ulcerations and inflammation of the nose and throat, and possessed true healing virtues after the application of an aqueous alkaline or boric acid wash or douche; and that it was the best antiseptic for consumption, catarrh, cough, sore throat, burns, scalds, piles, leucorrhea, uterine affections, eczema, and all disorders of the skin; were false and misleading since it was not an antiseptic and germicide and would not be efficacious for the purposes recommended.

On November 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

625. Adulteration of ether. U. S. v. 83 Cans of Ether for Anesthesia. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5641. Sample No. 43555-E.)

Analysis of this product showed the presence of aldehydes and ketones in 2 of the 10 cans examined.

On September 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma filed a libel against 83 cans of ether at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 13, 1940, by Mallinckrodt Chemical Works from St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it purported to be or was represented as a drug, the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth in the pharmacopeia since it is specified under tests for purity therein that ether shall be free from aldehydes and ketones.

On October 11, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

626. Adulteration and misbranding of thyroid powder. U. S. v. 15 Pounds of Thyroid Powder. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5942. Sample No. 65865-E.)

This product fell below the minimum potency required by the United States Pharmacopoeia, since it contained not more than 0.134 percent of iodine in thyroid combination; whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that thyroid contain not less than 0.17 percent of iodine in thyroid combination.

On October 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 15 pounds of thyroid powder at Denver, Colo., which had been consigned by the H. H. Johnston Laboratories, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 18, 1941, from Hollywood, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: "H. H. Johnston Laboratories * * * Thyroid Powder U. S. P. XI."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be or was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and its strength differed from the standard set forth in the pharmacopoeia. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Thyroid Powder U. S. P. XI," borne on the container, was false and misleading.

On October 17, 1941, the H. H. Johnston Laboratories having filed an acceptance of service and authorization for taking of final decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

VITAMIN PREPARATIONS

627. Adulteration and misbranding of Dean's Vitamin Concentrate Capsules. U. S. v. 8 Dozen Retail Cartons of Dean's Vitamin Concentrate Capsules. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5962. Sample No. 42956-E.)

This product was labeled as containing 1,000 units of vitamin D per capsule and was also labeled to indicate that it contained a substantial amount of vitamin G (B_2); whereas it contained not more than 800 units of vitamin D and but an inconsequential amount of vitamin G (B_2), namely, approximately one-eightieth of the minimum daily requirement.

On October 7, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 8 dozen cartons, each containing 25 dozen capsules, of the above-named product at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 18, 1941, by the Purity Drug Co., Inc., from Passaic, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to

possess. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the label, "Each Capsule Contains Not Less Than * * * Vitamin D 1,000 units * * * Vitamin Concentrate Capsules containing vitamins * * * G (B_2)," were false and misleading when applied to an article containing less than 1,000 units of vitamin D and an inconsequential amount of riboflavin (vitamin G or B_2).

The article was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in F. N. J. No. 3642.

On November 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

628. Adulteration of vitamin B complex capsules. U. S. v. 25,000 Capsules of Vitamin B Complex Improved. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6039. Sample No. 53411-E.)

Examination of this product showed that it contained not more than 200 U. S. P. (International) units of vitamin B_1 per capsule, whereas it was represented as containing 333 International Units of vitamin B_1 per capsule.

On October 20, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 25,000 capsules of vitamin B complex at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 15, 1941, by Miller Laboratories from Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it was represented to possess. The article was invoiced as "Vitamin B complex Improved, B_1—333 Units Int."

On December 30, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

629. Adulteration and misbranding of Vitagen. U. S. v. 21 Cases of Vitagen. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered distributed to various charitable institutions. (F. D. C. No. 5683. Sample No. 65595-E.

This product was approximately 70 percent deficient in vitamin A and approximately 50 percent deficient in vitamin C.

On September 12, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 21 cases of Vitagen at Denver, Colo., which originally had been consigned by College Laboratories, Inc., from Denver, Colo., to Seattle, Wash., and had been returned alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 22, 1941, from Seattle, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that valuable constituents, namely, vitamins A and C, had been wholly or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "two teaspoons of Vitagen contains approximately: 2810 international units of A, 450 units of C," were false and misleading when applied to an article of lower vitamin content.

On November 14, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be distributed to various charitable institutions.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FALSE AND MISLEADING CLAIMS IN THE LABELING

630. Misbranding of Zalco-Septic. U. S. v. Sylvia Zalk (Zalco Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $20. (F. D. C. No. 4143. Sample Nos. 8286-E, 75133-D.)

This product did not possess the antiseptic properties claimed for it.

On July 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed an information against Sylvia Zalk, trading as the Zalco Co. at St. Paul, Minn., alleging shipment on or about February 1 and September 25, 1940, from the State of Minnesota into the State of North Dakota, of quantities of Zalco-Septic that was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Zalco-Septic (Antiseptic Solution)."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, alcohol, and small proportions of menthol, eucalyptol, thymol, methyl salicylate, and boric acid. Bacteriological examination showed that it was not antiseptic.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Zalco-Septic (Antiseptic Solution) * * * Nasal Douche: Add one part of Zalco-Septic to 4 or 5 parts of warm water * * * Feminine Hygiene: Add 1 part of Zalco-Septic to 10 parts of warm water," borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading since they represented that when used in the dilutions recom-