

29753. Misbranding of Life (Miracle) Mineral Water. U. S. v. 47 Boxes and 49 Boxes of Life (Miracle) Mineral Water. Default, decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43191, 43192. Sample No. 34253-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects.

On August 5, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 96 boxes of the above-named product at Clarksburg, W. Va.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 15, 1938, by George A. Manning, acting as agent for the Rocky Mountain Mineral Co. from Bessemer, Ala.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of pieces of rock, which when soaked in water dissolved to the extent of 6.5 percent. The dissolved material consisted principally of iron sulfate with small proportions of other mineral substances.

Misbranding was alleged in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the carton, were false and fraudulent: "Life (Miracle) Mineral Water Contains many healing minerals which have relieved thousands of people of * * * Upset Stomach, High Blood Pressure, Nervous Indigestion, Arthritis, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, Female Complaints, Worms, Blood Disease and Loss of Appetite. Heals * * * Ringworm, Itch, Tetter, itching of Eczema, * * * itching piles, old Sores and similar irritations. Good Health Means More to You than Anything. * * * For Old Sores * * * Ringworm, Itch, Tetter, Eczema * * * piles and skin infections bathe the affected parts with Life (Miracle) Mineral Water."

On September 10, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29754. Misbranding of Lal Tablets No. 2. U. S. v. 21 Bottles of Lal Tablets No. 2. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43163. Sample No. 14496-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its therapeutic and curative effects and failed to declare the quantity or proportion of acetophenetidin contained therein.

On August 1, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 bottles of Lal Tablets No. 2 at Norwich, Conn.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 24, 1937, by the Lal Pharmacal Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of acetophenetidin (approximately 2 grains per tablet), aspirin, and caffeine.

Misbranding was alleged in that the packages failed to bear on the label a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetophenetidin, a derivative of acetanilid, contained therein.

Misbranding was alleged further in that in the statement "For * * * Grippe," borne on the label, was a statement regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article and was false and fraudulent.

On October 27, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29755. Misbranding of Soap Lake Salts. U. S. v. 21 Packages of Soap Lake Salts. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43198. Sample No. 22851-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent therapeutic and curative claims.

On August 5, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 packages of Soap Lake Salts at Portland, Oreg.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 28, 1937, by the Soap Lake Products Corporation from Seattle, Wash.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.