

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.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "10 U. S. P. Units per cc" was false and misleading as applied to the article, the potency of which was materially less than 10 U. S. P. units of posterior pituitary per cc. The article was misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: January 26, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3977. Misbranding of Century Oil. U. S. v. 141 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 34281. Sample No. 40866-L.)

LIBEL FILED: December 4, 1952, District of Oregon.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 24, 1952, by the Central Specialty Co., Inc., from Kansas City, Mo.

PRODUCT: 141 1-ounce bottles of *Century Oil* at Portland, Oreg.

LABEL, IN PART: "Chief Kahdot's Century Oil for external use only * * *
Ingredients Oil Pine, Oil Camphor, Oil Mustard, Oil Wintergreen Gum, Camphor, Menthol, Oil Wormwood and Light Mineral Oil."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label of the article bore statements which represented and suggested that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for catarrh, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, stiff neck, sprains, chilblains, cramps of the muscles, swellings, and all soreness and lameness, which statements were false and misleading since the article was not an adequate and effective treatment for these conditions.

DISPOSITION: March 3, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3978. Misbranding of ozone generator. U. S. v. 1 Device, etc. (F. D. C. No. 34131. Sample No. 14624-L.)

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

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 18, 1952, by Mrs. M. M. Stubblefield, from Brea, Calif.

PRODUCT: 1 *ozone generator* at Plainview, Tex., together with 2 accompanying pamphlets entitled "Ozone Therapy by O. M. Justice, M. D." and "Ozone God's Gift to Humanity No. 3 Lecture by J. H. Effenberg, Ps. D., Ph. D." The device consisted essentially of glass tubes that glowed and caused the formation of ozone in the surrounding air when the electrical attachments were connected with a suitable electric current.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the accompanying pamphlets were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the device would assist health, prevent disease, act as a specific in many diseases, and was effective in the treatment of adenitis, swelling of the breasts, angina pectoris, alopecia, falling of the hair, arthritis, asthma, arteriosclerosis, backache, biliousness, bronchitis, bursitis, colitis, colds, sore chest, constipation, dandruff, deafness, erysipelas, earache, eczema, high blood pressure, indigestion, jaundice, leucorrhoea, mumps, nervousness, pleurisy, prostate trouble, pneumonia, pelvic disturbances, psoriasis, quinsy, sore throat, rheumatism, rectal disturbances, sleeplessness, sinus trouble, tuberculosis, varicose veins, wrinkles, infections and diseases of body cavities and passages, chlorosis, anemia, nervous prostration, chronic nasopharyngeal catarrh, whooping cough (pertussis), diphtheria, scarlet fever,