Microscopic examination of a sample of the article showed that it was essentially a milk sugar tablet containing crystalline thiamin chloride (vitamin B_1).

It also was alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in F. N. J. No. 2990.

On July 12, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was delivered to a local hospital for clinical use.

582. Misbranding of Filto-Vapor Nasal Filter Outfit. U. S. v. 56 Dozen Packages of Filto-Vapor Nasal Filter Outfits. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4733. Sample No. 19200-E.)

On May 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against the above-named product at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that it had been shipped on or about January 16, 1941, by Medical Products Institute, Inc., from Cincinnati, Ohio; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination of samples of the article showed that it consisted of a pair of nasal filters, one detachable band, tweezers, filter pads, a bottle labeled "Filto-Vapor Cold Tablets," and a bottle labeled "Filto-Vapor Nasal Filter Pad Fluid." Analyses showed that the cold tablets consisted essentially of acetophenetidin, aspirin, and caffeine; and that the nasal filter pad fluid consisted essentially of camphor, menthol, eucalyptol, pine-needle oil, alcohol, and a vegetable oil.

The article was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that the following statements, (display carton) "A new scientific continuous treatment for Colds Sinus, Sore Throat, Coughs"; (retail carton) "Aids in relief of Colds, Sinus, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Grippe"; (cold tablets, carton) "Cold Tablets Filto-Vapor Cold Tablets Aid In Relief Of Common Colds and Grippe"; and (filter pad fluid, label) "Filto-Vapor Nasal Filter Pad Fluid Aids in Relief Of Common Colds, Sinus, Sore Throat And Bronchitis," were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes. (2) In that the label for the nasal filter pad fluid listed "Olei Recinolei" (castor oil) was an active ingredient, whereas that ingredient was not an active ingredient, but constituted a portion of the vehicle for the active ingredients. (3) In that the retail container of the cold tablets did not bear a statement of the active ingredients. (4) In that aspirin had not been declared by its common or usual name on the label for the cold tablets but had been declared as acetylsalicylic acid. (5) In that the statements of active ingredients appearing on the labels for the cold tablets and nasal filter pad fluid were in such small type as to be practically illegible.

On September 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

583. Misbranding of Pinolator inhaler and medicament. U. S. v. 83 Packages of Pinolator and "Breath O' The Forest" Aromatic. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4006. Sample No. 43169-E.)

On March 21, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against the above-named product at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that it had been shipped on or about January 2, 1941, by the Pinolator Co. from Minneapolis, Minn.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the "Breath O' The Forest" Aromatic showed that it consisted essentially of menthol, camphor, pine oil, thymol, and a benzoate dissolved in a mixture of alcohol (60 percent, or 288 minims per fluid ounce), and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that statements in the labeling representing that it would provide soothing relief and comfort in symptoms of common colds, sinus, bronchitis, asthma, and hay fever, with such typical claims as "The blessings that will result from the first inhalation will be like a direct answer to prayer," "In daily thorough use of the Pinolator your sinus distress may become only a bad memory," "Pinolator will stop short the all too familiar symptoms of a fresh cold," and "The Pinolator user may pass through the worst hay fever season without serious discomfort," were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for the purposes recommended. (2) In that the statement on the bottle label and carton, "Ethyl alcohol 69% 330 minims per ounce," was false and misleading since the drug contained materially less than the stated amount of alcohol. (3) In that the carton failed to bear a statement of the name of each of the active ingredients, including the quantity, kind, and proportion of alcohol. (4) In that the carton did not bear a statement of the quantity of its contents.

On July 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.