

Memphis, Tenn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. It was labeled in part: "Verified Magnesia Dental Cream The Verified Products Co. New York."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of calcium carbonate (33.1 percent), magnesium oxide (approximately 2 percent), glycerin, saccharin, soap, starch, oil of peppermint, and water.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements (carton and tube) "Magnesia Dental Cream", (carton only) "Combination of Aromatic Constituents with Dental Magnesia", were false and misleading when applied to an article that contained a large amount of calcium carbonate and a relatively small amount of magnesia; it was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements "Evidence Of Purity Institute Of Industrial Research Laboratories Washington, D. C. Report—I have just completed a comprehensive analysis of this product and the assay shows that it conforms to the highest standard of efficiency and in my opinion it meets every desire in a perfect cream. Subscribed and sworn to before me G Elmer Flather Notary Public H. C. Fuller In Charge—Div. of Food and Drugs", were misleading since they created the impression that the article had been tested and approved by some branch of the United States Government; whereas it had not. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements, "helps prevent decay. A triumph in mouth, teeth and gum prophylaxis", borne on the carton labels, were statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects and were false and fraudulent.

On April 8, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**27366. Misbranding of Sasa Scalp and Skin Aid. U. S. v. 65 Bottles and 656 Bottles of Sasa Scalp and Skin Aid. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 39107. Sample no. 28303-C.)

The labeling of this product contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects.

On March 12, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of sixty-five 8-ounce bottles and 656 16-ounce bottles of Sasa Scalp and Skin Aid at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 3, November 9, and November 30, 1936, by Sasa Distributors, Sasa Prod., and Sasa Dist. Co., from Portland, Oreg., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample showed that it consisted essentially of water and alcohol with small quantities of borax, arsenic, caramel, and oil of cinnamon.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, (shipping carton) "Dandruff Falling Hair—Eczema Itchy Scalp" and (bottle) "Treatment for Dandruff Falling Hair Eczema and Itchy Scalp Dandruff Falling Hair Itchy Scalp. \* \* \* Eczema—of the scalp or skin anywhere. Apply Sasa twice each day", regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent.

On April 1, 1937, no claimants having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

**27367. Misbranding of Uriseptin. U. S. v. 10 Bottles of Uriseptin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 39108. Sample no. 33401-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On or about February 23, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 bottles of Uriseptin at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 11, 1936, by the Gardner Laboratories from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that it consisted of methenamine, water, glycerin, extracts of plant materials, including corn silk, and small amounts of alcohol and salts of sodium, potassium, and lithium.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, (bottle, carton, and circular) "Urinary Antiseptic Urid Acid Solvent \* \* \* Uriseptin", and (circular) "Makes the Urine Antiseptic Keeps the Urinary Tract Aseptic The only Urinary Antiseptic \* \* \* Uriseptin is readily assimilated and is decomposed in the Kidneys Liberates Formaldehyd slowly destroying bacteria, inhibiting further growth of micro-organisms, and preventing decomposition of the urine. \* \* \* The ideal treatment for inflammatory conditions of the genito-urinary tract \* \* \* and render it antiseptic, bactericidal, \* \* \* Actual clinical investigation proves that Uriseptin does this and does it promptly. It is quickly assimilated, decomposed in the kidneys, slowly liberating the Formaldehyd (antiseptic and bactericide) which then forms soluble compounds with the uric acid and urates. \* \* \* Hence Uriseptin is indicated in Nephritis, Pyelitis, Urethritis, Cystitis, Calculus, Rheumatism, Gout, Pneumonia, Bacteriuria, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, all suppurative diseases of urinary tract", were false and fraudulent.

On April 9, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

**27368. Misbranding of Rubbing Isopropyl Alcohol Compound. U. S. v. 345 Bottles and 357 Bottles of Bingo Brand Rubbing (Isopropyl) Alcohol Compound. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 39142, 39143. Sample nos. 21766-C, 21767-C.)**

This product consisted essentially of isopropyl alcohol and water and was sold as a rubbing alcohol compound, a term which has long been used to connote a preparation made from grain alcohol. The word "Isopropyl" on the label was relatively small and inconspicuous. The package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained in the article since the statement on the label was meaningless.

On March 1, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 702 bottles of Bingo Brand Rubbing (Isopropyl) Alcohol Compound, in part at Leesville, La., and in part at Logansport, La., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 11, 1936, January 11, and February 1, 1937, by the Bingo Co., from Houston, Tex., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "Rubbing (Isopropyl) Alcohol Compound", borne on the bottle labels, were false and misleading since the term "rubbing alcohol compound" had long been used to connote a preparation made with ordinary (grain) alcohol and was misleading when applied to an article that contained no ordinary (grain) alcohol but did contain isopropyl alcohol, a chemically different substance, and in that the term "isopropyl" was in type so relatively small as to be inconspicuous and to escape notice. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that its package failed to bear upon its label a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained therein since the words "Contents, Isopropyl Alcohol 70 Proof" were meaningless when applied to a mixture of isopropyl alcohol and water.

On April 26 and June 21, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

**27369. Adulteration and misbranding of Neo-Cultol. U. S. v. 69 Bottles of Neo-Cultol. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39158. Sample no. 11749-C.)**

This product fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, and its labeling bore false and misleading representations regarding its composition and false and fraudulent representations regarding its therapeutic usefulness.

On or about March 4, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 69 bottles of Neo-Cultol at Boston, Mass., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 31, 1936, by the Arlington Chemical Co., from Yonkers, N. Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.