

Scheurman"; (circular) "Vegetable Liver Medicine * * * Blood Remedy * * * For Blood and Kidneys."

Analysis of a sample showed that the article was an aqueous solution of plant extractives containing, chiefly, aloe and emodin-bearing drugs.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in its labeling which represented and suggested that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of diseased conditions of the blood and kidneys in general, all diseases of the liver, stomach, bowels, skin, and blood, rheumatism, lumbago, stiffness and soreness of the joints, soreness of the muscles, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, numbness of the limbs, sickness at the stomach, cold hands and feet, bad taste in the mouth, flashes of heat, yellow skin, loss of appetite, sick headache, irregularities of the bowels, diarrhea, dysentery, flux, catarrh, debility, shortness of breath, stagnation of blood, bad circulation, scrofulous sores, tetter, old sores, and acrid humors in the blood; and that it would be efficacious to start the bile from the liver and remove it from the stomach. It was alleged to be further misbranded in that it failed to bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents and the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

On February 29, 1944, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.

1277. Misbranding of Detoxyl Tablets. U. S. v. 12 Packages of Detoxyl Tablets, and a number of booklets and leaflets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11986. Sample No. 67412-F.)

On March 10, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 12 packages of Detoxyl Tablets and a number of booklets and leaflets entitled "Autopathic Detoxyl Treatment," "Autopathic Instructions," and "Detoxication, Elimination Nutrition, Why Detoxyl," at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the tablets and the booklets and leaflets had been shipped on or about the last week in January 1944, by E. R. Moras, M. D., Highland Park, Ill.; and charging that the tablets were misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the tablets consisted essentially of sodium citrate, calcium glycerophosphate, calcium carbonate, and a small amount of talc.

The tablets were alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the booklets and leaflets which represented, suggested, and implied that the article would be effective in the treatment of arthritis, asthma, abscessed tooth, acidosis, anemia, abscess of the appendix, appendicitis, bowels, blood pressure, biliousness, adenoids, Bright's disease, blood poisoning, bronchitis, change of life, constipation, consumption, congestion of the lungs, flu, head, heart, hemorrhoids, milk-leg, nephritis, nose peritonitis, stomach trouble, spasm, sex organs, stone in kidney, St. Vitus's dance, toxins, uterine tumor, weak bladder, colds, colitis, chicken pox, chronic ailments, cystitis, catarrh, diarrhea, diphtheria, diabetes, defense in epidemics, eczema, ear abscess, epilepsy, fevers in adults and children, general debility, gastritis, gall-bladder trouble, headaches and many other aches, hemorrhages, hay fever, high blood pressure, ill-nourished people, indigestion, influenza, inflammation of the bladder, infantile paralysis, liver complaints, malnutrition, measles, any illness, neuritis, nervous ailments and breakdown, nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, neuralgias, over-acidity, obesity, over-weight, over-fat people, piles, pellagra, pneumonia, pleurisy, detoxication and elimination, rheumatic fever, rheumatism, sciatica, skin disease, stroke, septicemia, scarlet fever, sinus troubles, typhoid fever, tonsillitis, tuberculosis, under-weight, ulcers of the stomach, whooping cough, arteriosclerosis, hardening of the arteries, and advancing old age.

The article was alleged to be further misbranded because of false and misleading statements appearing on the carton which represented and suggested that the product was effective as an aid to detoxication, elimination, and nutrition; and in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

On June 19, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the tablets and aforesaid printed matter were ordered destroyed.

1278. Misbranding of Paracelsus. U. S. v. 9 Cans, 2 Cans, and 9 Cans of Paracelsus. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11825. Sample Nos. 3786-F, 3787-F.)

On or about February 18, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 9 cans, each containing 160 grams, 2 cans, each containing 320 grams, and 9 cans, each containing 600 grams, of Paracelsus at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 29 and December 16, 1943, from Cleveland, Ohio, by the American Biochemical Corporation; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of samples disclosed that the article was a mixture of inorganic salts, principally sodium phosphate, calcium lactate, potassium chloride, table salt, magnesium sulfate, sodium bicarbonate, and lesser quantities of other chemical salts.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on the can label and in the accompanying circulars entitled "Paracelsus Food and Health," "Here's What They Say About Paracelsus," "Paracelsus Its Aim and Object," and "The Active Life of These Two," which represented and suggested that the article was of substantial value as a dietary supplement in respect to the mineral elements, calcium, chlorine, iron, iodine, lithium, manganese, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, sulfur, silicon, and copper, and that these elements are not ordinarily present in adequate amounts in the average diet; that the article was a body builder and a tonic; that it would correct all disorders arising from dietary deficiencies; that it was effective in the treatment of arthritis, rheumatism, neuritis, coughs, asthma, and general debility; that it was of value in improving the functions of all body organs; that it would provide vigor and vitality, aid digestion, and purify blood; and that it was a combination of inorganic minerals in their most assimilable form that would supply minerals necessary in normal nutrition in most desirable portions.

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

On April 20, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

1279. Misbranding of Food Ferrin, Kaba, and Lacto-Dextrin. U. S. v. 13 Jars of Food Ferrin, 5 Cartons of Kaba, and 70 Packages of Lacto-Dextrin. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction: (F. D. C. No. 12107. Sample Nos. 39182-F to 39184-F, incl.)

On April 13, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against the above-mentioned products at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Battle Creek Food Co. between the approximate dates of July 22, 1943, and January 31, 1944, from Battle Creek, Mich.

Examination disclosed that the Food Ferrin yielded 1.34 percent of ash (total mineral matter); and that 1 tablespoonful of the preparation weighed approximately 16 grams and contained approximately 16 milligrams of iron. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that a leaflet entitled "Do You Need Iron?", which accompanied the article, contained the following statements: "did you know that 10,000,000 of your red blood cells die every second. If they aren't replaced by fresh, new red blood cells, you may soon grow pale, listless, lacking energy and endurance and become an easy prey to disease," which statements were misleading since the labeling of the article failed to reveal the material fact that the body normally replaces red blood cells that die, so that the death of the cells does not ordinarily result in paleness, listlessness, lack of energy and endurance, and increased susceptibility to disease.

The Food Ferrin was alleged to be misbranded further because of false and misleading statements in accompanying leaflets entitled "Do You Need Iron?", "No More 'Menu Monotony'," and "Plan Your Meals for Health," and in an accompanying booklet entitled "Healthful Living," which represented and implied that the article, when taken in accordance with the directions on the package, would supply sufficient iron to constitute an adequate treatment in iron-deficiency conditions; that ordinary foodstuffs do not supply the body with ample supplies of iron; that the article would round out the diet and encourage the growth of new, vigorous, red blood; that it was a remedy for a fagged-out condition and for absence of appetite; that it was rich in organic minerals other than iron, and that it would supply significant amounts of minerals other than iron; that it would constitute an adequate agent for nutritional anemia and increase the hemoglobin content of the blood; and that its iron content was more readily available than iron in common foods. The article would not accomplish the results claimed, suggested, and implied in the labeling; ordinary foodstuffs provide ample supplies of iron; and the iron content of the article was not more readily available than is iron in common food.

Examination disclosed that the Kaba consisted essentially of a gum, milk sugar, starch, yeast, and salt. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in accompanying leaflets entitled "Kaba," and "You Too Can Reduce," which represented and implied that use of the article would cause regularity of the bowels, help to re-educate the constipated colon, serve as a treatment for colitis, keep one feeling "in the pink," remedy a furry tongue.