illness which has depleted the body, often resulting in loss of appetite, loss of weight, nervousness and lack of energy," were false and misleading since the article would not be efficacious in those conditions.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement on its labels, "Tonic Each tablet represents: Ext. Nux Vomica (Strychnine 0.00925 gr.) Ferric Phosphate, Insol., Sodium Glycerophosphate, Calcium Glycerophosphate, Brewer's Yeast and Zinc Phosphide," was misleading since it failed to reveal the material fact that the article was a tonic solely because of its content of nux vomica, and that it did not, when used in accordance with directions, supply a tonic dose of iron or any ingredient other than nux vomica.

On March 17, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1537. Misbranding of S–A–S Ointment. U. S. v. 9⅔ Dozen Jars and 5⅔ Dozen Jars of S–A–S Ointment. Default decree of destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 14640. Sample No. 81574–F.)

On or about December 13, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 9⅔ dozen 1-ounce jars and 5⅔ dozen 2-ounce jars of S–A–S Ointment at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 5, 1940, from Houston, Tex., by the Perl Products Co.

Examination showed that the article consisted essentially of water, soap, calcium carbonate, perfume materials, and not more than a trace of fatty material.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement, "Active Ingredients Ung. Hydrarg Ammon SP. Amon Arom Sapo Mollis Camphora Ephyedine Saponica Phenol Lanum," was false and misleading since the article did not contain ammoniated mercury, aromatic spirit of ammonia, camphor, ephedrine, phenol, or lanolin. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that certain statements on its label and in the circular enclosed with the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that it would be effective in the treatment of hemorrhoids, or piles, whereas it would not be effective for such purpose.

On March 6, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

**1538. Misbranding of Si-Nif. U. S. v. 61 Bottles of Si-Nif. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 15262. Sample No. 23804–H.)

On February 13, 1945, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas filed a libel against 61 bottles, each containing 1 fluid ounce, of Si-Nif at Texarkana, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 2, 1944, by the Gena Laboratories, Inc., Dallas, Tex.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of glycerin and water, with small proportions of tannic acid, carbolic acid, eucalyptol, menthol, and camphor. It did not contain chlorazene.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statements, "Si-Nif Recommended for Sinus Hay Fever Catarrh * * * Chlorazene," were false and misleading since the article would not be efficacious for sinus, hay fever, and catarrh, and since it did not contain chlorazene.

On March 19, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1539. Misbranding of Aller-Cee. U. S. v. 100 Bottles of Aller-Cee and a number of leaflets. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a Government hospital.** (F. D. C. No. 15072. Sample No. 92866–F.)

On January 18, 1945, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 100 bottles of Aller-Cee at Washington, D. C., and a number of leaflets, alleging that the drug was being offered for sale by the Vita Health Food Co. at its stores in Washington, D. C., and that the leaflets accompanied the article. It was labeled in part: "Aller-Cee * * * 100 Mgs. 2000 U. S. P. Units, each. Mfg. by Sante Vitaproducts Co. New York City."

Examination of a sample of the article indicated the presence of 104 milligrams of vitamin C per tablet.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Aller-Cee," on the bottle label, and certain statements and the picture of a girl sneezing, which appeared in the leaflets, entitled "Amazing Relief for Hay Fever, Asthma and Allergy Sufferers, Aller-Cee May Stop that Sneeze," were false and mis-