1675. Misbranding of Quits and Q–T Alterative—Nervine. U. S. v. 184 Bottles of Q–T Alterative—Nervine (and 2 other seizure actions against Quits and Q–T Alterative—Nervine). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 16058, 16280. Sample Nos. 2650–H, 2651–H, 24138–H.)

LIBELS FILED: On or about April 30 and May 23, 1945, Northern District of Texas and Southern District of West Virginia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of April 29, 1941, and October 7, 1944, by the Allied Pharmacal Co., from Cleveland, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 184 bottles of *Q–T Alterative—Nervine* at Dallas, Tex., and 129 bottles of *Quits* and 70 bottles of *Q–T Alterative—Nervine* at Charleston, W. Va. Examination of samples showed that the product contained ammonium chloride, gold, sodium chloride, and water.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Q–T Alterative—Nervine*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Alterative—Nervine" was false and misleading since the product was not an alterative and would have no effect on the nerves.

Quits, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Quits * * * The action of this product is such that it tends to mitigate the desire and craving for intoxicants," was false and misleading since the article was not effective in overcoming the desire or craving for intoxicants.

DISPOSITION: June 1 and 15, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1676. Misbranding of Starke Inhaler and Starke Inhalant. U. S. v. 24 Cartons and 142 Cartons of Starke Inhaler and Starke Inhalant. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 16382, 16694. Sample Nos. 31440–H, 31541–H.)

LIBELS FILED: June 16 and July 10, 1945, Southern District of California and Eastern District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 18 and June 11, 1945, by the Lewis E. Starke Pharmacal Co., from St. Louis, Mo. The shipment of June 11 was refused by the consignee and returned to the shipper on or about June 26, 1945.

PRODUCT: 24 cartons and 142 cartons of the above-named products at Inglewood, Calif., and St. Louis, Mo. Examination showed that each carton contained a glass inhaler; a bottle of a liquid consisting essentially of water, alcohol, glycerin, guaiacol, eucalyptol, menthol, and iodine; and a circular entitled "Facts About Starke Inhalant And The Starke Inhaler."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the carton label and in the circular were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the prevention and treatment of sinusitis, bronchitis, influenza, pneumonia, tonsilitis, bronchial asthma, la grippe, nasal catarrh, whooping cough, rose cold, and hay fever; and that its vapors were capable of destroying germs in the nose, throat, and chest. The article would not be effective in the prevention or treatment of the conditions stated and implied, and its vapors were not capable of destroying germs in the nose, throat, and chest.

DISPOSITION: July 14 and September 17, 1945. Charles J. Crafe of the Lewis E. Starke Pharmacal Co. having appeared as claimant for the Missouri lot and having admitted the misbranding of the product, and no claimant having appeared for the California lot, judgment of condemnation were entered. The California lot was ordered destroyed and the Missouri lot was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1677. Misbranding of Ceregen. U. S. v. 100 Bottles of Ceregen. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 16059. Sample Nos. 113–H, 114–H.)

LIBEL FILED: April 25, 1945, Southern District of Florida.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 9, 1944, and January 13, 1945, by the Ulrici Medicine Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 100 bottles of *Ceregen* at Tampa, Fla. Examination of samples showed that the product consisted essentially of 9 percent of alcohol, 11 percent of nonvolatile matter, and approximately 80 percent of water. The nonvolatile matter included caffeine and compounds of iron and phosphorus. The total mineral matter was less than 1 percent, including 7.5 milligrams of iron and