

Examination of a sample disclosed that the article consisted essentially of material derived from psyllium seed and magnesium trisilicate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements on its labels and in the accompanying circulars entitled "Esscolloid Detergent" were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was a detergent (a cleansing agent); that it was a gastro-intestinal neutralizer; that it was effective in the treatment of ulcers, disorders of the stomach, including gastric pain and distress, indigestion, inflammation, and bleeding; that it was effective in restoring loss of appetite and in overcoming nausea and bowel irritability; and that it was effective in improving digestive function and intestinal muscular weakness and in the treatment of constipation and the conditions resulting from faulty diet or overindulgence. The article was not a detergent; it was not a gastro-intestinal neutralizer; and it was not effective for the purposes stated and implied.

On February 14, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product and all labeling be destroyed.

1487. Misbranding of Dr. Ledoux's Canadian Cough Syrup. U. S. v. 436 Bottles of Dr. Ledoux's Canadian Cough Syrup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14014. Sample No. 88434-F.)

On October 9, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of New Hampshire filed a libel against 436 bottles of the above-named product at Berlin, N. H., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 11, 1944, by the R. E. Marier Medicine Co., from Westbrook, Maine.

Examination showed that the article consisted essentially of sucrose and water with alcohol 0.3 percent, flavoring materials such as menthol and capsicum, a brown color, and an oily material. The article did not contain maple sugar, glycerine, or lemon juice; and it contained not more than a trace, if any, of honey.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in its labeling regarding its efficacy in the relief of coughs, colds, sore throat, grippe, and after-cold effects. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the label statement, "Ingredients are as follows: Maple Syrup, Honey, * * * Glycerine * * * Lemon Juice, 3½% Alcohol," was false and misleading.

On November 28, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1488. Misbranding of Ritamine Vitamin and Mineral Capsules. U. S. v. 937½ Dozen Boxes of Ritamine Vitamin and Mineral Capsules and 9 Packages of Booklets. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 14336. Sample Nos. 73761-F, 73762-F.)

On November 2, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 937½ dozen boxes (various sizes) of Ritamine Vitamin and Mineral Capsules at Los Angeles, Calif., and 9 packages, each containing 300 copies, of a booklet entitled "Health Topics," which accompanied the article. It was alleged in the libel that the capsules were shipped between the approximate dates of January 26 and July 25, 1944, by the American Dietaids Co., Inc., from Yonkers, N. Y.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling were misleading. It was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 7916, in which are set forth in full the results of analyses, and the misleading statements referred to above.

On February 6, 1945, the American Dietaids Co., Inc., having admitted the allegations of the libel, and the case having been removed to the Eastern District of New York pursuant to agreement, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the booklets be destroyed and that the remaining merchandise be released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1489. Misbranding of Major Brand B Complex Vitamin Tablets. U. S. v. 15 Cases of Major Brand B Complex Vitamin Tablets. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 14398. Sample No. 80439-F.)

On November 8, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 15 cases of the above-named product at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 24 and September 13, 1944, from New York, N. Y., by Major Vitamins, Inc.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain labeling statements in the exhibit A attached to the libel were false and misleading. It was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 7914, in which are set forth in full the results of analyses, and the misleading statements in the exhibit A referred to above.

On December 18, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that all leaflets and display posters accompanying the product be destroyed, and that the product be delivered to a charitable institution.

1490. Misbranding of Walban Vitamin B Complex and Walban A, B₁, D, G (B₂) Vitamin Pearls. U. S. v. 35 Display Units of Walban Vitamin B Complex and 23 Display Units of Walban A, B₁, D, G (B₂) Vitamin Pearls. Default decrees of condemnation. Products ordered delivered to charitable institutions. (F. D. C. Nos. 13777, 13778. Sample Nos. 80616-F, 80617-F.)

On September 11, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed libels against 35 display units, each containing 12 packages of 30 pearls each, of Walban Vitamin B Complex and 23 display units, each containing 12 packages of 30 pearls each, of Walban A, B₁, D, G (B₂) Vitamin Pearls at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about May 31, 1944, by the Walban Corporation, from Little Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

The products were alleged to be misbranded under Section 502 (a) in that certain statements in the labeling were false and misleading.

The vitamin B complex was alleged to be adulterated, and both products were alleged to be misbranded, under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 7911, in which are set forth in full the false and misleading statements in the labeling referred to above.

On December 2 and 15, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered delivered to charitable institutions, after destruction of the leaflets, circulars, and display posters.

1491. Misbranding of Mi-Hair Scalp and Hair Preparations. U. S. v. 290 Bottles of Mi-Hair Scalp Medicine No. 1, 225 Bottles of Mi-Hair Scalp Medicine No. 2, 461 Bottles of Mi-Hair Shampoo, 469 Bottles of Mi-Hair Hair Conditioner and Scalp Invigorator, and a quantity of printed matter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13834. Sample Nos. 73105-F, 73362-F to 73365-F, incl.)

On September 29, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against the above-mentioned articles and printed matter at Fresno, Calif., alleging that they had been shipped on or about May 10 and June 12, 1944, by Capillis, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.

Analysis disclosed that the Scalp Medicine No. 1 contained water, isopropyl alcohol, and small amounts of betanaphthol, salicylic acid, resorcinol monoacetate, and sulfanilamide; that the Scalp Medicine No. 2 consisted of water, isopropyl alcohol, potassium carbonate, and small amounts of salicylic acid, betanaphthol, resorcinol monoacetate, and sulfanilamide; that the Mi-Hair Shampoo contained water, soap, and a trace of phenolic substances; and that the Mi-Hair Hair Conditioner and Scalp Invigorator contained small amounts of salicylic acid, betanaphthol, and resorcinol monoacetate incorporated in an ointment base composed of petrolatum and lanolin.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on their labels and in the printed matter (circulars, leaflets, and display placards) regarding the efficacy of the articles when used alone or in combination in the treatment of dandruff and in the stimulation of the scalp so as to increase the growth or prevent the loss of hair.

On October 30, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products and the printed matter were ordered destroyed.

1492. Misbranding of Dr. Hibbard's Olive Vitalizer for Hair and Scalp. U. S. v. 116 Packages of Dr. Hibbard's Vitalizer for Hair and Scalp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13845. Sample No. 88020-F.)

On or about October 2, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 116 packages of the above-mentioned product at Middletown, Conn., alleging that it had been shipped on or about March 22 and July 13, 1944, by the Mulford Pharmacal Co., from Boston, Mass.

Examination showed that the article consisted essentially of mineral oil, water, and a small amount of sulfur and of boric acid, colored yellow.