

27572. Misbranding of Oilax Compound Tablets. U. S. v. 1,080 Boxes, et al., of Oilax Compound Tablets. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 39599, 39600, 39601. Sample Nos. 35390-C to 35395-C, incl.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims. It was further objectionable since the designation "Oilax" created the impression that the laxative properties of the article were derived solely from oils, whereas such properties were derived chiefly from phenolphthalein and aloe.

On May 14, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2,401 boxes of Oilax Compound Tablets at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of January 19 and April 16, 1937, by G. Knewitz from East St. Louis, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of phenolphthalein (approximately three-fourths of a grain per tablet) and extracts of plant material including aloe, strychnine, and croton oil.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Oilax," borne on the label, was false and misleading when applied to an article of the composition disclosed by analysis. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: "Keep Healthy Feel better Live Longer Avoid constipation."

On July 12, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27573. Misbranding of La-Vim. U. S. v. 33 Bottles of La-Vim. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39603. Sample No. 34816-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On May 17, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 33 bottles of La-Vim at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 13, 1936, by the Bonded Service Warehouse from Atlanta, Ga., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "La-Vim * * * Lewis Laboratories Inc. Atlanta, Ga."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of plant drugs including a laxative drug and nux vomica, a phosphorus compound, sugar, alcohol, and water flavored with cinnamon.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements borne on the bottle and carton, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "La-Vim * * * a Systemic Tonic for the Relief and Correction of Malnutrition Languidness and Frailty In Men, Women and Children."

On July 1, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27574. Misbranding of Geno Tablets. U. S. v. 81 Boxes of Geno Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39595. Sample Nos. 14589-C, 14590-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On May 14, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 81 boxes of Geno Tablets at Kentland, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 26, 1936, by the Geno Remedy Co., from Monticello, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.