

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 18, 1945, from the State of Missouri into the State of California.

PRODUCT: The *Starke Inhalant* consisted of a brown liquid containing, chiefly, water, alcohol, glycerin, guaiacol, oil of eucalyptus, menthol, and free iodine. It was accompanied by a glass device designed to enable the user to inhale vapors from the liquid.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the articles and in a booklet entitled "Facts About Starke Inhalant and the Starke Inhaler," which was enclosed in packages containing the articles, were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the articles would be effective in the prevention and treatment of sinusitis, bronchitis, influenza, pneumonia, tonsillitis, bronchial asthma, la grippe, nasal catarrh, whooping cough, rose cold, and hay fever; and that the vapors of the inhalant would be capable of destroying germs in the nose, throat, and chest. The articles would not be effective for the purposes represented.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (b) (2), the label on the carton containing the inhalant failed to bear a statement of the quantity of the contents; and, Section 502 (e) (2), it failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient of the inhalant.

DISPOSITION: April 18, 1946. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$25.

1929. Misbranding of electric bulbs. U. S. v. 11 Electric Bulbs and 35 Circulars and 2 Display Cards. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 16671. Sample No. 27022-H.)

LABEL FILED: July 11, 1945, District of Montana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: By the U. S. Hospital Supply Co., from Minneapolis, Minn. The bulbs were shipped on or about June 7, 1945, and the circulars and display cards were shipped on or about November 18, 1944.

PRODUCT: 11 unlabeled *electric bulbs* at Helena, Mont., together with 35 circulars entitled "A New Scientific Development" and 2 display cards entitled "Now! Deep Infra-Red Ray From Any Light Socket." The electric bulbs were made of ruby glass, partially silvered on the inside, and were designed to produce heat.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements in the labeling were false and misleading since they represented and implied that the article would be an adequate treatment for the conditions named, whereas the only therapeutic function of the article would be the production of heat, and heat does not constitute an adequate treatment for such conditions: (Circular and placard) "Prostatic Troubles Sprains * * * Sinus trouble Neuralgia Rheumatism Lumbago Neuritis Pleurisy Pneumonia Tonsillitis Influenza Arthritis Bronchitis Catarrh Asthma Fractures Womens ailments Deafness Ear Trouble Skin diseases Torticollis Boils when open Cholecystitis Endocarditis Low red blood count To Raise Lowered Vitality To Improve Nervous System To Relieve Pain * * * To Improve Circulation To Promote Absorption of Exudate To Increase Red Blood Count And many others"; (placard) "For superficial conditions, such as infections, acute inflammations * * * deep-seated lesions * * * for general systematic treatment * * * tends to induce active circulation."

DISPOSITION: September 16, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product and printed matter were ordered destroyed.

1930. Misbranding of Vrilium Catalytic Barium Chloride. U. S. v. 5 Tubes of Vrilium Catalytic Barium Chloride, and a number of labels and leaflets. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration. (F. D. C. No. 19702. Sample No. 15878-H.)

LABEL FILED: April 24, 1946, Eastern District of Michigan.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 11, 1945, by Dr. Raymond C. Kistler, from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 5 tubes of *Vrilium Catalytic Barium Chloride* at Wyandotte, Mich., together with 5 labels reading, in part, "Vrilium Catalytic Barium Chloride in combination with slight quantities of other elements," and 5 leaflets entitled "General Directions." Examination showed that the product was a small metal pencil-shaped tube containing a glass vial of a white granular