DISPOSITION: March 26, 1945. The Albert Laboratories, Inc., having withdrawn its claim, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1923. Adulteration and misbranding of camphorated oil and misbranding of Nux, Iron and Yeast. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Camphorated Oil and 7 Dozen Bottles of Nux, Iron and Yeast. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19419. Sample Nos. 35253–H, 35259–H.)

LIBEL FILED: March 11, 1946, Western District of Arkansas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between September 1 and December 31, 1945, by the Diamond C Products Co., from Oklahoma City, Okla.

PRODUCT: 6 dozen bottles of *camphorated oil* and 7 dozen bottles of *Nux, Iron and Yeast* at El Dorado, Ark.

Examination disclosed that the *camphorated oil* consisted essentially of camphor, cottonseed oil, and approximately 37 percent of a volatile oil other than camphor. The *Nux, Iron and Yeast* consisted essentially of yeast, talc, calcium and sodium glycerophosphates, and extracts of plant drugs, including a strychnine-bearing drug and a laxative drug, and it did not contain more than a minute amount of iron.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Camphorated oil.* Adulteration, Section 501 (d) (2), a product containing approximately 37 percent of a volatile oil other than camphor had been substituted for camphorated oil U. S. P. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Camphorated Oil USP * * * rheumatism, sprains, chest colds and other acute inflammation," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of rheumatism, sprains, chest colds, and other acute inflammation, whereas it would not be effective in the treatment of those conditions.

Nux, Iron and Yeast. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Nux, Iron And Yeast * * * Old Reliable Iron Tonic for weak, nervous and run down condition," were false and misleading since the article did not contain a significant amount of iron and it would not be effective for a weak, nervous, and run-down condition; and, Section 502 (e), the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of strychnine contained in the article.

DISPOSITION: May 10, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1924. Adulteration and misbranding of absorbent cotton. U. S. v. American White Cross Laboratories. Plea of guilty. Fine, $1,200. (F. D. C. No. 16580. Sample Nos. 87521–F, 18930–H.)

INFORMATION FILED: February 18, 1946, Eastern District of Missouri, against the American White Cross Laboratories, a corporation, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 30, 1943, and January 12, 1945, from the State of Missouri into the State of Minnesota.

LABEL, IN PART: "Green Cross Surgical Cotton U. S. P. * * * Distributed By Butler Brothers Chicago, Ill.," or "U. S. P. Physicians And Surgeons Absorbent Cotton * * * Distributed By Valentine Laboratories, Inc. Chicago, Illinois."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the quality and purity of the article fell below the standard for absorbent cotton set forth in the United States Pharmacopoeia since it did not conform to the requirements of the test for sterility of solids set forth in the Pharmacopoeia but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms; and its difference in quality and purity from the official standard was not plainly stated, or stated at all, on its label.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was sterile, whereas it was contaminated with viable micro-organisms: "Absorbent Cotton U. S. P.," "Sterilized Before & After Packaging * * * Sterility Guaranteed Only if Package has not been Previously Opened or Damaged," or "U. S. P. Physicians and Surgeons Absorbent Cotton Sterilized after Packaging * * * Surgical Quality Hospital Quality * * * Manufactured and Packed under * * * sanitary conditions. Sterilized after packaging."

DISPOSITION: April 16, 1946. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $300 on each of the 4 counts of the information.