

United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD, DRUG, AND INSECTICIDE ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

15051-15075

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., November 18, 1927]

15051. Misbranding of Zendejas Medicine. U. S. v. 125 Bottles of Zendejas Medicine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21638. I. S. No. 15602-x. S. No. C-5320.)

On February 17, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 125 bottles of Zendejas Medicine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Indiana Harbor, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by P. Zendejas, Los Angeles, Calif., January 13, 1927, and transported from the State of California into the State of Indiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Blood Purifier * * * For All Blood Disorders Impaired Circulation Rheumatism—Skin Troubles," (similar statements in foreign languages); (bottle label) "Blood Purifier For All Blood Disorders Impaired Circulation Rheumatism—Skin Troubles;" (circular) "Treatment If the disease does not yield to the treatment the dose may be gradually increased up to the maximum of tolerance of your organism * * * Persons desiring only to tonify their system, should take smaller doses than indicated here;" (Spanish translated) "In the Beginning of the Treatment Some Persons May find that Their Symptoms Apparently Increase. This is the Result of the Medicine in Removing the Disease and Therefore One Should Not be Alarmed."

Analysis by this department showed that the article consisted essentially of potassium iodide, a laxative plant drug extract, sarsaparilla, a trace of resin, and water, preserved with formaldehyde.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statements above quoted regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed in the said statements.

On April 12, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15052. Misbranding of Chi-Ches-Ters Diamond Brand pills. U. S. v. 12½ Dozen Small Size Packages of Chi-Ches-Ters Diamond Brand, New Style Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13270. I. S. No. 6304-t. S. No. E-2508.)

On August 18, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12½ dozen packages of Chi-Ches-Ters Diamond Brand pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Williams Manufacturing Co., from Cleveland, Ohio, on or about June 17, 1920, and transported from the State of Ohio into the