2622. Misbranding of Congo red solution. U. S. v. 37 Boxes * * *. (F. D. C. No. 25974. Sample No. 10798–K.)

LIBEL FILED: October 28, 1948, Eastern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 20, 1948, by the Drug Products Co., Inc., from Passaic, N. J.

PRODUCT: 37 boxes, each containing 25 10-cc. ampuls, of *Congo red solution* at Long Island City, N. Y. Analysis showed that the product contained not more than 0.8 percent of Congo red.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, namely 1 percent Congo red, since it contained less than the declared amount of Congo red.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Congo Red 1% (W/V)" was false and misleading.

DISPOSITION: February 2, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2623. Adulteration and misbranding of Estronat. U. S. v. 55 Vials * * *. (F. D. C. No. 25816. Sample No. 27396–K.)

LIBEL FILED: October 11, 1948, Eastern District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 1 and October 31, 1946, by the National Drug Co., from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 55 25-cc. vials of *Estronat* at St. Louis, Mo.

LABEL, IN PART: "25 cc * * * Estronat—10,000 Natural Estrogenic Hormone Substance 'National'."

NATURE OF CHARGE: The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce under Section 501 (c), in that its strength differed from that which it was represented to possess, namely, 10,000 International Units of estrone per cubic centimeter, due to estrogens from pregnant mares' urine; and, further, it was misbranded while so held for sale under Section 502 (a), in that the label statements "Estronat—10,000 * * * 10,000 International Units of Natural Estrogenic Hormone Substance * * * in each cc" were false and misleading as applied to the article, the potency of which, due to its content of estrogens as they occur in, and are extracted from, the urine of pregnant mares, was not in excess of 6,000 International Units.

DISPOSITION: November 12, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2624. Adulteration and misbranding of Pyo-Pheno-Chon. U. S. v. 3 Cases, etc. (F. D. C. No. 25819. Sample No. 11341–K.)

LIBEL FILED: October 15, 1948, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 7, 1948, by Pyo-Gon Laboratories, from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 3 cases, each containing 36 4-ounce bottles, of *Pyo-Pheno-Chon* at New York, N. Y., together with two leaflets entitled "Pyo-Pheno-Chon For Dental Use" and a mimeographed letter entitled "Uses of Pyo-Pheno-Chon." Chemical analysis of the product showed that it contained small proportions of a phenolic substance and an iodide, a gum, and approximately 99 percent water.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, in that it was represented to be germicidal and to possess a phenol coefficient of 110, whereas the article was not germicidal and did not have a phenol coefficient of 110 against *Staphylococcus aureus* (i. e., it was not 110 times as powerful a germicide as phenol).

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling of the article contained statements which were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was germicidal, that it possessed a phenol coefficient of 110, and that it would be effective in the treatment of trench mouth, gingivitis, pyorrhea, inflammation of the gums, pain accompanying gum-line recession, Vincent's infection, sepsis, soreness and bleeding of the gums, soreness under or around a partial or full denture, and inflammation of the mouth and throat, including third molar flaps. The article was not germicidal; it did not possess a phenol coefficient of 110; and it would not be effective in the treatment of the above-mentioned diseases and conditions.

DISPOSITION: January 19, 1949. Default decree of condemnation. It was ordered that the Food and Drug Administration be permitted to withdraw a portion of the product for its use, and that the remainder of the product be destroyed.

2625. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of green soap. U. S. v. 76 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 25915. Sample No. 23893-K.)

LIBEL FILED: November 10, 1948, Middle District of Alabama.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 8, 1948, by Bri-Test, Inc., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 76 cases, each containing 24 1-pint bottles, of *tincture of green soap* at Montgomery, Ala. Analysis showed that the product contained 30 percent isopropyl alcohol.

LABEL, IN PART: "Bri-Test U. S. P. Tincture of Green Soap (Soft Soap Liniment)."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (d) (2), an article containing isopropyl alcohol had been substituted in whole or in part for "U. S. P. Tincture of Green Soap," which the article purported to be and which contained ethyl alcohol.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the name "U. S. P. Tincture of Green Soap (Soft Soap Liniment)" was false and misleading as applied to an article that was not "U. S. P. Tincture of Green Soap."

DISPOSITION: February 4, 1949. Default decree of condemnation. The product was ordered delivered to a Federal prison, for use as liquid soap.

2626. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of green soap. U. S. v. 15 Cartons * * *. (F. D. C. No. 25680. Sample No. 31776-K.)

LIBEL FILED: September 30, 1948, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 13, 1948, by Bri-Test, Inc., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 15 cartons, each containing 24 1-pint bottles, of *tincture of green soap* at Wilmington, Calif. Analysis showed that the product contained 28 percent isopropyl alcohol.