

Vito can be used as a reducing agent, and aids any therapeutic, massage, or dietetic system of reduction. Rub dry, wrap up in blankets and retire."

DISPOSITION: October 19, 1945. Queen City Supply, claimant, having authorized the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product and circulars were ordered destroyed.

1829. Misbranding of DMC Compound No. 49. U. S. v. 22 Jars of DMC Compound No. 49, and 175 circulars. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 16668. Sample No. 2763-H.)

LABEL FILED: July 5, 1945, Western District of Virginia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 3, 1945, by the Dixie Medicine Corporation, from Charlotte, N. C.

PRODUCT: 22 jars of *DMC Compound No. 49* at Charlottesville, Va., together with 175 circulars entitled "Do You Suffer From Arthritis or Rheumatism?"

Analysis showed that the product contained sodium and potassium salts of tartaric acid, sulfur, sodium salicylate, and licorice.

LABEL, IN PART: "DMC Compound No. 49 A Balanced Formula Intended for the Relief of Muscular Aches and Pains."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the circular were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism, whereas it would not be effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: December 3, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product and circulars were ordered destroyed.

1830. Misbranding of G-T Alterative-Nervine. U. S. v. 65 Bottles of G-T Alterative-Nervine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 16670. Sample No. 1011-H.)

LABEL FILED: July 3, 1945, Northern District of Georgia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 12, 1945, by Ar-Ell Drug Products, from Cleveland, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 65 4-ounce bottles of *G-T Alterative-Nervine* at Atlanta, Ga.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of ammonium chloride, approximately 4½ grains per fluid ounce, gold and sodium chloride, approximately 1/7 grain per fluid ounce, and water.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Alterative-Nervine" was false and misleading since the article was not an alterative and would have no effect on the nerves.

DISPOSITION: September 4, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1831. Misbranding of Ma-Ta Liquid and Ma-Ta Powder. U. S. v. 54 Bottles of Ma-Ta Liquid, 13 Packages of Ma-Ta Powder, and 33 leaflets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 16700. Sample Nos. 929-H, 930-H.)

LABEL FILED: July 27, 1945, Southern District of Florida.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: By the Mafoliata Corporation, from Chicago, Ill., on or about April 25, 1945. The leaflets were shipped from Chicago, Ill., on a date unknown.

PRODUCT: 54 1-quart bottles of *Ma-Ta Liquid* and 6 15-gram packages and 7 125-gram packages of *Ma-Ta Powder* at West Palm Beach, Fla., and a number of leaflets entitled "Ma-Ta Mafoliata."

Examination showed that the powder consisted essentially of an extract of plant material, including the alkaloid berberine; and that the liquid consisted essentially of the same substance in water, containing a small proportion of sodium benzoate.

LABEL, IN PART: "Liquid 'Ma-Ta' (Mafoliata)," "Powder Ma-Ta (Mafoliata)," or "Ma-Ta Powder."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the leaflets accompanying the articles were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the articles would be effective in the treatment of acne, acute septicemia, arthritis, asthma, athlete's foot, abscesses in ear drums, bronchial troubles, burns, cancer, carbuncles, cartilaginous tumors, common colds, constipation, cuts, lacerations, and bruises, diabetes, duodenal ulcers,

earache, eczema, epilepsy, fractures, fungi, gallstones, kidney trouble, bladder trouble, gangrene, gas bacilli, gonorrhea, halitosis, hay fever, hemorrhoids, piles, and fistulas, high and low blood pressure, impetigo, indigestion, infantile paralysis, iritis, leg ulcers, osteomyelitis, pyorrhea, ringworm, shingles, sinus, sore eyes, sprains, sunburn, syphilis, thrombosis, tired feet, tonsillitis, trench mouth, tuberculosis, ulcers and boils, vaginal tumors, varicose veins, warts, psoriasis, stomach ulcers, kidney stones, ulcers of the bladder and kidneys, brain tumors, sciatica, nervous disorders, jaundice, boils, swellings, bumps, and growths. The articles would not be effective in the treatment of the conditions, symptoms, and diseases stated and implied.

Ma-Ta Powder. Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statement on the cartons was false and misleading since the article would not be efficacious for the conditions mentioned: "For all surface infections, cuts, lacerations, burns, sunburns, athlete's foot, poison ivy, chigger bites, ulcers, etc."

DISPOSITION: September 20, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered. A portion of the product was ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration for scientific experimentation, and the remainder was ordered destroyed.

1832. Misbranding of Finley's Ginseng Compound. U. S. v. Samuel Eugene Williams (Finley Medical Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. D. C. No. 16533. Sample No. 90075-F.)

INFORMATION FILED: July 24, 1945, Eastern District of Missouri, against Samuel Eugene Williams, trading as the Finley Medical Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 15, 1944, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois.

PRODUCT: Analysis showed that the product consisted essentially of water, with a small proportion of extracts of plant drugs.

LABEL, IN PART: "Finley's Ginseng Vegetable and Non-Alcoholic. For the Blood, Nerves, Kidneys, Liver Ginseng Compound."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the bottle label were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious to improve the blood, nerves, kidneys, and liver; and that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of blood disorders, kidney diseases, stomach troubles, nervous affections, skin diseases, liver complaints, rheumatism, la grippe, bad colds, and catarrh. The article would not be efficacious for the purposes represented and suggested.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the name by which the article was designated, "Ginseng Compound," was misleading since it represented and suggested that the principal active ingredient of the article was ginseng, whereas the principal active ingredients were substances other than ginseng; and, Section 502 (b) (2), the article failed to bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of contents, since the bottle label bore no such statement.

DISPOSITION: October 5, 1945. The defendant having entered a plea of nolo contendere, the court imposed a fine of \$50.

1833. Misbranding of Topacold. U. S. v. 85 Cartons of Topacold. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 16665. Sample No. 27835-H.)

LIBEL FILED: July 10, 1945, Eastern District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 8 and 20, 1945, by Thornlee, Inc., from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 85 cartons, each containing 1 bottle, of *Topacold* at Yakima, Wash. Examination showed that the product consisted of a perfumed mixture of water, alcohol, phenols, such as cresols (1 percent), gum, and not more than a trace, if any, of cottonseed oil. It contained no carotene nor vitamin A.

LABEL, IN PART: "Topacold For Relief of Common Head Colds."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Topacold" and certain statements on the labels and in the leaflet enclosed in each carton of the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective to cure, mitigate, or otherwise affect the course of a cold; and that it would be effective to alleviate sneezing, running of the nose, watering of the eyes, and general discomfort or distressing con-