

state commerce on or about June 27, 1933, by the Peroxide Manufacturing & Specialty Co., from San Francisco, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements on the labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "For Sore Throat \* \* \* Abscesses, Boils, Pimples \* \* \* for Indigestion."

On September 13, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21566. Adulteration and misbranding of sodium biphosphate. U. S. v. 180 Bottles of Sodium Biphosphate U. S. P. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30805. Sample no. 37527-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of sodium biphosphate represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard, which failed to comply with the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On or about August 2, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 180 bottles of sodium biphosphate at Perryville, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 20, 1933, by James Good, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sodium Biphosphate U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and failed to comply with the tests laid down in the pharmacopoeia, since when dried to constant weight it contained not more than 93 percent of  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , it contained 0.4 percent water-insoluble matter, and contained chloride, per gram, equivalent to 1.5 cubic centimeters of fiftieth-normal hydrochloric acid, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that sodium biphosphate when dried to constant weight shall contain not less than 98 percent of  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , that it is freely soluble in water, and that it contain chloride, per gram, corresponding to not more than 0.2 cubic centimeter of fiftieth-normal hydrochloric acid.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Sodium Biphosphate U. S. P.", borne on the label, was false and misleading.

On September 25, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21567. Misbranding of white petroleum jelly. U. S. v. 176 Jars of White Petroleum Jelly. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30869. Sample no. 42983-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of white petroleum jelly, the label of which bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On August 7, 1933, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 176 jars of white petroleum jelly at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 9, 1933, by John Lecroy & Son, from Camden, N.J., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the jar label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Family remedy for \* \* \* Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Swellings, Piles \* \* \* Taken internally will relieve Coughs \* \* \* Sore Throat, &c."

On August 30, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*