

333. Misbranding of Utra Jel. U. S. v. 32 Tubes of Utra Jel. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3196. Sample No. 14082-E.)

This product would be dangerous to health when used as directed in the labeling. It would not be efficacious for certain purposes for which it was recommended. It contained no free iodine as claimed, and the retail carton did not bear the common or usual names of the active ingredients.

On October 14, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 32 tubes of Utra Jel at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 15, 1940, by Pynosol Laboratories, Inc., from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, soap, pine oil, and combined iodine. It contained no free iodine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statement in the labeling was false and misleading since it was not efficacious for the said purposes: "For Specific and Non-Specific Infections of the Cervix and Cervical Canal." It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statement appearing in the labeling was false and misleading in that it was incorrect: (Tube) "Active Ingredients: 1% Iodine." It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its carton did not bear the common or usual names of the active ingredients; and in that it was dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling, namely: (Carton) "1 to 5cc injected into cervical canal, and about 3-5cc applied on wool tampon to be left in position from 12 to 20 hours"; and (tube) "For Cervical and Intra-Uterine Use."

On November 23, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

334. Misbranding of Young's Preparation. U. S. v. 19 Packages of Young's Preparation. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2233. Sample No. 20701-E.)

This product contained acetic acid and would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling, which recommended it for the relief of itching skin and scalp and directed that it should be well-shaken and applied to afflicted parts two or three times a day, that if the parts were raw it should be diluted with water until it could be used full strength, and that it was natural for the product to sting when first applied.

On June 25, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 19 packages of Young's Preparation at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 4, 1940, by O. L. Brunson from Waycross, Ga.; and charging that it was misbranded for the reasons appearing above.

It also was alleged to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Caustic Poison Act, as reported in notices of judgment published under that act.

On September 30, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

335. Misbranding of Dr. Young's Rectal Dilators and Dr. Young's Piloment. U. S. v. 67 Sets of Dr. Young's Rectal Dilators and 83 Packages of Dr. Young's Piloment. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2490, 2491. Sample Nos. 33914-E, 33915-E.)

The rectal dilator would be dangerous to health when used with the frequency and duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling. The labeling of both products bore false and misleading representations regarding their efficacy in the treatment of the conditions indicated below.

On August 7, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against 67 sets of Dr. Young's Rectal Dilators and 83 packages of Dr. Young's Piloment at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about May 10 to on or about June 10, 1940, by F. E. Young & Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that they were misbranded.

Examination of the sets of rectal dilators showed that they consisted of four hard plastic cylinders, flanged at one end, slightly enlarged and pointed at the other end, and varying in diameter from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch and varying in length from 3 to 4 inches. Analysis of the Piloment showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum (99.15 percent), with phenol (0.73 percent) and extracts of drugs including a mydriatic drug such as belladonna.