

Scheurman"; (circular) "Vegetable Liver Medicine * * * Blood Remedy * * * For Blood and Kidneys."

Analysis of a sample showed that the article was an aqueous solution of plant extractives containing, chiefly, aloe and emodin-bearing drugs.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in its labeling which represented and suggested that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of diseased conditions of the blood and kidneys in general, all diseases of the liver, stomach, bowels, skin, and blood, rheumatism, lumbago, stiffness and soreness of the joints, soreness of the muscles, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, numbness of the limbs, sickness at the stomach, cold hands and feet, bad taste in the mouth, flashes of heat, yellow skin, loss of appetite, sick headache, irregularities of the bowels, diarrhea, dysentery, flux, catarrh, debility, shortness of breath, stagnation of blood, bad circulation, scrofulous sores, tetter, old sores, and acrid humors in the blood; and that it would be efficacious to start the bile from the liver and remove it from the stomach. It was alleged to be further misbranded in that it failed to bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents and the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

On February 29, 1944, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.

1277. Misbranding of Detoxyl Tablets. U. S. v. 12 Packages of Detoxyl Tablets, and a number of booklets and leaflets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11986. Sample No. 67412-F.)

On March 10, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 12 packages of Detoxyl Tablets and a number of booklets and leaflets entitled "Autopathic Detoxyl Treatment," "Autopathic Instructions," and "Detoxication, Elimination Nutrition, Why Detoxyl," at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the tablets and the booklets and leaflets had been shipped on or about the last week in January 1944, by E. R. Moras, M. D., Highland Park, Ill.; and charging that the tablets were misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the tablets consisted essentially of sodium citrate, calcium glycerophosphate, calcium carbonate, and a small amount of talc.

The tablets were alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the booklets and leaflets which represented, suggested, and implied that the article would be effective in the treatment of arthritis, asthma, abscessed tooth, acidosis, anemia, abscess of the appendix, appendicitis, bowels, blood pressure, biliousness, adenoids, Bright's disease, blood poisoning, bronchitis, change of life, constipation, consumption, congestion of the lungs, flu, head, heart, hemorrhoids, milk-leg, nephritis, nose peritonitis, stomach trouble, spasm, sex organs, stone in kidney, St. Vitus's dance, toxins, uterine tumor, weak bladder, colds, colitis, chicken pox, chronic ailments, cystitis, catarrh, diarrhea, diphtheria, diabetes, defense in epidemics, eczema, ear abscess, epilepsy, fevers in adults and children, general debility, gastritis, gall-bladder trouble, headaches and many other aches, hemorrhages, hay fever, high blood pressure, ill-nourished people, indigestion, influenza, inflammation of the bladder, infantile paralysis, liver complaints, malnutrition, measles, any illness, neuritis, nervous ailments and breakdown, nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, neuralgias, over-acidity, obesity, over-weight, over-fat people, piles, pellagra, pneumonia, pleurisy, detoxication and elimination, rheumatic fever, rheumatism, sciatica, skin disease, stroke, septicemia, scarlet fever, sinus troubles, typhoid fever, tonsillitis, tuberculosis, under-weight, ulcers of the stomach, whooping cough, arteriosclerosis, hardening of the arteries, and advancing old age.

The article was alleged to be further misbranded because of false and misleading statements appearing on the carton which represented and suggested that the product was effective as an aid to detoxication, elimination, and nutrition; and in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

On June 19, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the tablets and aforesaid printed matter were ordered destroyed.

1278. Misbranding of Paracelsus. U. S. v. 9 Cans, 2 Cans, and 9 Cans of Paracelsus. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11825. Sample Nos. 3786-F, 3787-F.)

On or about February 18, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 9 cans, each containing 160 grams, 2 cans, each containing 320 grams, and 9 cans, each containing 600 grams, of Paracelsus at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 29 and December 16, 1943, from Cleveland, Ohio, by the American Biochemical Corporation; and charging that it was misbranded.