

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements on the label, "Saline-Dextrose Solution * * * Directions: attach transfusion outfit to the neck of the bottle, inject air into the bottle through the long needle provided for that purpose, puncture the puncture-sealed rubber stopper with the intake needle and insert at the other end into the place of delivery (skin or vein)," were false and misleading since they led the purchaser to believe that the article was a safe and appropriate medicament for parenteral administration; whereas it was not a safe and appropriate medicament for such use since it was contaminated.

On July 28, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29255. Misbranding of Nature's Herb Tablets. U. S. v. 3,800 Packages, et al., of Nature's Herb Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42379. Sample Nos. 17289-D, 17290-D.)

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

On May 12, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4,064 packages, 25-cent size, and 69 \$1.00-sized cartons of Nature's Herb Tablets at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article was being offered for sale in the District of Columbia, in the possession of Washington Herb Co.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the tablets contained plant material including aloe.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented the curative and therapeutic effectiveness of the article as a blood, liver, and kidney medicine; and as a treatment for torpid liver, kidney disorder, rheumatic pains, chills, fever and ague, malaria, sick and nervous headache, indigestion, constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, giddiness, sickness at the stomach, bad taste in the mouth, yellow skin, loss of appetite, costiveness, irregularity of the bowels, worms, stagnation of the blood, acid humors of the blood, pimples and rough skin, poison in the blood, scrofula, nasal catarrh, and nervous diseases.

On July 13, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29256. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 80 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42347. Sample No. 18104-D.)

Samples of this product were found to contain peroxide.

On May 10, 1938, 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 80 cans of ether at San Francisco, Calif.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 1, 1937, by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works from St. Louis, Mo.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, "ether," and it differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia and its own standard was not stated upon the container. Misbranding was alleged in that the statement on the label, "fully conforms to all requirements of the U. S. P. XI," was false and misleading since it represented that the article conformed to all requirements of the eleventh revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas it did not conform to all of the said requirements since it contained peroxide.

On July 21, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29257. Adulteration and misbranding of sandalwood oil U. S. P. U. S. v. 9 Boxes and 4 Boxes of Sandalwood Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42188. Sample Nos. 14156-D, 14157-D.)

This product was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard established by that authority.

On April 13, 1938, 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 13 boxes of sandalwood oil capsules at Lowell, Mass.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 22, 1938, from New York, N. Y., by Petroline Laboratories, Inc.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, namely, sandalwood oil, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement on the label, "Sandalwood Oil * * * (U. S. P.)," was false and misleading since it represented that the article was the volatile oil distilled with steam from the dried heartwood of *Santalum album* Linné, whereas it was not as represented since it contained a benzyl compound, such as benzyl alcohol, and terpineol. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article, namely, sandalwood oil.

On June 27, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29258. Misbranding of Sanettes (Mentholated Kerchiefs). U. S. v. 6½ Gross Packages of Sanettes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41978. Sample No. 9867-D.)

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

On March 16, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6½ gross packages of Sanettes at Philadelphia, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 18, 1937, and February 7, 1938, from Wheelwright, Mass., by San-Nap-Pak Manufacturing Co.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of tissue paper impregnated with menthol.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its therapeutic or curative effects, borne on the carton, were false and fraudulent: "Useful during * * * hay fever and sinus irritations—Aids in clearing congested air passage."

On August 5, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29259. Misbranding of Trox Tablets. U. S. v. 45 Dozen Packages of Trox Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41900. Sample No. 15206-D.)

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

On March 16, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 dozen packages of Trox Tablets at Kansas City, Mo.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 21, 1937, from Denver, Colo., by Oxol Laboratories; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of charcoal, starch, magnesium carbonate, extracts of plant materials including saponins, and a small amount of oxyquinoline sulphate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented its curative and therapeutic effectiveness: (Carton and leaflet) "Recommended for the treatment of urinary infections, cystitis, and prostatic conditions."; (circular) "* * * are recommended in the treatment of cystitis, prostatitis and forms of urinary infection, such as venereal disease. The kidneys should be thoroughly flushed, at frequent intervals, when excessive amounts of alcoholic beverages are consumed. Excessive urination or suppression of urine is generally due to infection, the direct result of irritation. Trox Tablets produce a soothing effect to the urinary passages and due to the