

the first night then 2 tablets every night thereafter," may result in establishment of dependence upon laxatives to move the bowels.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements in the above-mentioned leaflets accompanying the article were false and misleading: "The only internal pile remedy * * * what are piles? Hemorrhoids or piles are actually coils of dilated veins occurring inside or outside the rectal mucous membrane. The causes of piles are many and varied but the most common one is constipation. What does Elip do for piles? The astringent action of Elip gently shrinks the mucous membrane of the rectum which promptly relieves congestion and promotes healing of the affected parts. Elip contains no harmful ingredients, and as a result is highly recommended by physicians." The statements represented and suggested that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for piles and that it was harmless. The article was not an adequate and effective treatment for piles and was capable of causing dependence upon laxatives to move the bowels and, in case of appendicitis, of causing rupture of the appendix.

The article was misbranded in the above respects while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: January 28, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3975. Misbranding of Color-Therm devices. U. S. v. 1 Device (and 2 other seizure actions). (F. D. C. Nos. 34399, 34400, 34439. Sample Nos. 16460-L to 16462-L, incl.)

LIBELS FILED: On or about December 12 and 19, 1952, Northern District of Oklahoma.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 2 and 13 and September 1, 1951, by Fred Gerkey, from Mission, Kans.

PRODUCT: 3 *Color-Therm devices* at Nowata, Vinita, and Delaware, Okla. The device consisted of a unit with six U-shaped tubes and a hand applicator with one straight and two U-shaped tubes for producing colored lights, similar to the so-called neon lights, with electrical connections to operate them.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the devices failed to bear adequate directions for use.

DISPOSITION: December 31, 1952. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered. The court ordered that the devices be dismantled and that any parts of use in the commercial field be sold.

DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FALSE AND MISLEADING CLAIMS

DRUGS FOR HUMAN USE*

3976. Misbranding of posterior pituitary injection. U. S. v. 15 Vials * * *
(F. D. C. No. 34224. Sample No. 14626-L.)

LIBEL FILED: November 28, 1952, Northern District of Texas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 3, 1951, from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 15 30-cc. vials of *posterior pituitary injection* at Lubbock, Tex.

*See also Nos. 3972, 3974.