

the user from the vitamin deficiencies which lead to excessive tiredness, nervousness, crossness, and irritability; that it would nourish the body while reducing; and that it would help to control the appetite. The articles would not be efficacious for such purposes and would not fulfill the promises of benefits stated and implied.

**DISPOSITION:** November 4, 1948. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$250 and costs.

**2585. Misbranding of Paracelsus. U. S. v. 24 Cans \* \* \*.** (F. D. C. No. 24898. Sample No. 34235-K.)

**LABEL FILED:** June 29, 1948, Northern District of California.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** By the American Biochemical Corp., from Cleveland, Ohio. The product was shipped on or about May 3, 1948, and a number of reprints from the "Lets Live Newsmagazine" were shipped during February 1948.

**PRODUCT:** 24 cans of *Paracelsus*, each containing 1-pound, 5-ounces, at Oakland, Calif., together with a number of reprints from the "Lets Live Newsmagazine" entitled "Malnutrition, Disease, Due to Mineral Lack." Examination showed that the product was a mineral mixture containing per  $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon, 66 milligrams of calcium and 0.55 milligram of iron, or 8.8 percent of the adult minimum daily requirements for calcium and iron.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the reprint were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the article was effective to prevent and cure malnutrition and disease, to provide pep, to stimulate hormone production, and to prevent and cure arthritis; and that all individuals suffered from mineral deficiency and would benefit by use of the article. The article was not effective for such purposes, and it was not capable of fulfilling the promises of benefit stated and implied.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following label statements were false and misleading since if taken as directed the article would supply materially less calcium and iron than stated: "When Taken According to Direction Will Supply Percentage of Daily Requirements as Listed:

	<i>Calcium</i>		<i>Iron</i>
Man .....	13.50%	* * *	16.00%
Woman.....	13.50%	* * *	16.00%
Pregnancy latter half.....	7.00%	* * *	12.75%
Lactation.....	5.25%	* * *	12.75%
Children 1 to 9 years.....	10.75%	* * *	19.20%
Children 10 to 12 years.....	9.00%	* * *	16.00%
Girls 13 to 15 Years.....	8.00%	* * *	13.00%
Boys 13 to 15 years.....	7.50%	* * *	13.00%
Girls 16 to 20 years.....	10.50%	* * *	13.00%
Boys 16 to 20 years.....	7.50%	* * *	13.00%

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

**DISPOSITION:** September 21, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction:

**2586. Misbranding of National R Solution. U. S. v. 22 Bottles \* \* \*.** (F. D. C. No. 25116. Sample No. 2721-K.)

**LABEL FILED:** July 22, 1948, District of Columbia.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about April 12, 1948, by the National Drug Co., from Philadelphia, Pa.

**PRODUCT:** 22 4-ounce bottles of *National R Solution* at Washington, D. C.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements "Indications: For use as a mild astringent application in inflammation of mucous membranes of the urethra" and "Indications: For use as a mild astringent application in inflammation of mucous membranes" were false and misleading since the article would not be effective for the treatment of the conditions stated and implied.

**DISPOSITION:** December 28, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

**2587. Misbranding of P. P. P. U. S. v. 5 Cases \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 25096. Sample No. 850-K.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** On or about July 28, 1948, Southern District of Florida.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about March 26, 1948, by Rodeco Products, from Augusta, Ga.

**PRODUCT:** 5 cases, each containing 24 bottles, of P. P. P. at Tampa, Fla. Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of water, alcohol, potassium iodide, and extracts of plant drugs.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the labeling of the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was effective in the treatment of rheumatic conditions, pimples, boils, old sores, and many blood conditions, whereas it was not effective in the treatment of such conditions.

**DISPOSITION:** August 19, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

**2588. Misbranding of Dolcin tablets. U. S. v. 109 Bottles \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 21961. Sample No. 64547-H.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** December 10, 1946, District of New Jersey; amended libel filed September 11, 1947.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about November 8, 1946, by the Dolcin Corp., from New York, N. Y.

**PRODUCT:** 109 100-tablet bottles of *Dolcin tablets* at Newark, N. J. Examination indicated that the tablets consisted essentially of 2.6 grains of aspirin and 3.4 grains of calcium succinate.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the article and in a circular enclosed with the article were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was effective and adequate for the relief, treatment, and cure of all types of arthritis and rheumatism. The article was not effective and adequate for such purposes.

**DISPOSITION:** The Dolcin Corp. appeared as claimant and filed an answer denying that the product was misbranded as alleged in the libel. Thereafter, the claimant requested permission of the court to withdraw its claims and answer since it had changed the labeling of the product to omit the representations complained of in the libel and was therefore of the belief that no useful purpose would be served by contesting the case. On December 6, 1948, the court granted the claimant's request and entered a decree of condemnation and destruction.