

memory, disturbed sleep, insomnia, fatigue (chronic), nervous irritation, mental stupor, difficult concentration, neuralgia and neuritis, constant backache, general weakness, weakened abdominal muscles leading to obstinate constipation, arthritis, muscular rheumatism and gout, chronic bleeding gums, foul taste, fetid, enlarged tonsils, inflammation of the tonsils, fetid breath (halitosis), white ulcers in the mouth (thrush), fetid nasal discharge, loss of hair, quinsy, asthma, bronchial asthma, bronchitis, hardening of the lungs, dullness or heaviness of the eyes, discharge of pus from the eyes, affected vision, sac under the eye, brown rings under the eyes, hardening of the crystalline lens, soreness, cataract, high blood pressure, low blood pressure, enlargement (dilation) of the blood vessels, hardening (induration) of the arteries or arteriosclerosis, varicose veins, toxic blood (uremia), bacterial infection (septicemia), anemias, including chlorosis, degeneration (fatty) of the heart, fainting spells, inflammation of the heart tissues, biliousness, hardening of the liver, torpid liver, abscess of the liver, degeneration of the liver, enlargement of the spleen, jaundice, inflammation of the gall bladder, gall stones, tenderness of the abdomen, distension of the abdomen, abdominal pains, dyspepsia, inflammation of the stomach (gastritis), cancer of the stomach, inflammation of the intestines (enteritis), acute or chronic diarrhea, dysentery, kinks in the colon, catarrh of the intestine, constipation, tuberculosis of the bowels, acidosis, catarrh, strong body odor, rheumatism, depleted body resistance, chronic ulcers, chronic digestive disturbances, systemic toxemia, and premature aging.

On September 16, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1087. Misbranding of Chek-A-Cold. U. S. v. 138 Bottles of Chek-A-Cold. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9901. Sample No. 23247-F.)

On or about May 13, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 138 bottles of Chek-A-Cold at Merchantville, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 19, 1943, from Philadelphia, Pa., by the Hance Brothers and White Co.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Each Fluid Ounce Contains: Chloroform . . . 4 minims Alcohol by vol . . . 2 percent Alkaloids of Hyoscyamus .0003 gr. Contains Extract of Cod Liver Oil (Vitamins A and D), Ipecac, Hyoscyamus, Horehound, Wild Cherry, Tar, Spikenard, Tolu, Menthol, Lobelia, White Pine and Tartar Emetic."

Examination showed that the article contained, among other ingredients, 1.17 minims of chloroform per fluid ounce, a small proportion of alcohol, and tartar emetic, and that Hyoscyamus alkaloids, if present at all, were in a proportion too small to permit detection.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the designations "Chek-A-Cold," on the carton, and "Chek-A-Col," on the bottle label, were false and misleading since the article would not be effective in checking colds; and in that its label failed to bear the quantity or proportion of chloroform contained in it, since the statement on the label, "Each Fluid Ounce Contains: Chloroform . . . 4 minims," was not a correct statement of the chloroform actually contained in the article.

On July 10, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1088. Misbranding of Pinee Preparation for Colds. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Bottles of "Pinee Preparation Colds." Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9899. Sample No. 25000-F.)

Six samples of this product were examined and were found to contain the following quantities of acetanilid: 2.88, 3.40, 4.83, 3.29, and 3.69 grains per fluid ounce. The product was also found to contain aromatic spirits of ammonia, an alkaloid-bearing drug such as belladonna, cascara sagrada, menthol, and camphor.

On or about May 10, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 12 dozen bottles of the above-named product at Portsmouth, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 20, 1942, from Kinston, N. C., by the Pinee Chemical Co.; and charging that it was misbranded.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Colds," appearing on its label, was false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the