suggested that excess uric acid commonly causes arthritis, neuritis, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatic pains, and gout; that the article would neutralize and eliminate deposits or uric acid; that it would break down deposits of uric acid crystalline salts and cleanse the blood stream; and that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of arthritis, neuritis, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatic pains, and gout. It was alleged also to be misbranded in that it was not designated solely by a name recognized in an official compendium, and it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label did not bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient, since the article contained the active ingredient potassium iodide, and its label failed to bear a statement that the article contained that ingredient.

On June 22, 1943, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and on July 3, 1943, the court imposed a fine of $250.

1045. Misbranding of Nakamo Bell Tablets. U. S. v. 5¾ Dozen Packages of Nakamo Bell Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9503. Sample No. 44607–F.)

On March 9, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 5¾ dozen packages of the above-named product at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 20, 1942, from Orangeburg, N. Y., by the Hollings-Smith Co.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination showed that the article was a tablet which consisted essentially of 2 grains of ammonium chloride, 3 grains of sodium chloride, and 1 grain of potassium chloride.

It was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the labeling regarding the efficacy of the article in the treatment of hay fever, sinus, asthma, and colds.

On June 21, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1046. Misbranding of Kaps Colloidal Iodized Sulphur. U. S. v. 12 Packages of Kaps Colloidal Iodized Sulphur. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9042. Sample No. 24524–F.)

On December 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 12 packages of Kaps Colloidal Iodized Sulphur at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about June 5 and August 27, 1942, by the Jamco Co.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "C. I. S. Kaps Colloidal Iodized Sulphur."

Examination showed that the article consisted of capsules containing mineral oil, sugar, small amounts of sulfur, and an iodide.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "for use as an aid in the relief of Arthritis due to sulphur deficiency," was false and misleading since such statement represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of arthritis, whereas it would not be so effective.

On January 21, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1047. Misbranding of Pyrozide Tooth Powder. U. S. v. 282 Packages of Pyrozide Tooth Powder. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 8902. Sample Nos. 18812–F, 18813–F.)

Examination of this product showed that it consisted essentially of calcium carbonate with smaller quantities of magnesium carbonate, powdered cinchona bark, salicylic acid, soap, and flavoring materials. It was short of the declared weight.

On or about November 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 282 packages of Pyrozide Tooth Powder at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 3 and October 22, 1942, by the Web Distributing Co. from Newark, N. J.; and charging that it was misbranded.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in its labeling which represented and suggested that it was effective in the treatment of pyorrhea, gingivitis, trench mouth, and all other diseases of the oral tissue were false and misleading since the article was not effective in the treatment of those diseases; and in that it was in package form and its label failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.