

30, 1943, from Boston, Mass., by T. Noonan and Sons Co.; and charging that they were misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the Scalp Lotion A consisted essentially of water, alcohol (81.2 percent), beta naphthol, quinine, resorcinol, and a saponifiable oil such as castor oil; and that the Scalp Lotion B consisted essentially of water, alcohol (49 percent) beta naphthol, resorcinol, and perfume oils.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in the labeling of the Scalp Lotion A, "for the treatment of * * * Falling Hair and Alopecia Areata (Bald Spots)," and in the labeling of Scalp Lotion B, "for the treatment of Oily Hair, Oily Dandruff and Psoriasis," were false and misleading since the articles would not be effective in the treatment of the conditions named. They were alleged to be misbranded further in that their labels failed to bear the common or usual names of the active ingredients and the statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol present.

On October 6, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1194. Misbranding of tooth powder. U. S. v. 182 Packages and 61 Packages of Tooth Powder. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10304. Sample No. 42460-F.)

On August 4, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 182 $\frac{3}{4}$ -ounce packages and 61 3-ounce packages of tooth powder at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 9, 1942, and March 17, 1943, from Long Beach, Calif., by the Frenco Laboratories; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Frenco's Papaya Tooth Powder."

Examination of samples disclosed that the article consisted essentially of calcium carbonate and inactive papain.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing upon its label, "The danger of Pyorrhea may be greatly diminished by packing the teeth overnight with a paste made from the powder," was false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the prevention of pyorrhea.

On April 28, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1195. Misbranding of Rainier Natural Soap. U. S. v. 327 Packages of Rainier Natural Soap. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered for the use of a government institution. (F. D. C. No. 10750. Sample No. 38536-F.)

On September 16, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 327 packages of the above-named product at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped from South Boston, Mass., by the Rainier Natural Soap Co., on or about June 30, 1943; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the article consisted essentially of approximately 32 percent soap and 68 percent pumice or a similar mineral.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements appearing in its labeling which represented and suggested that it was a naturally occurring soap and would be effective in the prevention and treatment of eczema, rashes, poison ivy, chafing, and other externally caused skin irritations, itching and burning skin conditions, blackheads, pimples, and other disfiguring blotches.

On January 13, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered for the use of a government institution.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USES

1196. Misbranding of Dr. Daniels' Wind Colic Drops and Veterinary C. C. & F. Drops. U. S. v. 69 Packages of Dr. Daniels' Wind Colic Drops and 9 Packages of Dr. A. C. Daniels' Veterinary C. C. & F. Drops. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10786. Sample Nos. 20582-F, 20583-F.)

On September 17, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Maine filed a libel against 69 packages of the Wind Colic Drops and 9 packages of the C. C. & F. Drops at Portland, Maine, alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about August 13, 1943, by Dr. A. C. Daniels, Inc., from Boston, Mass.; and charging that they were misbranded.