

foul breath, "loggy" head, or a tight, "unnatural feeling" in the abdomen, and cause reduction in weight. The article would not be effective to produce the results claimed.

Examination disclosed that the Lacto-Dextrin consisted essentially of milk sugar (approximately 80.5 percent) and dextrin (approximately 18.6 percent). The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on the label and in accompanying leaflets entitled "Tired?," "Healthful Living," and "Diet Suggestions for High Blood Pressure," which represented and implied that the article would promote the growth of protective organisms, prevent or relieve tiredness, a feeling of sluggishness, being under par, coated tongue, foul breath, headaches, fatigue, a tired feeling, listlessness, excessive intestinal putrefaction, malaise, pains, etc.; and that it would eliminate toxins or keep one free from toxic symptoms, remedy inability to concentrate, and be effective in the treatment of high blood pressure. The article would not be effective to produce the results claimed and implied in the labeling.

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

On June 7, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1280. Misbranding of Vin-Kre-Ol and Ba-Bow Corrective. U. S. v. 49 Bottles of Vin-Kre-Ol and 1,575 Bottles of Ba-Bow Corrective. Consent decree of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 12320. Sample Nos. 62468-F, 62469-F, 72143-F, 72144-F.)

On or about May 5, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against the above-mentioned products at Blytheville, Ark., alleging that they had been shipped between the approximate dates of July 9, 1943, and March 24, 1944, by Allan and Co., Inc., from St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that they were misbranded.

Analysis of the Vin-Kre-Ol showed that it consisted essentially of small proportions of compounds of calcium, iron, manganese, phosphorus, quinine, strychnine, benzaldehyde, and guaiacol, and sugar, alcohol, and water. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the labeling which represented and suggested that it was effective as a palatable medicine and food for use in general debility or run-down conditions resulting from poor diet or nervous strain; and that it was effective for those recovering from illness or operations, and was an aid to natural recovery.

Analysis of the Ba-Bow Corrective showed that it consisted essentially of compounds of bismuth and zinc, salol, volatile oils including oil of anise and methyl salicylate, gum, alcohol, and water, colored with a pink dye. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of the false and misleading statements in its labeling which represented and suggested that it was effective in the treatment or prevention of heartburn due to hyperacidity; and that it was a corrective, a baby bowel corrective, and was effective in such complaints of the stomach and bowels as the gastric fermentation and diarrhea caused by colitis, summer complaint, and food upsets.

On June 14, 1944, the Benz Medicine Co., Blytheville, Ark., having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the articles were ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1281. Misbranding of grape juice and pomegranate juice. U. S. v. 28 Dozen Quarts and 100 Dozen Pints of Assorted Grape Juice and Pomegranate Juice. Consent decree of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 11544. Sample Nos. 55526-F, 55527-F.)

On January 19, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against the above-mentioned articles at Seattle, Wash., alleging that they had been shipped on or about November 17, 1943, from Los Angeles, Calif., by Empire Freight; and charging that they were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Queen Isabella Brand * * * Utt Juice Company,—Tustin, Calif."

Examination of samples indicated that the articles consisted of white grape juice and pomegranate juice.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on their labels, "Fruit Juices are especially high in vital blood minerals and organic acids necessary to correct and maintain normal blood alkalinity and food assimilation," were false and misleading since the articles were not especially high in vital blood minerals and organic acids necessary to correct and maintain normal blood alkalinity and food assimilation.