

makes a 2% solution. Manufactured by Mutual Pharmacal Co., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that each of said tablets was represented to contain 1.14 grains of procaine hydrochloride; whereas each tablet contained less than 1.14 grains, to wit, not more than 1.01 grains of procaine hydrochloride.

On June 11, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26146. Misbranding of rubbing alcohol. U. S. v. 2,154 Bottles of Rubbing Alcohol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37066. Sample no. 44073-B.)

The label of this article bore erroneous statements regarding its ingredients and was without a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained therein. The article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On January 13, 1936, 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 2,154 bottles of rubbing alcohol at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 30, 1935, by the Wilshire Sales Corporation, from New York, N. Y., into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Dr. Wards Rubbing Alcohol 70 Proof Isopropyl Alcohol Hospital Brand * * * Bond Laboratories New York."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of isopropyl alcohol (approximately 31 percent), a small proportion of acetone, and water, perfumed with methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was charged (a) in that its label bore the statement "Rubbing Alcohol", which statement was false and misleading in that the product contained no ordinary (ethyl) alcohol but did consist essentially of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, water, and perfume; (b) in that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article, namely, rubbing alcohol; (c) in that the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained therein since the statement "70 Proof Isopropyl Alcohol" was meaningless.

On March 16, 1936, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26147. Misbranding of Dr. Daniels' Colic Drops. U. S. v. 69 Packages of Dr. Daniels' Colic Drops. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37075. Sample no. 43840-B.)

Unwarranted curative or therapeutic claims were made for this article.

On January 21, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of a quantity of Dr. Daniels' Colic Drops at Portland, Maine, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 16, 1935, by Dr. A. C. Daniels, Inc., from Boston, Mass., into the State of Maine, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Dr. Daniels' * * * Colic Drops." The package of the article contained two bottles, marked "No. 1" and "No. 2", respectively.

Analysis showed that bottle no. 1 contained extracts of plant drugs including nux vomica and a red coloring matter, and that bottle no. 2 contained an extract of a bitter drug.

Misbranding of the article was charged in that the following statements appeared upon the package of the article, and that said statements were false and fraudulent representations regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, to wit, "Colic Drops * * * Azoturia may be relieved by giving 30-drop doses of No. 1 Colic Drops every fifteen minutes for two or three hours. * * * 30 drops equal half teaspoonful. Directions Ordinary Horse Colic:—Acute Indigestion:—To relieve, give to the animal 30 drops or ½ teaspoonful of No. 1 Colic Drops in the mouth as far back on the tongue as possible. In 10 minutes give 30 drops of No. 2. Continue giving first 1 and then the other at

intervals of 10 min. until relieved. In some severe or neglected cases, double the first two doses, giving a teaspoonful or 60 drops of No. 1 and in ten minutes 60 drops of No. 2, then at intervals of 10 min. continue giving doses of 30 drops each of No. 1 and No. 2. * * * Stoppage of Water, Black Water, Strangury:—These may often be relieved by timely use of the Colic Drops. Give 30-drop doses of the No. 1 Colic Drops every 15 minutes. * * * Arsenical Poison in Animals may be relieved by giving 30-drop doses of No. 1 Colic Drops every half hour for 6 hours, or until relieved. * * * Scours in Calves may be relieved by giving 30-drop doses of No. 1 Colic Drops at intervals of 10 min., morning and night, for 3 hours * * * 'Stay-Up' Medicine for Race Track Use:—Give 30 drops of No. 1 after each heat."

On March 11, 1936, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26148. Misbranding of extract of witch hazel. U. S. v. 582 Bottles of Extract of Witch Hazel. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37081. Sample no. 44074-B.)

The fluid volume of this article was less than represented and unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for it.

On January 17, 1936, 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 582 bottles of extract of witch hazel at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 16, 1935, by the Lander Co., Inc., from Binghamton, N. Y., into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Extract of Witch Hazel"; (package) "Contents 8 Ozs."

Misbranding of the article was charged (a) in that the label bore the statement "8 Ozs.", which statement was false and misleading in that each of the packages contained less than 8 fluid ounces; (b) in that there appeared upon the package the statement, "An effective local remedy indicated in all cases of rheumatism * * * piles, hemorrhages, etc.", which statement was a false and fraudulent one regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article.

On March 23, 1936, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26149. Misbranding of Alcothol-Rub. U. S. v. 103 Dozen Bottles of Alcothol-Rub. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37082. Sample nos. 46136-B, 46137-B.)

The label of this article bore an untrue statement concerning the opinion thereon of the medical profession, and was false and misleading with regard to its ingredients. The proportion of alcohol therein was not stated upon the package label.

On January 17, 1936, 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 a quantity of Alcothol-Rub at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 26, 1935, and October 29, 1935, by Fallis, Inc., from New York, N. Y., to San Francisco, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Alcothol-Rub * * * Endorsed by the Medical Profession, the Perfect Rubbing Compound."

Misbranding of the article was charged (a) in that the bottle label bore the statement, "Alcothol-Rub * * * Endorsed by the Medical Profession", and that said statement was false and misleading (a) in that it consisted largely of water with a small proportion of alcohol, and in that the medical profession had not endorsed the said article; (b) in that the shipping containers bore the statement, "Rubbing Alcohol Compound, Alcohol 70%", which statement was false and misleading; (c) under the allegation that the package failed to bear on its label a [correct] statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On April 14, 1936, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*