

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.

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.