

Examination of a sample of Vitaminerals VM No. 120 showed that the article consisted essentially of aluminum sulfate (approximately 15 percent), iron sulfate (approximately 9 percent), glycerine, and water. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "containing ferric sulphate" appearing on the carton and bottle labels, and "Vitamineral No. 120 Ferric Sulphate, Ferrous Sulphate and Ferric Phosphate," in the booklet entitled "Vitaminerals Therapy," were false and misleading since the article did not contain any ferric phosphate and since such statements failed to reveal that the article contained a preponderating proportion of the astringent drug, aluminum sulfate. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the therapeutic claims made for it in the booklet "Vitamineral Therapy" and upon the card "Therapy Chart Doctors' Reference Chart" were false and misleading since the article was not efficacious for these purposes. Some of the representations and suggestions made were that the article would be effective for use in colonic therapy, as a mouth wash, gargle, and swab, for use for trench mouth, and as a nasal douche. It was offered as an eye wash, and for local infections of the ear canal, cuts, sores, hemorrhoids, and gastric ulcers. It was further offered as a primary or secondary supplemental treatment in the following conditions: Acne, acidosis, albuminuria, alcoholic neuritis, ameba, amenorrhea, anemia, angina pectoris, asthenia, asthma, boils, Bright's disease, calculi of the bladder and kidneys, calcium in lenses, catarrh, colitis, colon diseases, corneal ulceration, intestinal and uterine cramps, cystitis, diarrhea, faulty digestion, dysmenorrhea, ear infections, eczema, empyema, endocervicitis, endometritis, enteritis, eye infections, fistula, gall bladder inflammation, gall stone, gastritis, gastro-intestinal disturbances, hay fever, hemeralopia, hemophilia, uterine hemorrhage, hives, impetigo, influenza, intestinal disorders, keratomalacia, kidney disorders, kidney inflammation, laryngitis, leg ulcers, leukorrhea, diseases of the liver, lymph infections, mal petit grand, malaria, malnutrition, excessive, deficient, or painful menstruation, miscarriage, nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, neurasthenia, old age, ophthalmia, orchitis, polypus-vaginal, uterine, and rectal, prostatitis, proctitis, psoriasis, pterygium, pyorrhea, lack of resistance, respiratory infections, septicemia, shingles, sinusitis, skin disorder, sty, loose teeth, tetany, tonsillitis, trench mouth, tuberculosis, duodenal, gastric and stomach ulcers, uterine prolapsis, vaginitis, varicose ulcers and veins, tape or helminth worms, and xerophthalmia.

The articles, with exception of VM No. 100, were also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods as reported in food notices of judgment.

On September 21, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

947. Misbranding of Vitasol The 6-V Health Builder. U. S. v. 107 Jars of "Vitasol The 6-V Health Builder." Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7484. Sample No. 90189-E.)

On May 11, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 107 jars of the above-named product at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 28, 1942, by the Vitasol Corporation from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was labeled in part: "Vitasol * * * Approximate composition of one ounce of Vitasol 1,000 U. S. P. Units Vitamin A, 150 International Units Vitamin B₁, 50 Sherman Bourquin Units Vitamin B₂ (G), 50 International Units Vitamin C, 2,000 U. S. P. Units Vitamin D, added Vitamin E (Wheat Germ) Minerals Grams Per Ounce Calcium—0.160, Iron—0.0067, Phosphorus—0.170 * * * Ingredients Deliciously flavored and skillfully blended with Pure Sugar, Cocoa, Dry Milk Solids, Malted Milk, Barley Malt, Dextrose, Yeast, Soy Bean, Vanillin."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling: "Vitasol * * * The 6-V Health Builder * * * Dedicated to the Betterment of Health * * * Vitamin A is vital to eyesight. Vitamins B₁, B₂ (G) stimulates the appetite, aids digestion. Vitamin C favors good bone and tooth formation, prevent scurvy. The 'Sunshine Vitamin D' is important to general health, utilizes calcium and phosphorus in building strong teeth and bones. Organic Iron helps increase red corpuscle growth. Yeast as an aid to good blood and body functions. Dextrose for restoring energy. Soy Bean rich in Protein (strength food). * * * Vitasol is a * * * health builder * * * prepared to provide a wide variety of protecting food elements

(not available in the ordinary diet) essential to abundant vitality and health. * * * quick revitalizing food for all active adults. Vitamins Vigor Vitality." were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was capable of building health, was vital to eyesight, would stimulate the appetite, would aid digestion, would insure good bone and tooth formation, would increase the red corpuscle content of the blood, would restore energy, would insure strength and would provide nutritional elements not available in the ordinary diet which are essential to vitality and health, whereas the article would not accomplish the results or fulfill the promises of benefit represented or suggested for it.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded in violation of the provisions of the law applicable to foods, reported in food notices of judgment.

On November 30, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE²³

948. Misbranding of Garmas Powder, Tulas Powder, and Knox-It. U. S. v. Syracuse Pharmacal Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150. (F. D. C. No. 7263. Sample Nos. 74195-E, 74939-E, 74940-E.)

On November 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York filed an information against the Syracuse Pharmacal Co., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., alleging shipment on or about July 5 and September 19, 1941, and January 16, 1942, from the State of New York into the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey of quantities of the above-named drugs which were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Cartons) "Garmas Powder * * * Mastitis Powder * * * Prepared For F. B. Miller & M. F. Miller Veterinarians Montrose, Pa.," "Veterinary Powder * * * Tulas Powder," or "Knox-It * * * Manufactured For Dairy Remedies Company Monroe, Wisconsin Montclair, New Jersey."

Analysis of a sample of the Garmas Powder showed that it consisted essentially of sulfur, methenamine, compounds of calcium, copper, and antimony, plant material, including plant and cereal tissues, starch, and licorice root, iodides, and a trace of iodoform.

The Garmas Powder was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in its labeling "Mastitis Powder * * * Garmas Powder Treatment for Bloody and Stringy Milk. A well filled tablespoonful of Garmas Powder should be given in each feeding * * * A week or more before calving it is advisable to give once a day to each animal a tablespoonful of Garmas Powder," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of mastitis in animals, whereas it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Analysis of a sample of the Tulas Powder showed that it contained 2.98 percent of arsenous acid, salicylic acid, sulfur, and charcoal.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing in its labeling, "An internal treatment for chronic suppurative conditions in animals," was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that the article was efficacious as an internal treatment for chronic suppurative conditions in animals, whereas it was not efficacious as an internal treatment for such conditions.

Analysis of a sample of Knox-It showed that it consisted essentially of plant material, including a cereal, iodoform, methenamine, sulfur, lime, and small proportions of a copper compound, and an iodide.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in its labeling, "Knox-It For the treatment of common disturbances of the mammary system resulting in thick milk, bloody milk, non-contagious Garget * * * A combination of ingredients which tends to condition milch cows and is favorable in the treatment of disturbances which may result in bloody and stringy milk and non-contagious garget * * * Also tends to build up the resistance of animals against a tendency to simple garget and for this purpose a full tablespoonful may be given daily or oftener, to each animal a week or ten days before calving," were false and misleading since the statements represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of garget or mastitis, whereas it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

²³ See also Nos. 920, 922, 924, for other veterinary remedies.