any condition except minor cuts and abrasions, and the article was solely a kit for minor cuts and abrasions.

On October 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

942. Misbranding of Presto for Blackheads. U. S. v. 11 Packages of Presto for Blackheads. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 8100. Sample No. 12815–F.)

On August 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel at Portland, Oreg., against 11 packages, each containing 1 dozen sticks, of an article labeled, "Presto for Blackheads," alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 21, 1942, by the McJohn Cosmetic Co. from Hollywood, Calif.

Analysis of a sample of the product showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of ground pumice and titanium dioxide, incorporated in a hydrated waxy base.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading as applied to a product that was not effective in removing blackheads and in keeping the pores of the skin clean: "Presto for Blackheads. Quick Aid for Blackheads * * * A clean skin is the foundation for a beautiful complexion: don't allow your complexion to be marred by unsightly Blackheads. Never squeeze or pinch Blackheads; squeezing injures the skin and encourages large pores and Blackheads. Use Presto Stick and Eliminate Squeezing * * * In case of stubborn Blackheads use Presto Stick once daily for several days. Thereafter use from time to time, as required, to keep the pores clean."

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the label failed to bear the common or usual name of the active ingredients.

The article was also misbranded as reported in cosmetic notices of judgment.

On October 8, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

943. Misbranding of Rel-Ka-Sol. U. S. v. 23 Packages of Rel-Ka-Sol. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 8240. Sample No. 1812–F.)

On August 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana filed a libel at South Bend, Ind., against 23 packages of Rel-Ka-Sol. The article had been consigned in interstate commerce on or about May 27, 1942, by the Rel-Ka-Sol Chemical Co. from Philadelphia, Pa.

Analysis of a sample showed that the article consisted essentially of water, alcohol, and boric acid, together with small quantities of phenol and chlorthymol. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not an antiseptic when diluted with two parts of water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading since it was not an antiseptic in the dilution recommended and was not effective in the treatment of the conditions represented: (Label) "To Prevent and Treat Infection * * * diluted with two parts water. Kill germs * * * For Sore Throat," (carton) "To Prevent and treat infection * * * Abscess or Boils * * * Tonsilitis * * * Sore Throat * * * Sore and Infected Gums, Abscessed Teeth * * * Ear Discharge * * * Scalp Infection and All Diseases of the Scalp Infection of Any Kind," (circular) "An Antiseptic Solution * * * diluted with two parts water * * * Abscess or Stye of the Eye * * * Treat all infections immediately with Rel-Ka-Sol * * * It kills germs (even when diluted). * * * A large bottle when diluted with two parts of water makes more than a quart of effective mouth-wash."

On October 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

944. Misbranding of Formula 8–12 Vitamins-Minerals. U. S. v. 30 Dozen Bottles of Formula 8–12 Vitamins-Minerals. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. F. D. C. No. 9393. Sample No. 32614–F.)

On February 24, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed a libel against 30 dozen bottles of the above-described product at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 10 to 14, 1943, by the Universal Products Co. from Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that it was misbranded. The