

1879. Misbranding of Golden Brand Soi-Jus (soya oil). U. S. v. 42 Cans and 33 Cans of Soi-Jus, and a number of circulars. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 18667. Sample No. 36678-H.)

LIBEL FILED: December 28, 1945, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 15, 1942, December 26, 1944, and January 13 and October 9, 1945, by the Soi-Jus Co., from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 42 1-pint cans and 33 1-quart cans of *Soi-Jus* at Seattle, Wash., together with a number of circulars entitled "Drink Golden Brand Soi-Jus." Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of soybean oil.

LABEL, IN PART: (Can) "Golden Brand Soi-Jus * * * a Good Source for: Phospholipins: lecithin and cephalin; Non-saturates: linoleic and linolenic acids; Sterols- * * * It is pressed * * * to preserve the essential and protective food factors contained in the soya oil."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the can label and in accompanying circulars were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article contained rare nutritional factors such as phospholipins, nonsaturated fatty acids, and sterols that are not readily available from common foods; that those substances are essential to maintain normal nutrition and are of special value in maintaining proper functioning of all living tissues, including the brain, heart, muscles, kidneys, bone-marrow, and liver; that the article would supply substances of special value in hormone production; that it was a nutritionally significant source of vitamins D, E, F, and K; and that the article was nonfattening. The article did not contain rare nutritional factors, and such substances as phospholipins and non-saturated fatty acids and sterols are found in abundant quantities in a wide variety of common foods. The article would not supply substances of special value in hormone production, and it would be a nutritionally insignificant source of vitamins D, E, F, and K. Furthermore, it was fattening.

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.

DISPOSITION: March 25, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1880. Misbranding of Bonaid Tablets. U. S. v. 139 Bottles and 22 Bottles of Bonaid Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 17341. Sample No. 31228-H.)

LIBEL FILED: September 10, 1945, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 25, 1945, by the L. M. and W. Products Co., from Detroit, Mich.

PRODUCT: 139 100-tablet bottles and 22 600-tablet bottles of *Bonaid Tablets* at Los Angeles, Calif. Examination indicated that the product contained, among other things, approximately 117 milligrams of calcium and 54 milligrams of phosphorus per tablet.

LABEL, IN PART: "Bonaid 100 [or "600"] Tablets Each Tablet contains natural Bone Phosphate (supplying Calcium, Phosphorus, * * *), plus 200 U. S. P. Units of Vitamin D Synthetic in a base of suitable excipients."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Bonaid Tablets aid in building sound teeth, nails and bones * * * an effective aid in the prevention of tooth decay * * * an important factor in the prevention of tooth decay," were false and misleading since the article would not be effective to build sound teeth, nails, and bones, or to prevent tooth decay.

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.

DISPOSITION: November 20, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1881. Misbranding of Tescum Powders. U. S. v. 286 Packages and 46 Packages of Tescum Powders. Decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 12679, 18661. Sample Nos. 40746-F, 24889-H.)

LIBELS FILED: August 11, 1944, and December 18, 1945, Western Districts of Wisconsin and Texas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 19, 1942, and September 10 and November 7, 1945, by the Tescum Co., from Cleveland, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 286 packages and 46 packages of *Tescum Powders* at La Crosse, Wis., and San Antonio, Tex., respectively. Examination showed that the product

consisted essentially of tartar emetic, ammonium chloride, gold and sodium chloride, and sugar.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Chronic Alcoholism is medically recognized as a disease," was false and misleading in that it represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of alcoholism, whereas the article would not be effective for such purpose; and the name of the article, "Tescum Powders," was misleading since it has for many years been associated with a product represented as a treatment for alcoholism.

DISPOSITION: January 25 and May 1, 1946. Edna Brown, claimant for the Wisconsin lot, having consented to the entry of a decree without admitting the allegations of the libel, and no claimant having appeared for the Texas lot, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1882. Misbranding of Reiner's Rinol. U. S. v. Paul J. Reiner (Reiner Medicine Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$250. (F. D. C. No. 17871. Sample No. 13056-H.)

INFORMATION FILED: May 13, 1946, Southern District of Ohio, against Paul J. Reiner, trading as the Reiner Medicine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 14, 1945, from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky.

PRODUCT: Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of sodium salicylate, potassium iodide, sodium citrate, alcohol, and water.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Recommended for the Relief of transitory muscular aches and pains due to fatigue and exertion, sometimes caused by Rheumatism, Arthritis or Neuritis," and certain statements in the circulars entitled "Reiner's Rinol," which were shipped with the article, were false and misleading, since they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of rheumatism, arthritis, neuritis, and kindred ailments; that the article would be efficacious to eliminate acid from the system and poisons from the body; that it was a mild nerve sedative; that it was an alterative; and that it would relieve all pains of arthritis. The article was not a mild nerve sedative nor an alterative, and it would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

DISPOSITION: June 14, 1946. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$250.

1883. Misbranding of Lock's Medicinal Balm, Medicinal Foot and Body Powder, Corn Callous Remover, and Improved Foot Soap. U. S. v. 78 Jars of Lock's Medicinal Balm, 78 Cans of Lock's Medicinal Foot and Body Powder, 117 Bottles of Lock's Corn Callous Remover, 72 Bars of Lock's Improved Foot Soap, and a quantity of printed matter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 17623. Sample Nos. 6675-H to 6678-H, incl.)

LIBEL FILED: October 1, 1945, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: By Lock's Laboratories, from New York, N. Y. The products were shipped on or about July 29, 1945, and the printed matter was shipped on or about July 24, 1945.

PRODUCT: 19 15-ounce jars and 59 5-ounce jars of *Lock's Medicinal Balm*, 78 cans of *Lock's Medicinal Foot and Body Powder*, 117 bottles of *Lock's Corn Callous Remover*, and 72 bars of *Lock's Improved Foot Soap* at Irvington, N. J., together with a number of coupons entitled "Valuable Coupon" and display cards entitled "How to Take Care of Your Feet," "How Foot Troubles Affect the Whole System—Property of Locks Laboratories," and "How Foot Troubles Affect the Whole System—Twitty Bros."

Examination disclosed that the *Medicinal Balm* consisted essentially of water and stearic acid, with small proportions of menthol, eucalyptus, and oxyquinoline sulfate; that the *Medicinal Foot and Body Powder* consisted essentially of boric acid, with minute proportions of oxyquinoline sulfate and salicylic acid; that the *Corn Callous Remover* consisted essentially of alcohol, ether, camphor, collodion, and salicylic acid; and that the *Foot Soap* consisted essentially of soap, with small proportions of perfume and an iodide.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the coupons and two of the display cards were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the articles would be effective in the relief of ingrowing nails and bunions; and that various disorders of the body, such as