

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion," borne on the display carton, was false and misleading when applied to an article that contained mercuric chloride. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Display carton) "Avoid skin diseases by using Palmer's Lotion Soap Besides possessing in a mild form all the medicinal properties for which Palmer's Lotion is so celebrated this soap is desirable for all the general purposes of the toilet & bath Palmer's vegetable Cosmetic Lotion is a well known remedy for eczema, pimples \* \* \* Use Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap and avoid skin trouble Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion for pimples, scaly & unsightly eruptions, tetter, eczema \* \* \* Palmer's Lotion removes pimples Palmer's Lotion beautifies by removing eczema, pimples \* \* \* scaly eruptions. Palmer's Lotion \* \* \* aids to prevent \* \* \* barber's itch"; (retail carton) "Palmer's \* \* \* Skin Lotion for \* \* \* acne \* \* \* Palmer's Lotion for any cuts or irritations"; (bottle label) "\* \* \* for acne \* \* \*."

The article was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices published under that act.

On May 31, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30884. Misbranding of Peranol. U. S. v. Six Bottles of Peranol and Nine Packages of Peranol with Special Medicator. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 44679, 44680. Sample Nos. 58805-D, 58806-D.)**

This product consisted of a medicament for use as a nasal spray, one lot of which was accompanied by a vaporizer. Its labeling bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims and it also failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article.

On January 19, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of six bottles of Peranol and nine packages of Peranol with Special Medicator at Indianapolis, Ind.; alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 18 and November 26, 1938, by Peranol Products from Chicago, Ill.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted of a mixture of volatile oils including eucalyptus oil, camphor, and menthol, and approximately 21 percent of alcohol.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the package or bottle failed to bear on its label a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements appearing in the circular accompanying it, "Peranol was developed and is intended as an application for the nasal cavities . . . If faithfully used as directed it should not only aid in the alleviation of congestion, irritation and discomfort, such as are commonly associated with . . . hay fever, nasal catarrh and rose fever, but also assist nature in warding off and resisting the development of such conditions," were statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects and were false and fraudulent.

The vaporizing device accompanying one of the lots was charged to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices published under that act.

On April 7, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30885. Adulteration of glucose solution. U. S. v. 1,176 Ampuls of Sterile Solution Glucose (and 3 other seizure actions against the same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 44718, 44726, 44727, 44728, 44746, 44994. Sample Nos. 42301-D, 42308-D, 62541-D, 62974-D.)**

This product contained a substance or substances foreign to glucose (dextrose), which caused unfavorable reactions in patients to whom it was administered.

On January 23, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the