

the following statements appearing in a circular shipped with it were false and misleading in that they would lead the purchaser to believe that the article was safe and appropriate for use as recommended; whereas it was not safe and appropriate to use as recommended. \* \* \* Safe—Sanitary Swabs 100 Aids To Health \* \* \* Home-made swabs are dangerous, unsanitary and often carry infection. For the uses described in this folder, doctors recommend Q-Tips. Q-Tips are applicators, \* \* \* sterilized. They are tipped at both ends with prepared swabs of \* \* \* sterilized cotton and tipped with boric acid \* \* \* To safe-guard your family, keep Q-Tips in your medicine cabinet and in the nursery. For the Nursery. The use of Q-Tips (endorsed \* \* \*) safe-guards baby's health \* \* \* Cleansing Baby's Nose: Dip Q-Tip in liquid albolene, insert it only into the lower, expanded part of the nostril and twirl gently several times. Use the opposite end for the other nostril. Cleansing Eyes: For removing hardened mucus, moisten a Q-Tip with boric acid solution and wipe away gently. For daily cleansing of eyes, pour a weak boric acid solution on the Q-Tip and let it drip gently into the corner of the eye. \* \* \* Other Cleansing: For uncircumcised babies, have your doctor show you how to preserve scrupulous cleanliness. Q-Tips should always be used for washing, drying and applying vaseline. \* \* \* Intertrigo: Lying on soiled diapers causes this irritation of thighs and buttocks. Wash and dry the skin and use Q-Tip to apply zinc ointment generously to inflamed spots \* \* \* Nursing Mothers: Before and after nursing, soak Q-Tip with saturated boric acid solution fresh from the bottle and wash each nipple. Never touch nipple with infection to the tender skin surface and tend to spread it. Q-Tips protect and preserve a clear, smooth skin. \* \* \* Blackheads: Cleanse face, apply hot wet cloths to open pores, gently press blackheads out. Then dash on cold water and apply witch hazel with a Q-Tip. \* \* \* Cracked Lips: Apply with Q-Tip a cream made of ½ ounce each of glycerine and lanolin \* \* \* Health Helps Q-Tips are ideally clean \* \* \* Blisters: \* \* \* Prick the blister, apply zinc oxide with Q-Tip \* \* \* bleeding: To stop oozing of blood from small cuts, moisten Q-Tip, dip into powdered alum and apply \* \* \* Cold Sores: Apply zinc ointment with a Q-Tip. \* \* \* Facial Eruptions: Apply with Q-Tips, lotion or ointment prescribed by your doctor. Do not use fingers. Frost Bites or Chilblains: Apply ichthyol ointment with Q-Tip. Granulated Eyelids: Moisten Q-Tip and cleanse margin of lids gently \* \* \* Nose Bleed: Insert just within nostril, end of Q-Tip soaked in strong alum solution and press against partition between nostrils for several minutes. Nose Colds: To relieve tickling and discomfort: lubricate each nostril with vaseline or nasal jelly recommended by doctor. Apply by twirling Q-Tip gently. Shaving Cuts: Apply powdered alum with moistened Q-Tip. Do not use alum stick. Sore Nipples: Cleanse with boric acid solution and use other end of Q-Tip for applying glycerine. \* \* \* Gum Boils: Dry inflamed spot with Q-Tip. Dip other end in strong alum solution and apply. \* \* \* Spongy Gums: Apply with Q-Tip myrrh full strength."

The product contained in the two shipments was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements above-quoted were statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, and were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the article was safe and appropriate when used as directed for the conditions recommended; whereas it was not safe and appropriate for the conditions recommended when used as directed.

A claim having been entered in the case involving 1 gross of the product, but later having been withdrawn and no claim or answer having been filed in the remaining cases, on October 18 and December 1, 1938, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**30012. Adulteration and misbranding of Kinney's Yeast Extract. U. S. v. 718 Bottles of Kinney's Yeast Extract. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40638. Sample No. 65501-C.)**

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages, was found at the time of examination to contain less than one-half the amount of vitamin B (B<sub>1</sub>) declared on the label.

On November 1, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 718 bottles of Kinney's Yeast Extract at Philadelphia, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 11 and 16, 1937, by Scientific Sugars

Co., of Granite City, Ill., from East St. Louis, Ill.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely "Potency Per c. c. 25 Vitamin B (B<sub>1</sub>) International Units," since it contained less than 25 vitamin B (B<sub>1</sub>) International Units per cubic centimeter.

Misbranding was alleged in that the following statements appearing on the label were false and misleading when applied to an article that contained less than 25 vitamin B (B<sub>1</sub>) International Units per cubic centimeter "Biologically Standardized \* \* \* Potency per c. c. 25 Vitamin B (B<sub>1</sub>) International Units."

On December 16, 1938, the case having been called and no claimant having appeared at that time, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**30013. Adulteration and misbranding of Biural Fitch. U. S. v. 25 Packages of Biural Fitch. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44179. Sample No. 34304-D.)**

This product was labeled to indicate that it was a solution of phenobarbital sodium suitable for parenteral administration; whereas it contained suspended crystalline material rendering it unsuitable for such purpose.

On October 17, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 packages of Biural Fitch at Washington, D. C.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 19, 1938, by William A. Fitch, Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, (carton) "Ampuls \* \* \* Each 2cc represents phenobarbital sodium 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.)," which created the impression that the article contained a solution of phenobarbital sodium suitable for parenteral administration; whereas it contained a considerable proportion of suspended crystalline matter rendering it unsuitable for such purpose.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements on the carton and ampul, "Each 2cc represents phenobarbital sodium 0.13 gm. (2 grs.)," was false and misleading when applied to a preparation which was not a clear solution but contained a material amount of suspended crystalline material. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was offered for sale under the name of another article, namely, "Ampuls \* \* \* Phenobarbital sodium 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.) Stabilized," that is, a solution of phenobarbital sodium suitable for parenteral administration.

On December 15, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**30014. Misbranding of Oxylin Greaseless Ointment. U. S. v. 16 Large and 24 Small Packages of Oxylin Greaseless Ointment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44235. Sample No. 41901-D.)**

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On October 25, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 packages of Oxylin Greaseless Ointment at Trenton, N. J.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 7 and September 29, 1938, by Evons Laboratories from Drexel Hill, Pa.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of small amounts of oxyquinoline sulfate, ethyl amino benzoate, camphor, menthol, and eucalyptol incorporated in a base of glycerin and potassium stearate.

Misbranding was alleged in that the following statements in the labeling regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: (Carton and bottle) "Recommended for relief of skin irritations due to external causes, \* \* \* burns \* \* \* cosmetic skin, textile and