

On March 7, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**390. Misbranding of Ro-Mari. U. S. v. 141 Bottles of Ro-Mari. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 2210. Sample No. 5990-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated hereinafter.

On June 14, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 141 bottles of Ro-Mari at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 17 to on or about April 1, 1940, by the American Ru-Mari Co. from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article contained about 99 percent water with small proportions of potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, sodium chloride, sodium sulfate, and a trace of an organic compound such as chloramine T.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the word "Ru-Mari" which constituted a part of the firm name "American Ru-Mari Company" and appeared in the labeling, was false and misleading since it suggested that the article was a remedy for rheumatism; whereas it was not. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its labeling bore representations that it would be efficacious to attack and correct harmful acid conditions, that it possessed effective diuretic action, and would be efficacious for arthritis, neuritis, sciatica, lumbago, gout, and allied conditions; and that it was designed to strike at the cause of pain and stiffness, and would promote elimination of toxin-forming matter through the urinary tract and was a blood conditioner, which representations were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for the purposes recommended.

On October 4, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**391. Misbranding of T-P Preparation. U. S. v. 35 Packages of T-P Preparation External and Internal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 2030. Sample No. 142-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below.

On May 24, 1940, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia filed a libel (amended July 13, 1940) against 35 packages of the above-named product at Valdosta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 26, 1940, by the Tee Pee Chemical Co. from Durham, N. C.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article consisted of a bottle of liquid and a box of tablets. Analysis showed that the liquid consisted essentially of water, berberine sulfate, boric acid, borax, and bismuth subnitrate; and that the tablets consisted essentially of cubeb, a laxative plant drug such as cascara sagrada, ferrous carbonate, and resinous material such as Venice turpentine and copaiba.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements, (carton) "T-P \* \* \* Preparation External and Internal," (bottle) "T. P. \* \* \* External Injection \* \* \* After voidance of urine (passing water), inject small syringeful three times daily. Inject slowly and hold in urethra for several minutes. For best results use T. P. as directed for 3 or 4 weeks," and (circular) "The following directions will be found very beneficial when using T. P. Preparation: Eat very little meat; drink large quantities of water. Do not drink whiskey, wine or beer. T. P. Preparation is absolutely safe and harmless. You will be positively satisfied after using T. P. Preparation. For best results continue using T. P. Preparation for at least three or four weeks," were false and misleading since they created the impression that the article constituted a treatment for gonorrhoea; whereas it did not constitute a treatment for gonorrhoea.

On September 16, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**392. Misbranding of Vibratherm. U. S. v. 17 Retail Packages of Vibratherm. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 2176. Sample No. 4032-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated hereinafter.