

179. Misbranding of Holford's Famous Inhaler. U. S. v. 294 Packages of Holford's Famous Inhaler. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1845. Sample No. 7331-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below.

On April 22, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 294 packages of Holford's Inhaler at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 13, 1940, by the Holford Co. from Minneapolis, Minn.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article was a mixture of plant material including eucalyptus leaves and lavender flowers, saturated with essential oils including mustard oil, eucalyptus oil, and camphor.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling bore representations that it was efficacious in the treatment of catarrh, headaches, asthma, hayfever, sinus and many other troubles, headaches caused by eyestrain, nervousness, stomach trouble, inhaling vapors of gases, strong paints or similar causes; cold in the lungs, simple sore throat, constant coughing, asthma, tonsillitis, toothache and neuralgia in the jaws or temple, that its constant use was recommended for hay fever and catarrh, that on dusty dry days or when one has been sitting too long in a close stuffy room inhaling a few times would clear the head and dispel drowsiness; that inhaling the vapors at the first feeling of faintness would usually relieve fainting spells, that for those who have trouble arising in the morning due to sluggish or lazy feeling inhaling the vapors from the cork would give one a vigorous feeling; that it would afford quick relief from distress of minor troubles which affect the head or throat, which representations were false and misleading since the article was not efficacious for the purposes recommended.

On May 15, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

180. Misbranding of Nazene Drops for Nose and Throat. U. S. v. 66 Packages of Nazene Drops for Nose and Throat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1874. Sample No. 7111-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below, and examination of the packages in which it was packed showed that they were only approximately one-fourth full.

On April 30, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 66 packages of the above-named product at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Brunswig Drug Co. from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about August 3, 1939; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of small proportions of ephedrine, chlorobutanol, menthol, and cinnamic aldehyde in a mineral-oil base.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling bore representations that it was a treatment for minor sore throat, for superficial inflammatory conditions of the nose and throat; that it was useful for huskiness, stuffiness of the head and similar superficial inflammatory conditions of the nose and throat, which were false and misleading since the article was not efficacious for the purposes so recommended.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the containers were so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On July 22, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

181. Misbranding of Premo Nasal Drops. U. S. v. 426 Packages of Premo Nasal Drops. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1741. Sample No. 622-E.)

The bottle and carton labels of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below. Furthermore, the bottles contained smaller quantities of the product than that declared on the label; and they occupied less than 33 percent of the capacity of the cartons.

On April 3, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 426 packages of Premo Nasal Drops at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 26, 1939, by the Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.