cardiac and renal insufficiencies, headache, tinnitus aurium, and vertigo. The articles were not effective in the treatment of such conditions.

DISPOSITION: September 14, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2926. Misbranding of Aletris cordial and celerina. U. S. v. 69 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 27300. Sample Nos. 55601–K, 55602–K.)

LIBEL FILED: June 6, 1949, Western District of Oklahoma.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 5, 1949, by the Rio Chemical Co., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 69 7-ounce bottles of *Aletris cordial* and *celerina* at Oklahoma City, Okla.

LABEL, IN PART: "Aletris Cordial A Compound Content of Alcohol 27.8 Per Cent * * * Formula: Each fluid ounce represents ten grains Aletris, thirty grains Helonias and thirty grains Scrophularia" and "Celerina Alcohol Forty-two Per Cent. Formula: Each fluid ounce represents forty grains each Kola and Crampbark; forty-eight grains Celery; Twenty grains Cypripedium; sixteen grains Xanthoxylum and Aromatics."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements on the labels of the articles were false and misleading since the articles were not effective in the treatment of the conditions referred to: (Aletris cordial) "For use in Functional Derangements of the Female Generative Organs" and (celerina) "For use in Functional Nervous Disorders."

DISPOSITION: July 27, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2927. Misbranding of Hemophoresis-Ionization Unit. U. S. v. 1 Device, etc. (F. D. C. No. 28234. Sample No. 57811–K.)

LIBEL FILED: October 25, 1949, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: By D. P. Redding, from Kansas City, Mo. The device was shipped on or about March 16, 1949, and certain printed matter was shipped on or about January 8 and March 16, 1949.

PRODUCT: 1 *Hemophoresis-Ionization Unit*, a device, at Long Beach, Calif., together with a franchise agreement, a leaflet entitled "High Blood Pressure and Arthritic Case Reports," and a newspaper advertisement. The product was a device for converting the commercial electric current into a direct current of lower intensity. It was recommended for use in connection with a salt solution.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the franchise agreement, leaflet, and newspaper advertisement were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the device was effective in relieving high blood pressure, arthritis, and heart disease; that it was effective in the removal of calcareous substance (lime) from the blood vessels; and that it would restore proper blood circulation to any diseased organ. The device was not effective for the purposes stated and implied.

DISPOSITION: November 28, 1949. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the device and printed matter be delivered to the Food and Drug Administration, for experimental and exhibit purposes.