

ditions accompanying colds. The article would not be effective for those purposes.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Topacold Contains: Derivatives of Carotene dissolved in cottonseed oil. \* \* \* Uncombined Cresols: 0.05%," was false and misleading since the article contained no carotene nor vitamin A, the only known therapeutically useful derivative of carotene, and not more than a trace, if any, of cottonseed oil; and it contained much more than 0.05 percent cresols.

**DISPOSITION:** August 7, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1834. Misbranding of Craemer's Celebrated Compound. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Craemer's Celebrated Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 17286. Sample Nos. 22708-H, 22709-H.)

**LIBEL FILED:** September 1, 1945, Eastern District of Illinois.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about February 2 and June 5, 1945, from St. Louis, Mo., by the Wm. Craemer Medicine Co.

**PRODUCT:** 3 dozen bottles of *Craemer's Celebrated Compound* at Cairo, Ill.

Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of citrates, phosphates, chlorides, and salicylates of sodium, potassium, and ammonium, dissolved in water.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "For Use in Case of Stomach and Bowel Complaints Due to Constipation, also for Sallow Complexion, Loss of Appetite, Bad Taste, Belching and Accumulation of Gases in the Intestines when caused by Sluggish Bowels," were false and misleading in that the article would not be effective generally in the treatment of such conditions, since the user would not be able to determine when such conditions are caused by constipation or sluggish bowels, and some of the conditions are not caused by constipation or sluggish bowels.

**DISPOSITION:** October 15, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1835. Misbranding of Hall's Canker Remedy. U. S. v. 372 Bottles of Hall's Canker Remedy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 16767 to 16769, incl. Sample Nos. 31454-H to 31456-H, incl.)

**LIBEL FILED:** July 5, 1945, Southern District of California.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** Between the approximate dates of January 23 and April 13, 1945, by Hall's Canker Remedy, from Salt Lake City, Utah.

**PRODUCT:** 372 3-ounce bottles of *Hall's Canker Remedy* at Los Angeles, Calif. Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of zinc sulfate, borax, sugars, and water.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Canker Remedy \* \* \* Aids in the Treatment of Canker, Simple Sore Throat, and all Minor Mouth \* \* \* Irritations \* \* \* If the Canker is not relieved, repeat dose as before," were false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the treatment of the conditions mentioned.

**DISPOSITION:** July 30, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1836. Misbranding of CeKelp. U. S. v. 35 Bottles of CeKelp, and a number of circulars. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 16649. Sample No. 2656-H.)

**LIBEL FILED:** On or about July 5, 1945, Southern District of West Virginia.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** By the Dental Research Co., from St. Petersburg, Fla. The *CeKelp* and some of the circulars were shipped on or about February 15, 1945, and the other circulars were shipped at earlier dates.

**PRODUCT:** 35 bottles, each containing 500 5-grain tablets, of *CeKelp* at Huntington, W. Va.; also a number of circulars entitled "Goiter," "Arthritis," "The Anemias," "The Common Cold," and "Ce-Kelp in Sickness and Health."

Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of compressed, powdered kelp. The recommended daily dose for adults (6 tablets) would supply approximately 4 milligrams of iodine, 14 percent of the minimum daily requirement for iron, 4.8 percent of that for calcium, 1.1 percent of that for phosphorus, and insignificant amounts of other minerals.

**LABEL, IN PART:** (Bottles) "CeKelp a Vegetable Sea Food Kelp."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the circulars were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the prevention or treatment of goiter, arthritis, anemias, common colds, and diseases resulting from calcium-phosphorus imbalance, whereas it would not be effective in the prevention or treatment of such conditions.

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

**DISPOSITION:** August 8, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1837. Misbranding of vitamin products. U. S. v. 105 Bottles of A-Tri-ol Capsules, etc. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 16699. Sample Nos. 26492-H to 26499-H, incl.)**

**LABEL FILED:** July 20, 1945, District of Colorado.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** Between the approximate dates of April 20 and June 18, 1945, by Vitamin Stores, Inc., from Omaha, Nebr.

**PRODUCT:** 105 bottles of *A-Tri-ol Capsules*, 106 bottles of *Vita-Chrome Tablets*, 45 bottles of *De-A-Tol Capsules*, 67 bottles of *Vita-Pels Pellets*, 21 bottles of *Bevron Tablets*, 8 bottles of *Pro-B-Ron Capsules*, 8 bottles of *vitamin E capsules*, and 29 bottles of *Nervron Tablets*, at Denver, Colo., together with accompanying labeling consisting of 300 circulars entitled "Spring 1945," 800 circulars entitled "Summer 1945," 500 circulars entitled "Background for De-A-Tol," and 3 placards entitled "Vita-Pels," "Vita-Chrome," and "De-A-Tol," respectively.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "A Tri-ol Vitamin A Capsules 25,000 USP Units"; "Vita-Chrome Improved \* \* \* Tablets Each Tablet Contains Calcium Pantothenate 10 mgms. B<sub>1</sub> . . . 1.5 mgm. B<sub>2</sub> . . . 1 mgm. Niacin 10 mgm. B<sub>6</sub> . . . 250 mcg."; "Capsules De-A-Tol Vitamin D Each Capsule Contains 50,000 U. S. P. Units"; "Pellets Vita-Pels Improved Vitamins and Minerals 9 Vitamins In Each Red Pellet 12 Minerals In Each Black Pellet"; "Tablets Bevron B Complex Vitamins with Liver and Iron Each Tablet Contains \* \* \* Niacin 20 mgms."; "Capsules Pro-B-Ron Liver and Iron with B Complex"; "Capsules Vitamin E Each capsule contains approximately six times as much Vitamin E as the equivalent amount of wheat germ oil"; "Nervron Tablets Each Tablet Contains Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> 15 milligrams."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** *A-Tri-ol Capsules*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the labeling were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in overcoming bad skin and in promoting eye health; and that supplies of vitamin A could not be obtained from foods. The article would not be effective for the purposes claimed, and supplies of vitamin A can be obtained from food.

*Vita-Chrome Tablets*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the labeling were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in overcoming the cause of gray hair, whereas it would not be effective for such purpose.

*De-A-Tol Capsules*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the labeling were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of arthritis and the accompanying symptoms, such as fatigue, neuritis, and insomnia, whereas it would not be effective for such purposes.

*Vita-Pels Pellets*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the labeling were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of tiredness, nervousness, sleeplessness, anemia, poor digestion, a run-down condition, and other ailments; and that it would give protection against all vitamin and mineral deficiencies. The article would not be effective for the purposes claimed.

*Bevron Tablets*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the labeling were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of fatigue, sleeplessness, anemia, and indigestion; and that it would impart energy. The article would not be effective for the purposes claimed, and it would not impart energy.

*Pro-B-Ron Capsules*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the labeling were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in building blood and in maintaining energy and vigor, whereas it would not be effective for such purposes.