labels were false and misleading, since it was not efficacious for the purposes recommended.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its label did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents; and in that the label did not bear the common or usual names of the active ingredients, and some of the labels did not bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol that it contained.

On March 11, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

363. Misbranding of Wonder Dandruff Cure. U. S. v. 69 Bottles of Wonder Dandruff Cure. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3721. Sample No. 52198–E.)

The label of this product contained false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below. It also failed to bear a statement of the quantity and proportion of alcohol and arsenic and an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

On January 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 69 bottles of Wonder Dandruff Cure at Eugene, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 3, 1940, by the Wonder Dandruff Cure Co. from Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it was an artificially colored, perfumed aqueous fluid containing arsenic, alcohol, and glycerin.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for the purposes recommended: "Wonder Dandruff Cure * * * positively eradicates dandruff, restores lifeless hair to a healthy natural condition and prevents it from coming out, stops irritation and itching of the scalp. The Wonder Dandruff Cure Company. Apply to scalp with fingers not more than three times a week until dandruff disappears."

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the label did not bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient, an accurate statement of the quantity and proportion of alcohol, nor the quantity or proportion of arsenic or any derivative or preparation of arsenic.

On March 11, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

364. Misbranding of Marie de Medicis Scalp Food. U. S. v. 9 1/12 Dozen Retail Packages of Marie de Medicis Scalp Food. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3976. Sample No. 28151–E.)

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

On March 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 9 1/12 dozen retail packages of Marie de Medicis Scalp Food at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 30, 1940, from Philadelphia, Pa., by Marie de Medicis Products Co.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of a perfumed brown ointment containing free sulfur, lanolin, and petrolatum.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling regarding its efficacy to make the hair beautiful and healthy, to nourish the scalp, to loosen a dry scalp; and its efficacy in the treatment of dandruff, falling hair, itching scalp, and various scalp ills, were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for the purposes recommended. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and the label did not bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

On April 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

365. Misbranding of Iodimelk. U. S. v. 151½ Gallons of Iodimelk. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 2400. Sample No. 4526–E.)

The labeling of this veterinary product contained false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below, and it also failed to bear certain information required by law.

On or about July 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 151½ gallons of Iodimelk at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 8,