

less than 6.5 grams of iodine: whereas the article contained less than 6.5 grams of iodine per 100 cubic centimeters.

On June 30, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27555. Misbranding of roundworm capsules. U. S. v. 152 Packages of Right-O Roundworm Capsules. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39279. Sample No. 15140-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 30, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 152 packages of Right-O Roundworm Capsules at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 1 and February 20, 1937, by Right-O Laboratories, from Battle Creek, Mich., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of oil of chenopodium, calomel, a laxative plant drug, sodium bicarbonate, and mineral oil.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (Large carton) "Round Worm Capsules"; (small carton) "Roundworm Capsules For Expelling Roundworms and Pinworms in Pups, Dogs and Foxes * * * After first worming repeat treatment in 10 days in order to get the worms that were in egg form at first worming"; (circular) "Roundworm Capsules is the safe way to worm your dog, comprised of pure vegetable worm compound, it is very efficient in the elimination of Round and Pin Worms."

On June 7, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27556. Misbranding of Pituipost ampuls. U. S. v. 182 Ampuls of Pituipost. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39280. Sample No. 30773-C.)

This product was labeled and invoiced to convey the impression that it was pituitary extract obstetrical. However, it had a potency not exceeding 25 percent of the requirement of the National Formulary for such product.

On April 1, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 182 ampuls of Pituipost at El Paso, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 4, 1937, by the Intra Products Co. from Denver, Colo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was described in the invoice as "2X 100a Pituitary Ext. Obst. 1cc #198."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Pituipost * * * Obstetrical," was false and misleading since it conveyed the impression that the article was ampuls of pituitary extract obstetrical, an article described in the National Formulary; whereas it possessed a potency not exceeding 25 percent of the minimum requirement of the National Formulary for pituitary extract obstetrical. It was alleged to be further misbranded in that it was offered for sale in the invoice as "Pituitary Ext Obst," the abbreviation of the article, pituitary extract obstetrical.

On June 3, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27557. Misbranding of methyl salicylate, alum, and sulphur. U. S. v. 34 Bottles of Certified Methyl Salicylate, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 39287, 39288, 39289. Sample Nos. 35158-C to 35161-C, incl., 35163-C to 35165-C, incl., 37247-C.)

The labels of these products bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 2, 1937, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 139 bottles of certified

methyl salicylate, 68 packages of certified alum, and 67 packages of certified sulphur at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of August 1, 1935, and January 16, 1937, by the Purepac Corporation from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that the articles were methyl salicylate, alum, and sulphur, respectively.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labels regarding their curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Methyl salicylate) "For External Application A very effective remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago and Stiffness in the joints"; (alum) "Widely employed * * * in external hemorrhages and other bleedings from Mucous Membranes * * * It is extensively employed as an astringent in Leucorrhoea, Unhealthy Ulcers and similar conditions. * * * Use successfully as a Gargle from Sore Throat"; (sulphur) "It is recommended as an alternative (blood purifier) in chronic rheumatism and gout."

The libel filed against the sulphur charged that it was also misbranded in violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notice of judgment No. 1571 published under that act.

On May 29, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27558. Misbranding of Duray. U. S. v. 22 Cartons and 14 Packages of Duray. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 39338, 39386. Sample Nos. 31097-C, 32335-C.)

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

On April 6, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 cartons of Duray at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 24, 1936, and February 25, 1937, by the Duray Laboratories, Inc., from Seattle, Wash. On April 20, 1937, a libel was filed against 14 packages of Duray at Denver, Colo., which had been shipped in interstate commerce on July 2, 1936, by Strang & Prosser from Seattle, Wash. The libels charged that the article was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Duray * * * Made in the U. S. A. by Duray Laboratories, Inc., Seattle, Washington."

Analysis of a sample showed that it consisted essentially of borax with small amounts of boric acid, phenol, menthol, and a blue pigment.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the bottle label and an accompanying leaflet bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of female disorders, ammenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, and leucorrhoea; and its effectiveness for feminine hygiene, to destroy germs, as an aid to the menopause, and as a reliable safeguard for personal cleanliness.

On May 18 and June 16, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27559. Adulteration and misbranding of rubbing alcohol compound. U. S. v. 81 Bottles of Rubbing Alcohol. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 89380. Sample No. 21670-C.)

This product was sold as rubbing alcohol compound, a product which should contain ordinary (ethyl) alcohol. It consisted, however, of a mixture of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and water; and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of the isopropyl alcohol contained in it.

On April 20, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 81 bottles of rubbing alcohol compound at Jeanerette, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 5, 1936, by Dixie Deb Cosmetics, Inc., from Dallas, Tex., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "Thy-o-septic Rubbing Alcohol Compound Iso Propyl Alcohol 70 proof."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely,