

Size Contents 5½ Fl. Ozs.", "No. 8 Size Contents 7 Fl. Ozs.", "16 Fl. Ounces.", or "No. 4 Size Contents 3¼ Fl. Ozs.]" A product of St. Joseph Laboratories, New York-Memphis U. S. A."

Analyses of samples of the article by this Department showed that it consisted of petrolatum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements on the various labels were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the prospective purchaser, since the jars contained less than the declared quantity: "Contents 1¾ Fl. Ozs."; "Contents 5½ Fl. Ozs."; "Contents 7 Fl. Ozs."; "16 Fl. Ounces"; "Contents 3¼ Fl. Ozs."

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (No. 2 and No. 8 sizes) "A soothing dressing for \* \* \* wounds, sores, \* \* \* piles, etc. Used for sore throat, coughs"; (No. 6, 16-ounce, and No. 4 sizes) "A household remedy for \* \* \* sores, \* \* \* dressing for wounds \* \* \* piles, etc. Used internally it will relieve sore throat, coughs."

On March 28, 1934, the Plough Sales Corporation, Memphis, Tenn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it be relabeled so that it comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22311. Misbranding of Red Heart Blood Tabs. U. S. v. 9 Bottles of Red Heart Blood Tabs. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 31089. Sample no. 42494-A.)**

Examination of the drug product involved in this case showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On or about September 14, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine bottles of Red Heart Blood Tabs at Huntington, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about April 17, 1933, by the Reese Chemical Co., from Cleveland, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of iron carbonate, zinc phosphide, calcium carbonate, and extracts of plant drugs including nux vomica and a laxative drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "Red Heart Blood Tabs, Use Red Heart Blood Tabs when you need a tonic or feel a lack of ambition, Red Heart Blood Tabs, a powerful nerve and blood tonic, vim, ambition, zip, strength, punch, fight, energy, youth, pep, system tonic for men and women, aids in stimulating self-confidence, makes you feel healthier and stronger. If you are run down and nervous Blood Tabs will tone your system and aid in bringing back your health and strength."

On March 12, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering its destruction by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22312. Misbranding of Williams' S. L. K. Formula. U. S. v. 28 Bottles of Williams' S. L. K. Formula. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31195. Sample no. 41612-A.)**

Examination of the drug product involved in this case showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. The label of the article failed to bear a correct declaration of the quantity of alcohol present.

On September 30, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28 bottles of Williams' S. L. K. Formula at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped

in interstate commerce, on or about July 7, 1933, by the Williams Laboratories, from Kansas City, Mo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, including nux vomica and a laxative drug, methenamine, pepsin, glycerin, alcohol (2.2 percent), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement appearing on the label, "Alcohol Not Over Ten Percent", was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "Recommended for Stomach, Liver and Kidney Disorders Bilioussness, Dyspepsia \* \* \* Distress after eating, Heartburn, Sour Stomach \* \* \* Sick Headaches, Rheumatism and General Weakness."

On April 16, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22313. Misbranding of Blue Bell Liniment and Vio Liquid Antiseptic. U. S. v. Commercial Laboratories, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 31338. Sample nos. 31325-A, 31776-A.)**

This case was based on interstate shipments of Blue Bell Liniment and Vio Liquid Antiseptic. Examination showed that the former contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling, and that the latter was not an antiseptic.

On February 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Commercial Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N.Y., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about April 25, 1932, and February 21, 1933, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, of quantities of Blue Bell Liniment and Vio Liquid Antiseptic, respectively, which were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Commercial Laboratories, Inc., Newark, New York."

Analysis of a sample of the Blue Bell Liniment by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of a petroleum oil such as kerosene, containing small proportions of camphor, oleoresin of capsicum, oil of thyme, and oil of sassafras. Bacteriological examination of the Vio Liquid Antiseptic showed that it was neither an antiseptic undiluted nor an antiseptic when diluted as directed.

It was alleged in the information that the Blue Bell Liniment was misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the article, appearing on the bottle label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for coughs, sore throat, lameness in chest, lame back, rheumatism (not inflammatory), stomach ache, dyspepsia, colic, lameness, stiff joints, and dizziness.

Misbranding of the Vio Liquid Antiseptic was alleged for the reason that the statement "Liquid Antiseptic", borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading, since the article was not liquid antiseptic, either undiluted or when diluted as directed.

On March 14, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22314. Misbranding of King Menthol, formerly King Mentho-Salve. U. S. v. August Luft (King Manufacturing Co., Ltd.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 31343. Sample no. 31877-A.)**

Examination of a sample of King Menthol showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On January 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed