

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the circular entitled "To Users of Monarch Vitamins," enclosed in the retail package containing the article, created the false and misleading impression that the article would be effective in the prevention or correction of poor appetite, nervousness, irritability, colds, and chronic constipation; that it would substitute for large quantities of fruits and vegetables as a source of vitamins and minerals; and that it was an ideal supplement, such as recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council.

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

**DISPOSITION:** November 8, 1944. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1589. Misbranding of vitamin C tablets. U. S. v. 137 Bottles, 260 Bottles, and 33 Bottles of Vitamin C Tablets. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14335. Sample Nos. 66983-F, 81093-F, 81094-F.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** On or about November 8, 1944, Western District of Missouri.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** Between the approximate dates of July 3 and September 7, 1943, by Oxford Products, Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio.

**PRODUCT:** 137 bottles, each containing 40 25-milligram tablets, 260 bottles, each containing 40 50-milligram tablets, and 33 bottles, each containing 40 100-milligram tablets, of *vitamin C* at Kansas City, Mo.

The 50-milligram tablets were more than 50 percent deficient in vitamin C.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Indicated as a vitamin supplement in dental caries, pyorrhea, certain gum infections, anorexia, anemia under nutrition and infections when these are consequences of a vitamin C deficiency," was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the treatment of the conditions stated, whereas the article would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), (50-milligram size tablets only) the label statement, "40 C. T. Tablets Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid) 50 MG Each Tablet Contains 1000 U. S. P. Units of Vitamin C Which Is 1 $\frac{2}{3}$  Times Daily Requirements," was false and misleading.

The article was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 8297.

**DISPOSITION:** March 24, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

**1590. Misbranding of drug products. U. S. v. 994 Bottles of Rawleigh's Milk of Magnesia Tablets, 183 Bottles of Rawleigh's Castoria, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  Dozen Bottles of Rawleigh's Ru-Mex-01 Compound, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$  Dozen Bottles of Rawleigh's Milk of Magnesia, 109 Bottles of Rawleigh's Tonic Compound, 1,468 Packages of Rawleigh's Septo Powder for Poultry, 298 Packages of Rawleigh's Iodized Poultry Powder, and a number of catalogs. Decrees of condemnation. Ru-Mex-01 Compound ordered destroyed; remaining products ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 14633. Sample Nos. 8028-F, 8031-F to 8034-F, incl., 8037-F to 8039-F, incl.)**

**LIBELS FILED:** December 15, 1944, District of Minnesota.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** By the W. T. Rawleigh Co., from Freeport, Ill. The various drugs were shipped between the approximate dates of April 4 and September 19, 1944. A number of the catalogs were enclosed in packages containing certain of the drugs. The remainder of the catalogs were shipped separately on or about June 28, 1944.

**PRODUCT:** The above-listed drugs, and accompanying catalogs entitled "Rawleigh's Good Health Products Consumers Catalog," at Minneapolis, Minn.

Analyses showed the following results: *Rawleigh's Milk of Magnesia Tablets* consisted essentially of a laxative plant drug, Rochelle salt, sodium bicarbonate, sugar, water, and sodium benzoate, with a small proportion of wormseed; *Rawleigh's Ru-Mex-01 Compound* consisted of extracts of plant drugs, including a laxative plant drug, potassium iodide, salicylic acid, sodium benzoate, alcohol, and water; *Rawleigh's Milk of Magnesia* consisted essentially of 8.43 percent of magnesium hydroxide and water; *Rawleigh's Tonic Compound* consisted essentially of water, sugar, phosphates, quinine, and alcohol, with small amounts of malt, and compounds of iron, manganese, and calcium; *Rawleigh's*

*Septo Powder for Poultry* consisted essentially of copper sulfate and potassium permanganate; and *Rawleigh's Iodized Poultry Powder* consisted essentially of phosphorus, calcium, iodine, sulfur, ferrous sulfate, ginger, and capsicum.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** *Rawleigh's Milk of Magnesia Tablets*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label and in the catalogs were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of indigestion, car sickness, severe burns and scalds, stomach discomfort, gas, nausea, vomiting, morning sickness of pregnancy, other stomach discomforts, seasickness, acid erosion of the teeth, and tooth sensitiveness and decay; and that as a mild laxative it had no habit forming properties. The article would not be effective in the treatment of the disease conditions mentioned and, when used as a laxative, would have the property of inducing the laxative habit.

*Rawleigh's Castoria*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label and in the catalogs were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of simple diarrhea, wind colic, constipation, intestinal toxemia, bowel troubles and other disorders, sour eructations, belching, gas, nausea, acid dyspepsia, and worms. The article would not be effective in the treatment of the conditions stated.

*Rawleigh's Ru-Mex-Ol*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label and in the catalogs were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of biliousness due to constipation, gas in the intestines, headache, rheumatism, impoverished blood, lack of appetite, slow digestion and elimination, and a run-down condition; and that it would be effective as a diuretic. The article would not be effective in the treatment of the conditions mentioned, including rheumatism, as was implied by the name *Ru-Mex-Ol*, and it would not be effective as a diuretic.

*Rawleigh's Milk of Magnesia*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the catalogs were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of simple diarrhea, sour stomach in infants, disorders due to teething, morning sickness of pregnancy, nausea, vomiting, seasickness, car sickness, acid disorders of the stomach, and severe burns and scalds. The article would not be effective in the treatment of the conditions stated.

*Rawleigh's Tonic Compound*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the catalogs were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was a tonic and that it would be effective in the treatment of fatigue, restlessness, lack of appetite, slow digestion and elimination, impoverished blood, and a run-down system. The article was not a tonic and it would not be effective in the treatment of the conditions stated.

*Rawleigh's Septo Powder for Poultry*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the catalogs were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the control of chicken pox, croup, and contagious colds. The article would not be effective in the control of the conditions stated.

*Rawleigh's Iodized Poultry Powder*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label and in the catalogs were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be useful to stimulate the appetite of poultry, early laying, and egg production; that it would increase the consumption of food and promote digestion and normal growth and production of poultry; and that it would keep fowls normally healthy and thrifty. The article would not be effective in producing the results stated and implied.

**DISPOSITION:** February 1 and 2, 1945. The W. T. Rawleigh Co., claimant for the *Milk of Magnesia*, *Milk of Magnesia Tablets*, *Tonic Compound*, *Septo Powder*, *Castoria*, and *Iodized Poultry Powder*, having admitted the material allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On November 4, 1945, no claimant having appeared for the *Ru-Mex-Ol Compound*, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1591. Misbranding of Nokor. U. S. v. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  Dozen Packages of Nokor. Default decree of destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 15097. Sample No. 97429-F.)

**LIBEL FILED:** On or about January 31, 1945, Western District of Missouri.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about October 5, 1940, from Houston, Tex., by the Perl Products Co.