

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in the leaflet entitled "Allen's Nijara," attached to the packages and boxes containing the article, were false and misleading because they represented and suggested that the article was effective to soothe pain, provide relief from rheumatism, arthritis, neuritis, sciatica, gout, lumbago, and sinusitis; that it would supply a mineral deficiency in the diet and provide pain relief from rheumatic disorders; that the article was effective more quickly in the treatment of mild cases of the symptoms and the diseases mentioned than in cases of long standing; and that, when taken in accordance with the directions, it would supply the body with its needs for such important minerals as calcium and phosphorus, and with such important vitamins as thiamine, riboflavin, ascorbic acid, nicotinic acid, and vitamin D. The article was not so effective and would not supply the body with its needs for the minerals and vitamins mentioned.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement "only fresh vegetables are used in compounding Allen's Nijara," appearing in its labeling, was false and misleading since the article was compounded of dried vegetables, not fresh vegetables, and did not provide the vitamins that some vegetables provide in their fresh state.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 5795.

On May 12, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1082. Misbranding of Wiel Garlic Tablets. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Tins and 69 Bottles of Wiel Garlic Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9903. Sample No. 42111-F.)**

On May 8, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 6 dozen tins, containing 24 tablets each, and 69 bottles, containing 120 tablets each, of Wiel Garlic Tablets at Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 23, 1943, by the Wiel Laboratories, from Medford Station, Long Island, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination showed that the article consisted essentially of tablets containing garlic, peppermint, sugar, starch, and calcium carbonate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in its labeling which represented and suggested that the article would effect better health, stimulate digestion, and reduce high blood pressure when taken continuously at prescribed intervals were false and misleading since the article would not accomplish the results claimed.

On June 22, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1083. Misbranding of okra tablets and spinach tablets. U. S. v. Harry Clayton House (Western Natural Foods Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 9653. Sample Nos. 30612-F, 30613-F.)**

On July 30, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed an information against Harry Clayton House, trading as the Western Natural Foods Co., Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment on or about September 3 and October 17, 1942, from the State of Washington into the State of Idaho of quantities of the above-named products.

Analysis of the okra tablets showed that they consisted of dried or powdered okra. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the labeling which represented and suggested that it would be efficacious in the treatment of stomach and intestinal ulcers, and would provide a mucinous coating for the protection of irritated mucous membranes of the stomach and intestines.

Analysis of the spinach tablets showed that they consisted essentially of dried or powdered spinach. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in its labeling which represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of blood disorders and anemia.

The spinach tablets were also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

On August 30, 1943, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$100 on count 1 and \$50 and costs on count 2.