779. Misbranding of Arnold Garlic Tablets. U. S. v. 56 Packages and 60 Packages of Arnold Garlic Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7352. Sample No. 87955–E.)

On April 16, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia filed a libel against the above-named product at Bluefield, W. Va., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 21, 1942, by Melrose Drug Co. from Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of starch and garlic.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the carton, "May be of Value in Reduction of Hyper-Tension," was false and misleading since it contained no ingredients which would be of value in the reduction of hypertension.

On June 16, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

780. Misbranding of Davis Formula No. 7895. U. S. v. 16 Packages and 10 Packages of Davis Formula No. 7895. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 7341, 7962. Sample Nos. 23097–E, 95346–E.)

On April 21 and July 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed libels against 26 packages of Davis Formula No. 7895 at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 17, 1941, and June 23, 1942, by E. R. Davis Prescription Co. from Bellingham, Wash.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination showed that each package of the article contained a small bottle of a solution of vitamin A and a larger bottle of the formula. Analysis of the formula showed that it consisted essentially of water, alcohol, potassium iodide, chloroform, sugar, and an extract of a plant drug such as lobelia.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it constituted an adequate treatment for asthma, hay fever, eczema, or rheumatic, neuritic or arthritic pains, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On June 18 and December 24, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

781. Misbranding of Eff-Remin Dentifrice. U. S. v. 34 Packages and 11 Packages of Eff-Remin Dentifrice. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7455. Sample No. 98285–E.)

On May 4, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 34 packages, each containing 150 grams and 11 packages, each containing 300 grams of Eff-Remin Dentifrice at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 22, 1942, by Goodrich & Love from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of tartaric acid and salt and compounds of calcium, magnesium, and sodium including carbonates and sulfates, flavored with volatile oils and sweetened with saccharin.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in the labeling (tin container) "Rub powder directly on gum margins or place some powder on thin layer of moist cotton wool and apply to affected areas," and (circular) "'Eff-Remin' Dentifrice is an effervescent remineralizing powder. It is of value in reducing sensitivity, for controlling decalcification due to erosion or dental caries, for 'soft' teeth * * * apply to affected areas," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that when applied to affected areas, it would be of value in reducing sensitivity, in controlling decalcification due to erosion or dental caries, and for "soft" teeth; whereas when applied to affected areas it was of no value for such purposes.

It was also alleged to be misbranded in violation of the provisions of the law applicable to cosmetics, as reported in Notices of Judgment on Cosmetics.

On June 15, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

782. Misbranding of Pitcher's Castoria. U. S. v. 132 Bottles of Pitcher's Castoria. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6525. Sample No. 75662–E.)

On December 18, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island filed a libel against 132 bottles of Pitcher's Castoria at Providence,