

INFORMATION FILED: February 21, 1949, District of Nebraska, against Dr. Edward T. Molzahn, trading as the McCook Rectal Clinic, McCook, Nebr.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 10, 1948, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Missouri.

PRODUCT: Analysis showed that the *Systemic Pilana Combination Tablets* contained a minute amount of a calcium salt, an indication of podophyllum, unidentified plant material, and a large amount of talc filler; and that the *Pilana Rectal Salve* contained chiefly benzocaine, hydroxyquinoline sulfate, and unidentified plant extractives in a petrolatum base.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502(a), certain statements in the accompanying labeling of the articles were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the *Systemic Pilana Combination Tablets* would alleviate the pain and discomfort of constriction of rectal veins and arteries; that it would relieve the discomfort due to piles, hemorrhoids, and prolapsus ani; that it would relieve a congested condition; that it would strengthen the walls of the hemorrhoidal veins and tone the lower bowel; that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, and treatment of systemic diseases, and would regulate the liver; and that the *Systemic Pilana Combination Tablets* and the *Pilana Rectal Salve*, when used alone and in conjunction with each other, would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, and treatment of hemorrhoids, piles, and other rectal ailments.

DISPOSITION: March 21, 1949. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

2662. Misbranding of salve. U. S. v. Frank Endinger. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$10. (F. D. C. No. 25331. Sample Nos. 25035-K, 31741-K.)

INFORMATION FILED: November 18, 1948, District of Arizona, against Frank Endinger, Willcox, Ariz.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 1, 1947, and June 15, 1948, from the State of Arizona into the States of North Dakota and California.

PRODUCT: Analysis disclosed that the product was essentially lead oleate and sodium carbonate with rosin.

LABEL, IN PART: (Jar label, shipment of July 1, 1947) "Principal Ingredients No. 1 Dark Salve—Olive oil, Rosin, Oleate of Lead, Soap lake salts, Sweet oil, Croton oil. No. 2 Light Salve—Lanun anhydrous, Menthol crystals, Witch Hazel, Oil of Wintergreen, Oil of Eucalyptus, Croton oil."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in accompanying labeling were false and misleading. The labeling of both shipments represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the treatment of cancer. The labeling of the shipment of June 15, 1948, represented and suggested that the article also would be efficacious in the treatment of pneumonia, skin diseases, ulcers, catarrh, tuberculosis, rheumatism, kidney disease, eczema, ringworm, burger's disease, milk leg, female trouble, barber's itch, fistula, piles, and stomach diseases, and that the article would prevent blood poisoning and gangrene. The article would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

DISPOSITION: January 31, 1949. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$10.

2663. Misbranding of Leuco-Derm Ointment. U. S. v. 30 Cartons, etc. (F. D. C. No. 24943. Sample Nos. 43438-K, 43439-K.)

LIBEL FILED: July 20, 1948, Northern District of Illinois.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 26, 1948, by the Mann Chemical Co., from Detroit, Mich.

PRODUCT: 30 ½-ounce cartons, 12 1-ounce cartons, and 6 2-ounce cartons of *Leuco-Derm Ointment Regular* and 6 ½-ounce cartons and 6 1-ounce cartons of *Leuco-Derm Ointment Strong*, at Chicago, Ill. Examination showed that the products consisted of petrolatum, zinc oxide, and tar.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the articles and in a circular enclosed in each carton and entitled "For Best Results and General Directions" were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the articles were effective in the treatment of eczema, itch, and other skin conditions, psoriasis, chronic varicose ulcers, and weeping and itching skin conditions, whereas the articles were not effective in the treatment of such conditions.

DISPOSITION: September 8, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2664. Misbranding of Anbesol. U. S. v. 75 Cartons * * *. (F. D. C. No. 26025. Sample No. 11361-K.)

LIBEL FILED: November 12, 1948, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 20, 1948, by the Anbesol Co., from Newark, N. J.

PRODUCT: 75 cartons each containing 1 bottle of *Anbesol* and a circular entitled "You'll never know when you'll need Anbesol" at New York, N. Y. Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of alcohol 70%, benzocaine, a cresol, and glycerin with small proportions of carbolic acid and iodine.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements in the labeling of the article were false and misleading since the article was not effective in the treatment of the conditions stated: (Carton) "Use for Teething Babies * * * sore gums * * * earache, sore throat"; (circular) "Kill infection * * * teething babies * * * toothache * * * mouth and lip sores * * * earache * * * sore gums * * * will prevent infection * * *."

DISPOSITION: December 3, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2665. Misbranding of Nycol. U. S. v. 46 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 24969. Sample No. 18897-K.)

LIBEL FILED: June 24, 1948, Northern District of Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 5 and October 27, 1947, and February 3 and March 11, 1948, by Nycol Products, Inc., from Ionia, Mich.

PRODUCT: 46 1-ounce bottles, 47 2-ounce bottles, 79 4-ounce bottles, and 105 8-ounce bottles of *Nycol* at Cleveland, Ohio. Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of water, nitric acid, and a small proportion of a camphoraceous material.

LABEL, IN PART: "Nycol Antiseptic Solution."