

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Obeto*. Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the purity and quality of the article fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess. The article purported and was represented to be suitable and appropriate for intramuscular use, which use requires a sterile product, whereas it was not suitable and appropriate for such use since it was not sterile but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements "Intramuscular" and "For intramuscular use" were false and misleading.

Estrovar. Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess. The article purported and was represented to contain in each cubic centimeter estrogenic substance possessing a physiological activity equivalent to 10,000 International Units of estrone, whereas each cubic centimeter of the article contained estrogenic substance possessing a physiological activity equivalent to less than 10,000 International Units of estrone. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Each cc. contains Estrogenic Substance principally Estrone equivalent to 10,000 international units," was false and misleading.

Theobromine compound. Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess. The article was represented to contain $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of phenobarbital per tablet but contained less than that amount of phenobarbital. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Tablets * * * Theobromine (Compound) * * * Phenobarbital $\frac{1}{2}$ gr." was false and misleading.

DISPOSITION: May 2, 1949. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$300 on each of 10 counts of the information, plus a suspended fine of \$500 and a suspended sentence of 1 year's imprisonment on each of the remaining 2 counts, and placed the defendant on probation for 1 year.

2759. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of green soap. U. S. v. 87 Cases
* * * (F. D. C. No. 25706. Sample No. 43460-K.)

LIBEL FILED: October 25, 1948, Northern District of Illinois.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 14, 1948, by Bri-Test, Inc., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 87 cases, each containing 24 1-pint bottles, of *tincture of green soap* at Broadview, Ill. Analysis showed that the product contained 30 percent isopropyl alcohol.

LABEL, IN PART: "Bri-Test U. S. P. Tincture of Green Soap (Green 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 contains ethyl alcohol.

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

DISPOSITION: May 10, 1949. Default decree of condemnation. The product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution, to be used for industrial or cleaning purposes.

DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FALSE AND MISLEADING CLAIMS

DRUGS FOR HUMAN USE*

2760. Misbranding of sulfur and cream tartar tablets. U. S. v. The Roosa & Ratliff Chemical Co. and John P. Roosa. Pleas of guilty. Fine of \$100 against each defendant. (F. D. C. No. 25600. Sample No. 19432-K.)

INFORMATION FILED: January 12, 1949, Southern District of Ohio, against the Roosa & Ratliff Chemical Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, and John P. Roosa, president of the corporation.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 11, 1948, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana.

LABEL, IN PART: "R. & R. Sulphur and Cream Tartar Tablets."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the article possessed blood purifying properties; that it would purify the blood and would remove humors and other accumulations from the system due to sedentary life; and that it was of value in the treatment of chronic rheumatism and gout. The article did not possess blood purifying properties, and it would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

DISPOSITION: February 4, 1949. Pleas of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$100 against each defendant.

2761. Misbranding of blood tonic and herb tonic. U. S. v. George W. Finnell. Plea of guilty. Imposition of sentence suspended and defendant placed on probation for 2 years. (F. D. C. No. 25619. Sample Nos. 15165-K, 15938-K, 18497-K.)

INFORMATION FILED: March 15, 1949, Eastern District of Tennessee, against George W. Finnell, Decatur, Tenn.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 24, March 25, and April 13, 1948, from the State of Tennessee into the States of Michigan and Ohio.

PRODUCT: Analyses disclosed that the *blood tonic* was an aqueous solution of potassium iodide with a trace of an iron compound, and that the *herb tonic* was an aqueous extract and suspension of plant materials containing emodin.

LABEL, IN PART: "G. W. Finnell's Blood Tonic Dr. E. B. Gates' Prescription Contains Iron and Potassium Iodide" and "Finnell's Herb Tonic (Dr. E. B. Gates' Prescription) * * * Compounded of Rheum Palmatum, Faso Bark, Yellow Puccoon, Gall Weed, Century Plant, Phytolacca, Sarsaparilla, with 5% Salicylic Acid."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the articles were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the *blood tonic* would act as a tonic for the blood and that the *herb tonic* possessed tonic properties and would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, and treatment of diseases of the stomach, kidneys, and liver. The *blood tonic* would not act as a tonic for the blood, and the *herb tonic* did not possess tonic properties and would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

*See also Nos. 2752, 2755, 2758, 2759.