

Aldehyde, Fennel, Ginger, Calamus, and Oil Cassia. Prepared for J. C. Miles Rocky Mt., N. C."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use in the treatment of stomach trouble, ulcerated stomach, kidney, liver, and bladder trouble, yellow eyeballs, nervousness, rheumatism, high and low blood pressure, pimples, boils, pellagra, worms in children, syphilis, and conditions incident to "change of life," in ridding the body of sickness, and in curing the sick, worn-out, and bedridden, which were the conditions for which the article was offered in its advertising sponsored by J. C. Miles, its manufacturer and packer.

DISPOSITION: November 19, 1946. J. C. Miles, claimant, having filed an answer denying that the product was misbranded, and having failed to defend the matter further, a motion by the Government to strike the claim of J. C. Miles was granted. Judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered destroyed.

2062. Misbranding of B-I-F Combination. U. S. v. 39 Cartons of B-I-F Combination (and 1 other seizure action against B-I-F Combination). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 19962, 20236. Sample Nos. 156-H, 41900-H.)

LIBELS FILED: May 28 and June 13, 1946, Southern District of Florida and Eastern District of North Carolina.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 19, 1945, and February 25 and March 8, 1946, by W. C. Hughes & Co., Inc., from Baltimore, Md.

PRODUCT: *B-I-F Combination*. 39 cartons, each containing 2 bottles, at Tampa, Fla., and 41 cartons, each containing 2 bottles, at Wilmington, N. C. One of the bottles in each of the cartons contained an emulsion, and the other bottle contained an injection preparation.

LABEL, IN PART: (Carton) "B-I-F Combination Emulsion contains: Balsam Copaiba Oil Cassia, U. S. P. Potassium Hydroxide, U. S. P. Powdered Acacia, U. S. P. Sugar Glycerin, U. S. P. Injection contains: Zinc Acetate, U. S. P. Carbolic Acid, U. S. P. Glycerin, U. S. P. Caramel"; (both bottles) "Purchasers wishing to avoid attention in the use of this article, are advised to place the bottle in water a few moments after which this label can readily be removed"; (leaflet enclosed in some cartons) "B-I-F Combination An Emulsion (For Internal Use) An Injection (With Syringe) Directions Shake the bottle containing the Injection which is red, fill the syringe full, and inject the contents slowly into the urinal passage, holding the syringe in the right hand. Allow the medicine to remain 20 to 30 seconds. The Emulsion, which is white, should be taken internally three times a day, before meals, in teaspoonful doses, in the morning on arising, at noon and at bedtime. The injection should be used about the same time, and always after passing water."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling of the article was false and misleading since it represented and created the impression that the article, when taken as directed, would be effective in the treatment of gonorrhoea, whereas the article would not be effective for such purpose; and, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the portion of the article which did not contain the leaflet failed to bear adequate directions for use.

DISPOSITION: August 7 and November 25, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2063. Misbranding of Kamala-Nicotine Poultry Tablets and Ankala Powder. U. S. v. 148 Bottles of Kamala-Nicotine Poultry Tablets and 10 Cases of Ankala Powder. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19695. Sample Nos. 19318-H, 19319-H.)

LIBEL FILED: April 26, 1946, Southern District of Iowa.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 3 and April 5, 1945, by the Research Products Corporation, from Kansas City, Mo.

PRODUCT: 148 100-tablet bottles of *Kamala-Nicotine Poultry Tablets* and 10 cases, each containing 6 5-pound cans, of *Ankala Powder* at Des Moines, Iowa. Analyses disclosed that the *Kamala-Nicotine Poultry Tablets* consisted of nicotine sulfate, kamala extract, calomel, and probably a kaolin base; and that the *Ankala Powder* consisted essentially of sodium hydroxide, sodium