

than a temporary relief of the spasms of bronchial asthma, and that the use of the article would result in decreasing the severity and frequency of such spasms, causing their ultimate disappearance, were false and misleading since the article would not accomplish such results.

On January 31, 1944, the Himrod Manufacturing Co., claimant, having filed an answer denying the misbranding of the product, and later having withdrawn its answer and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of an employee designated by the Federal Security Administrator.

**1188. Misbranding of Opera Tablets. U. S. v. 34 Packages of Opera Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11064. Sample No. 51343-F.)**

On November 4, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island filed a libel against 34 packages of Opera Tablets at Pawtucket, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 25, 1943, from Webster, Mass., by the Goodness Bros. Co.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination of a sample of the article disclosed that the tablets were composed of a mixture of powdered plant drugs including buchu, aloe, gamboge, capsicum, and ginger.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in its labeling which represented and suggested that the article was effective in the treatment of eczema, skin diseases, general debility, obesity, bladder trouble, blood poisoning, yellow skin, yellow blotches, liver spots, pains in the side, blood rushing, rings around the eyes, a heavy, tired feeling, watery blood, wind on the stomach, gases, swollen sides, headaches, fits, fainting spells, dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, dropsy, sore joints, anemia, jaundice, biliousness, costiveness, heart-flush spells, loss of appetite, pimples, sleeplessness, worry, rheumatism, swollen joints, gall stones, heart trouble, bed wetting, kidney diseases, backache, weakness, dizziness, vertigo, painful urination, gravel in the urine, irritable temperament, fever, uric acid, blood poisoning, shortness of breath, epilepsy, urinary weakness, constipation, pallor, coated tongue, yellowing of the whites of the eyes, enlargement, hardness, and atrophy of the liver, loss of desire for exercise, diarrhea, appendicitis, and melancholia. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

On December 4, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1189. Misbranding of Car-Bo-Ak. U. S. v. 23½ Dozen Packages of Car-Bo-Ak. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 11027. Sample No. 39790-F.)**

On November 3, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 23½ dozen packages of Car-Bo-Ak at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article, which had been consigned by the Brunswick Drug Co., Los Angeles, Calif., had been shipped on or about November 23, 1942; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "CAR-BO-AK \* \* \* A pharmaceutical compound of principles of medicinal plants. Containing Burdock, Licorice Root, Poke Root, Xanthoxylum Stillingia, Sarsaparilla. \* \* \* Prepared for John L. Van Houten \* \* \* Temple City, California."

Examination disclosed that the article consisted essentially of water, alcohol, and extracts of plant materials, including licorice.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements appearing in its labeling which represented and suggested that it was effective as an alterative, as a blood tonic, and as a relief for rheumatic conditions, improper elimination, and auto-intoxication; and that it was effective in the treatment of skin diseases such as scrofula, carbuncles, boils, sties, and acne pimples.

On December 23, 1943, John L. Van Houten having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**1190. Misbranding of Citra Nesia. U. S. v. 800 Bottles of Citra Nesia. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10821. Sample No. 39468-F.)**

On or about November 6, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 800 bottles of Citra Nesia at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging