

PRODUCT: 57 pint bottles of *Pyo-Gon Iodophenols* at Salt Lake City, Utah.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Pyo-Gon Iodophenols No Free Phenol or Iodine, Analgesic Antiseptic Non-Irritating, Non-Toxic"; (Booklet) "Germicide, Antiseptic Phenol Coefficient—110."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, since it was not an antiseptic or a germicide and did not possess a phenol coefficient of 110.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Pyo-Gon" was false and misleading since it represented and suggested and created in the mind of the reader the impression that the article would be effective for the treatment of pus conditions, whereas it would not be effective for such purposes; and the label statement "Iodophenols No Free Phenol" was false and misleading since the article contained no iodophenol, but did contain free phenol.

DISPOSITION: August 30, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1978. Adulteration and misbranding of tooth powder. U. S. v. 34 Cans of Tooth Powder. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20290. Sample No. 38660-H.)

LIBEL FILED: June 21, 1946, Eastern District of Wisconsin.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 11, 1945, by the International Pyorrhea Corporation of Illinois, from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 34 cans of *tooth powder* at Milwaukee, Wis. Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of salt, sodium bicarbonate, borax, bismuth trioxide, starch, methyl salicylate, and oil of cloves. Examination showed also that the article was not germicidal and antiseptic.

LABEL, IN PART: "Zipco, Prevents Pyorrhea * * * Germicidal and Antiseptic."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Prevent Pyorrhea * * * Heals Abrasions of the Gums * * * Hardens Soft Gums and Stops Bleeding * * * Germicidal and Antiseptic * * * If the powder causes pain or discomfort, it proves that infection is present," were false and misleading. The product would not be effective to accomplish the results stated and implied. Further misbranding, Section 502 (b) (2), the product failed to bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents; and, Section 502 (e) (2), it was fabricated from two or more ingredients, and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

DISPOSITION: August 7, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1979. Adulteration and misbranding of prophylactics. U. S. v. 151 Gross of Rubber Prophylactics. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 17889. Sample No. 23294-H.)

LIBEL FILED: October 12, 1945, Eastern District of Arkansas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 6, 1945, by the William Nesbit Co., from Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRODUCT: 151 gross of rubber *prophylactics* at Little Rock, Ark. Examination of 108 samples showed that 5.6 percent were defective in that they contained holes.

LABEL, IN PART: "Silverlatex Prophylactics."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the quality of the article fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Prophylactics" was false and misleading as applied to an article containing holes.

DISPOSITION: November 19, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.