

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, in that it was represented to be germicidal and to possess a phenol coefficient of 110, whereas the article was not germicidal and did not have a phenol coefficient of 110 against *Staphylococcus aureus* (i. e., it was not 110 times as powerful a germicide as phenol).

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling of the article contained statements which were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was germicidal, that it possessed a phenol coefficient of 110, and that it would be effective in the treatment of trench mouth, gingivitis, pyorrhea, inflammation of the gums, pain accompanying gum-line recession, Vincent's infection, sepsis, soreness and bleeding of the gums, soreness under or around a partial or full denture, and inflammation of the mouth and throat, including third molar flaps. The article was not germicidal; it did not possess a phenol coefficient of 110; and it would not be effective in the treatment of the above-mentioned diseases and conditions.

**DISPOSITION:** January 19, 1949. Default decree of condemnation. It was ordered that the Food and Drug Administration be permitted to withdraw a portion of the product for its use, and that the remainder of the product be destroyed.

**2625. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of green soap. U. S. v. 76 Cases \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 25915. Sample No. 23893-K.)**

**LABEL FILED:** November 10, 1948, Middle District of Alabama.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about July 8, 1948, by Bri-Test, Inc., from New York, N. Y.

**PRODUCT:** 76 cases, each containing 24 1-pint bottles, of *tincture of green soap* at Montgomery, Ala. Analysis showed that the product contained 30 percent isopropyl alcohol.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Bri-Test U. S. P. Tincture of Green Soap (Soft Soap Liniment)."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 501 (d) (2), an article containing isopropyl alcohol had been substituted in whole or in part for "U. S. P. Tincture of Green Soap," which the article purported to be and which contained ethyl alcohol.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the name "U. S. P. Tincture of Green Soap (Soft Soap Liniment)" was false and misleading as applied to an article that was not "U. S. P. Tincture of Green Soap."

**DISPOSITION:** February 4, 1949. Default decree of condemnation. The product was ordered delivered to a Federal prison, for use as liquid soap.

**2626. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of green soap. U. S. v. 15 Cartons \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 25680. Sample No. 31776-K.)**

**LABEL FILED:** September 30, 1948, Southern District of California.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about July 13, 1948, by Bri-Test, Inc., from New York, N. Y.

**PRODUCT:** 15 cartons, each containing 24 1-pint bottles, of *tincture of green soap* at Wilmington, Calif. Analysis showed that the product contained 28 percent isopropyl alcohol.