shipment contained the further representations that the article would improve the condition of the heart and appendix, would induce good sleep, eliminate pain in the liver; would be efficacious in the treatment of cardiac rheumatism, bloating of the stomach, constant belching, diabetic gangrene, would aid one in gaining weight, aid the digestion, benefit the kidneys, induce sleep and eliminate gangrenous infection in the feet, which representations were false and misleading since the article was not efficacious for the purposes recommended.

On April 2 and May 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared for the lots seized at San Francisco, Calif., and Seattle, Wash., judgments of condemnation were entered and the two lots ordered destroyed. On May 10, 1940, Henry Legler, Boise, Idaho, claimant for the lot seized at Boise, Idaho, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the said lot was ordered released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled in compliance with the law.

**215. Adulteration and misbranding of Germ-I-Tabs. U. S. v. 1½ Dozen Boxes of Germ-I-Tabs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.**  
(F. D. C. No. 1915. Sample No. 6325-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its antiseptic and germicidal properties and its efficacy in the treatment of the conditions indicated below.

On May 18, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Montana filed a libel against 1½ dozen boxes of Germ-I-Tabs at Butte, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 3, 1940, by Esteys, Inc., from Seattle, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis showed that it consisted of tablets containing starch and 22.40 percent of sodium paratoluenesulfonchloramide (chloramine-T). Bacteriological tests showed that it was not an antiseptic or germicide in the dilutions recommended.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported or was represented to possess, namely, "Antiseptic."

Misbranding was alleged in that the labeling bore representations that it was an antiseptic and would prevent infection; that it was the modern antiseptic for professional and home use; that it was a convenient means of always having an ample supply of an effective germicide, antiseptic, and personal deodorant; was very effective in destroying objectionable germs; that it would retain its strength in ordinary stoppered bottles over a period of many months; that it was advisable to make up a solution by dissolving one tablet in a small bottle of water and that when only a small amount of the solution was needed enough water should be added to make the strength desired, which method was especially recommended in the home or shop where solutions are frequently used for treatment of cuts, scratches, or for a mouthwash or gargle; that it was efficacious in the treatment of acne (pimples), etc., which representations were false and misleading since the article was not efficacious for the diseases and conditions so stated in the labeling.

On July 30, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**216. Misbranding of Parker's Hair Balsam. U. S. v. 19 Dozen Retail Packages of Parker's Hair Balsam. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.**  
(F. D. C. No. 1832. Sample No. 174-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below.

On April 18, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 19 dozen packages of Parker's Hair Balsam at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 26, 1939, and January 27, 1940, by Hiscox Chemical Works from Patchogue, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of lead acetate, sulfur, water, and glycerin, together with perfume materials.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the labeling contained representations that baldness is only a question of time unless means be taken at once to arrest the decay of the root [of the hair], or to restore the scalp to its proper condition of softness and cleanliness and that the hair would not only fall out, but the bulbs themselves would become atrophied and in-