LABEL, IN PART: "Roberts Garlex * * * Compounded From Fresh Garlic Bulbs, U. S. Pure Glycerine and Mineral Wells Mineral Water Added * * * For Internal Use One Ounce * * * Shortly Before Meals Children—⅓ to ½ the adult dosage * * * Texas Liquid Garlic Company."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for gastrointestinal symptoms accompanying arteriosclerosis and hypertension by inhibiting intestinal putrefaction and the formation of toxic products, and that it was an effective treatment for acute, subacute, and chronic diarrhea, enterocolitis, dysentery, digestive insufficiency, gastrointestinal dyspepsia, anorexia, excessive intestinal fermentation, meteorism, flatulence, intestinal colic, and subjective symptoms in arteriosclerosis, due to gastrointestinal disturbances. The article was not an adequate and effective treatment for such conditions.

DISPOSITION: February 23, 1950. Crazy Water Co., Inc., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond for relabeling, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

3074. Misbranding of Slim-O. U. S. v. 40 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 28484. Sample No. 67626–K.)

LIBEL FILED: December 27, 1949, District of Colorado.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 5 and 6, 1949, by Beauty Sales, from Hollywood, Calif.

PRODUCT: 40 6-ounce bottles of *Slim-O* at Denver, Colo., together with a number of leaflets entitled "Beauty Sales" and a number of newspaper mats entitled "Lose Excess Fat." Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of epsom salt, sodium carbonate, and citric acid.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements and a picture of a slender female appearing on the label of the article and in the leaflet and newspaper mats were false and misleading. The statements and picture represented and suggested that the article was the easiest, safest way to a beautiful, glamorous trim line figure; that the article would help one to take off inches of excess fat in the right spots, leaving the skin firm; that it would help one to lose excess fat and maintain a beautiful figure at all times; that it was effective for use on all parts of the chin, neck, and body; that with the aid of the article one could take off excess fat in the exact spots desired; that the article would dissolve and remove the excess fat from the skin tissues; that it would leave the skin firm and wrinkle-free; that there would be no risk of sagging tissues and wrinkles with use of the article; and that the article was a reducing aid. The article was not effective for the purposes stated and implied.

DISPOSITION: February 15, 1950. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3075. Misbranding of rectal suppositories. U. S. v. 36 Boxes * * *. (F. D. C. No. 28567. Sample Nos. 55881–K, 55882–K.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about December 22, 1949, Western District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 20 and September 24, 1949, by the S. E. Massengill Co., from Bristol, Tenn.-Va.