PRODUCT: 77 tubes of *epinephrine hydrochloride* at Jersey City, N. J. The article consisted of a small tube containing epinephrine intended for insertion into a hypodermic syringe for injection purposes. Examination showed that the article was contaminated with undissolved material.

LABEL, IN PART: "1 cc. Size Epinephrine 1:1000."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be a drug "Epinephrine Hydrochloride Injection," the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein.

DISPOSITION: September 23, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2026. Adulteration and misbranding of Pyo-Gon. U. S. v. 45 Bottles of Pyo-Gon. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 21004. Sample No. 25767–H.)

LIBEL FILED: September 19, 1946, District of Utah.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 16, 1946, by Fred M. Potts and Co., from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 45 pint bottles of *Pyo-Gon* at Salt Lake City, Utah. Examination showed that the product possessed no significant antiseptic properties. The product contained free phenol and less than 1/28 of 1 percent of iodophenol.

LABEL, IN PART: "Pyo-Gon Iodophenols No Free Phenol or Iodine * * * Analgesic Antiseptic Non-irritating Non-toxic."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength and quality of the product differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, i. e., "antiseptic," since the product was not an antiseptic.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Iodophenols No Free Phenol * * * Antiseptic," were false and misleading since the product contained no substantial portion of iodophenol, but did contain free phenol, and possessed no significant antiseptic properties. Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label designation "Pyo-Gon" was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that the article would be effective in overcoming conditions characterized by the presence of pus, whereas the article would not be effective for such purpose.

DISPOSITION: November 9, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2027. Adulteration and misbranding of Old Hickory Ointment. U. S. v. 35 Jars and 203 Jars of Old Hickory Ointment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20597. Sample Nos. 48896–H, 48897–H.)

LIBEL FILED: August 1, 1946, Northern District of Alabama.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 9 and June 3, 1946, by the Old Hickory Medicine Co., from Chattanooga, Tenn.

PRODUCT: 35 1¼-ounce jars and 203 ½-ounce jars of *Old Hickory Ointment* at Birmingham, Ala. Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of zinc oxide, salicylic acid, calomel, carbolic acid, camphor, and menthol in a petrolatum base. It contained materially less than 1.56 percent of calomel, the amount declared on the label.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, i. e., "Calomel (A derivative of mercury) 1.56%."

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements on the jars, "Acne, Barber's Itch, Tetter * * * Eczema, Scabies * * * Psoriasis * * * Poison Ivy, Poison Oak," and the label statement on the carton of the half-ounce jars, "For the relief of many kinds of skin diseases," were false and misleading since the article would not be effective in treatment of those conditions.

DISPOSITION: September 3, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2028. Adulteration and misbranding of adhesive absorbent compress. U. S. v. 274 Boxes of Justrite Dressing and 218 Boxes of Adhesive Justrite Patchettes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20544. Sample No. 63574–H, 63575–H.)

LIBEL FILED: July 17, 1946, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of April 16 and May 16, 1946, by D. C. McLintock, Paterson, N. J.