584. Misbranding of Orrine No. 1. U. S. v. 138 Packages of Orrine No. 1. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3428. Sample No. 12879-E.)

The labeling of this product falsely represented that its use would be helpful in relieving or lessening the desire for alcohol.

On November 25, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 138 packages of Orrine No. 1 at San Francisco, Calif. On December 20, 1940, the libel was amended to cover an additional shipment of 75 packages. The libel as amended alleged that the article had been shipped by the Orrine Co. from Washington, D. C., on or about April 9 and August 20, 1940; and charged that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of gold chloride, hyoscine hydrobromide, ammonium, chloride, and cinchona alkaloids.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it would be efficacious in lessening or relieving the desire or craving for liquor, were false and misleading.

On June 21, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

585. Misbranding of hair tonic. U. S. v. 57 Dozen 8-Fluid-Ounce Bottles and 15 Dozen 16-Fluid-Ounce Bottles of West Point Hair Tonic. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4014. Sample No. 46916-E.)

On March 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against the above-named product at Newark, N. J., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 22, 1941, by Associated Brands, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of alcohol, water, castor oil, benzyl benzoate, and benzoin.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements were false and misleading, (carton) "Natural Vegetable Oil Hair Tonic * * * West Point Hair Tonic wakes up tight, lazy scalps, * * * and brings new life * * * to hair. * * * For Thinning Hair * * * Teach the children to use West Point Hair Tonic. It will insure their having healthy, beautiful hair when they grow older," and (label) "Natural Vegetable Oil Hair Tonic," since they represented that it would be efficacious for the purposes recommended; whereas it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

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

586. Misbranding of Newbro's Herpicide. U. S. v. 96 Bottles of Newbro's Herpicide and 48 Bottles of Newbro's Herpicide, Odorless. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3889. Sample No. 34230-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the treatment of dandruff, falling hair, and hair disorders, and failed to bear the names of the active ingredients.

On February 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 96 bottles of Newbro's Herpicide and 48 bottles of Newbro's Herpicide, Odorless, at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 14, 1940, by the Herpicide Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analyses showed that both types of the article consisted essentially of salicylic acid, glycerin, water, alcohol, and small amounts of brucine and aromatics.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements and designs appearing on the label were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for the purposes for which it was recommended. "Recommended for * * * excess loss of hair * * * [3 line drawings of heads with little or no hair labeled "Going! Herpicide may save it," "Going!! Herpicide may save it," and "Gone!!! Too late for Herpicide"] * * * Destroy the cause you remove the effect * * * Especially compounded for the Scientific Treatment of Obstinate Dandruff—Falling Hair Scalp and Hair Disorders." It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the label did not bear the common or usual names of the active ingredients.

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