

United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act]

29001-29050

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October 3, 1938]

29001. Misbranding of Pon-Tam-Pon and Glycerant. U. S. v. 21 Cartons of Pon-Tam-Pon and Glycerant. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42049. Sample No. 18623-D.)

These products were misbranded because of false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims and because of false and misleading representations that the tampons contained free iodine.

On March 26, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 cartons, each containing a tampon and a tube of Glycerant at Los Angeles, Calif.; alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 17, 1937, from Rutland, Vt., by the Pond Manufacturing Co.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that the tampons consisted of gelatin capsules containing a jelly composed of glycerated gelatin, boric acid, and an iodide; a layer of powder composed of silver nitrate and boric acid and a bundle of wool fibers. The tube labeled "Glycerant" contained glycerite of starch and boric acid.

Misbranding was alleged in that the following statements appearing in a circular contained in the package were false and misleading since the tampons contained no free iodine: "Wherever germs can go iodine can follow, but more rapidly. * * * original and pure state * * * Iodine. * * * With iodine equivalent to 20 percent of the Tincture * * * Iodine." Misbranding was alleged further in that certain statements appearing upon the carton, in a circular contained in the package and upon the tube labeled "Glycerant," falsely and fraudulently represented that the articles when used together, were effective in the treatment of gonorrhoea in women; and that the Glycerant when used separately was an effective treatment for inflammation, skin diseases, hemorrhoids, sores, sore gums, etc.

On April 20, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

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

29002. Misbranding of I. G. Antiseptic. U. S. v. 182 Bottles and 154 Bottles of I. G. Antiseptic. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41737. Sample Nos. 891-D, 892-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims and false and misleading representations regarding its antiseptic and germicidal properties, and it failed to bear a statement of the quantity of isopropyl alcohol contained therein.

On February 15, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 336 bottles of I. G. Antiseptic at Worcester, Mass.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 13 and 23, 1937, from Syracuse, N. Y.,