

Remedy at Michigan City, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 11, 1940, by Dr. Shreve's Medicine Co. from Newton, Iowa; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that the liquid consisted essentially of limewater containing a white sediment and flavored with sassafras; and that the pills contained plant material (including a laxative plant drug) and metallic mercury (equivalent to 0.68 grain of mercury with chalk per pill), and were coated with sugar and calcium carbonate.

The Anti-Gall-Stone Remedy was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the wrapper and bottle label, "Anti-Gall-Stone Remedy," and statements in an accompanying circular representing that it would be efficacious as a gall-stone remedy; that it would produce a chemical change in the gall and would alter the secretions of the gall bladder, liver, kidneys, and bladder; and that it would place the system in a better condition, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Dr. Shreve's S and L Pills were alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling representing that they would be efficacious as a treatment for catarrh of the stomach or bowels, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea or dysentery; that they would promote digestion and assimilation and would restore tone to the system; and that they would be efficacious as a laxative for biliousness and sour stomach, were false and misleading since they would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On December 3, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

494. Misbranding of A-Z Tablets. U. S. v. 214,900 A-Z Tablets. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3089. Sample No. 33388-E.)

On September 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 214,900 drug tablets at Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio, on or about June 8, 1940. These tablets were shipped in bulk; subsequently they were repacked and labeled in part: "A-Z Tablets * * * Distributed by A-Z Sales Company Waterbury, Conn."

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of potassium acid tartrate, calcium gluconate, sulfur, podophyllum, goldenseal, starch, and a small amount of an iron compound.

The libel alleged that the article so labeled was misbranded in that statements on the box label and in an accompanying circular representing that it would be efficacious in the treatment of asthma, asthmatic spasms, bronchitis, bronchial irritations, catarrh, congestion of the upper respiratory system, hay fever, head colds, and nasal irritations, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On April 8, 1941, Phillips & Benjamin Co., Waterbury, Conn., and Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., claimants, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

495. Misbranding of Colloidal Dextro Calcium. U. S. v. 110 Bottles of Colloidal Dextro Calcium Bleything. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3358. Sample No. 44102-E.)

This product did not contain the amount of calcium suggested and indicated in its labeling but did contain sodium benzoate materially in excess of the amount declared.

On November 12, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 110 bottles of the above-named product at Denver, Colo., which had been shipped by the Bleything Laboratories, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 17, 1940, from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Colloidal Dextro Calcium Bleything * * * Dosage: One teaspoonful three times daily before meals. May be taken in milk or fruit juices, if preferred. In pronounced cases dosage may be doubled for two weeks. Dosage for children is the same as for adults," were false and misleading since they created the impression that it would supply the consumer with a significant amount of calcium even in pronounced cases of calcium deficiency when used as directed, when, in fact, it would supply but a negligible amount of calcium. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement on the label, "Less than 1/20 of