tained laxative ingredients, including aloin, and a trace of an alkaloid; and that the *Hite's Inco-Tablets* contained, per tablet, 1 grain of theobromine, 0.4 grain of sodium salicylate, and a citrate.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Palmer's Bi-Sal Tablets*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Recommended as of value in the treatment of Hepatic insufficiency and Intestinal Putrifaction due to lack of Bile" was false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the treatment of such conditions.

Grabill's Tablets, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Tonic-Stimulant" was false and misleading since the article would not act as either a tonic or a stimulant.

Hite's Inco-Tablets, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "A mild urinary antiseptic" was false and misleading since the article was not a mild urinary antiseptic.

DISPOSITION: September 23, 1947. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2228. Misbranding of L. G. Urbaton and R. L. D. Precor Tablets. U. S. v. 43 Bottles of L. G. Urbaton, etc. (F. D. C. No. 23628. Sample Nos. 85801–H, 85802–H.)

LIBEL FILED: August 12, 1947, Northern District of West Virginia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of July 26, 1946, and April 24, 1947, by the Allied Pharmacal Co., from Cleveland, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 43 bottles of *L. G. Urbaton* and 385 bottles of *R. L. D. Precor Tablets* at Clarksburg, W. Va. The *L. G. Urbaton* was in 16- and 32-fluid-ounce size bottles, and the *R. L. D. Precor Tablets* was in 20-, 50-, 75-, and 200-tablet size bottles. Examination showed that the *L. G. Urbaton* contained per tablespoonful (one-half fluid ounce) 2.1 grains of sodium salicylate, 0.5 grain of iron peptonate, and a laxative drug; and that the *R. L. D. Precor Tablets* contained theobromine and sodium salicylate, 2.72 grains, and potassium citrate, 0.85 grain, per tablet.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *L. G. Urbaton*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "For the temporary relief of Distress and Discomfort due to Pain of Rheumatism" was false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the treatment of such condition.

R. L. D. Precor Tablets, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "A mild urinary antiseptic" was false and misleading since the article was not a mild urinary antiseptic.

DISPOSITION: September 19, 1947. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2229. Misbranding of Syntenon Capsules. U. S. v. 14 Boxes * * *. (F. D. C. No. 22864. Sample No. 83008–H.)

LIBEL FILED: April 24, 1947, Eastern District of Tennessee.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 17 and September 16, 1946, by the Sumlar Co., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 14 boxes of *Syntenon Capsules* at Knoxville, Tenn. Analysis indicated that the product possessed the composition stated on its label.

LABEL, IN PART: (Label) "Syntenon 60 Capsules For Mitigating Symptoms of Hay Fever, Asthma and Sinus Distress due to Vitamin C Deficiency Each Capsule Contains Ephedrine Sulphate 0.02 Gm., Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid) 2,000 U. S. P. Units, with Small Quantities of Calcium Lactate"; (circular) "Vitamin C found to curb hay fever. The bigger the dose up to 1,000 milligrams the more relief, data in report show. 'Distinct gains' and 'great relief' from hay fever in one to three days from relatively large doses of Vitamin C * * * quick and simple relief to thousands of sufferers."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a). The charge recommended by the Federal Security Agency was that the above-quoted statements were false and misleading since hay fever, asthma, and sinus distress are not due to vitamin C deficiency and since the article would not be effective for mitigating sinus distress.

DISPOSITION: June 16, 1947. Default decree of condemnation. On June 24, 1947, the product was ordered destroyed.