

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of extract of a saponin-bearing plant such as yucca, preserved with salicylic acid and sodium benzoate, colored with caramel and flavored.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in the labeling which represented and suggested that it was efficacious as a relief for high blood pressure and would control the pressure and relieve the distressing symptoms; would lower high blood pressure of patients, even those of advanced years, that it would render the body less toxic (poisoned); would bring about marked improvement in older patients through less frequent demands to rise at night to urinate; that it would impart a profound sense of well-being; that it would usually bring about improvement in symptoms such as pain in the back, neck, dizziness, headache, pins and needles sensation; would be efficacious to make one sleep better and feel better and would bring about a better relationship between the systolic and diastolic pressure and that results obtained from its use were such as to warrant clinical study of its effectiveness in the control of hypertension, arteriosclerosis, stroke and kindred conditions, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for the purposes so represented and suggested.

On May 19, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

743. Misbranding of Via-Min. U. S. v. 465 Packages of Via-Min. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7094. Sample Nos. 90166-E, 90167-E.)

On March 26, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 465 packages of Via-Min at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 7 and 10, 1942, by the Universal Products Co. from Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample showed that the article contained approximately 2,200 grains per gallon of total solids, i. e., ferric sulfate (not over 1,196 grains), aluminum sulfate (not less than 500 grains), calcium sulfate (16 grains), magnesium sulfate (53 grains), and sodium phosphate (51 grains). The specific gravity varied between 1.018 and 1.027 at 25° C.

The article was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that the following statements on the label, "Ingredients: Grains per gallon. Specific Gravity 1.049; Ferric Sulphate 1752; Aluminum Sulphate 29; Calcium Sulphate 79; Magnesium Sulphate 409 Sodium Phosphate 70 * * * Total Solids 4,413," were false and misleading since it did not have the total solids or specific gravity stated, and the statements of the amounts of said minerals in grains per gallon were incorrect. (2) In that the statement on the label "used on minor Sores and Cuts," and certain statements contained in an accompanying circular, were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that it would be efficacious in the treatment of minor sores and cuts and in the mitigation, treatment, or prevention of acidosis, acne, eczema, muddy skin, anemia, malnutrition, underweight, arthritis, rheumatism, gout, asthma, auto-intoxication, biliousness, high blood pressure, boils, Bright's disease, bronchitis, colds, sinus trouble, catarrh, constipation, diabetes, falling eyesight, cataract, falling hair, thin hard brittle fingernails, gall-bladder disorders, gallstones, jaundice, goiter, hardening of the arteries, hay fever, stiffness of the joints, leucorrhea, low vitality, lack of endurance, lack of pep, nervousness, sciatic rheumatism, neuralgia, neuritis, nerve exhaustion, obesity, enlarged prostate gland, poor circulation, sexual indifference, tooth decay and spongy gums, gums that bleed easily, tuberculosis of the lungs, and undernourishment of children; that it would build and maintain the bones, teeth, and tendons, counteract acidity, heal wounds, and aid vitality and endurance; that it would be efficacious in the mitigation, treatment, or prevention of tuberculosis, rickets, pyorrhea, heart disease, painful menstruation, anemia, asthma, circulatory diseases, female disorders, and indigestion; that it would build and nourish the brain, nerves, and bones, and would aid in strengthening the mental power; that it would counteract acidosis, purify the blood by eliminating carbon dioxide, and would dissolve hard deposits in the joints; that it would purify the system, aid in keeping the hair, skin, and sex organs in a healthy condition, and intensify the emotions; that it would be efficacious as a nerve sedative; that it would vitalize the lungs and neutralize acid waste materials, and would supply energy and vitality; and that it would be efficacious in producing glossy hair, hard

teeth, keen hearing, sparkling eyes, and would aid greatly in recovery from disease or injury; whereas it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On May 25, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

744. Misbranding of mercurochrome. U. S. v. 10 Gross Bottles of 2% Solution of Mercurochrome. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered distributed to charitable institutions. (F. D. C. No. 6731. Sample No. 84851-E.)

This product was short of the declared volume.

On or about January 19, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 10 gross bottles of 2% solution of mercurochrome at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 9, 1941, by Certified Pharmacal Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded in that the statement "Contents 9 cc." was false and misleading as applied to an article in bottles containing less than 9 cc. The article was labeled in part: "2% Solution Mercurochrome * * * Contents 9 cc. * * * Distributed by United First Aid Co., New York, N. Y."

On May 25, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered distributed to charitable institutions.

VETERINARY REMEDIES

745. Misbranding of Lapp's Poultry Blocketts. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Lapp's Poultry Blocketts. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6987. Sample No. 68914-E.)

On March 9, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 10 cases, each containing 12 cartons, of Lapp's Poultry Blocketts at Topeka, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 1, 1942, by the Lapp Laboratories, Inc., from Nevada, Iowa; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of a mixture of tobacco stems, molasses residue, sodium bicarbonate, and siliceous material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in the labeling which represented and suggested that it was of value in improving production, quality of eggs, and fertility of poultry; was of value in the prevention of intestinal parasites, coccidiosis, simple diarrhea, anemia, and some forms of worms in poultry; and that it was a real poultry regulator, were false and misleading since it would not be of value for such purposes and it was not a poultry regulator.

On April 13, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

746. Misbranding of Wilcoxson's Perfection Liniment. U. S. v. 25 Pint Bottles of Wilcoxson's Perfection Liniment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6993. Sample No. 80373-E.)

On March 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against the above-named product at Lexington, Ky., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 14, 1941, by the Wilcoxson Remedy Co. from Tiffin, Ohio; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, alcohol, oil of turpentine, camphor, potassium iodide, and a trace of organically combined iodine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling which represented and suggested that when used as directed on horses, it was a great remedy for bad legs; would allay all fever; would toughen and harden the leg; would remove soreness from spavins, splints, curbs, ringbones, thoroughpins, and all blemishes; and would be efficacious in the treatment of spavins, splints, thoroughpins, ringbone, and all bone enlargements and would be efficacious for back, shoulder and hip lameness and all rheumatic troubles, were false and misleading since when used as directed on horses, it would not accomplish such results.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the label failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents; and in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and the label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

On April 15, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.