

incontinence, kidney complaint, chronic nephritis, ulceration of the urinary organs, bladder catarrh, gleet, leucorrhea, menorrhagia, and uremic poisoning;

That the *Panbile tablets* were an adequate and effective treatment for digestive disorders, maintaining normal health, enabling one to be more refreshed with less sleep, and causing one to feel better generally;

That the *Ioquasol tablets* were an adequate and effective treatment for maintaining normal health, normalizing the metabolism, providing "pick-up," "looked-for-relief," and "lift," coarse nails, rough, dry, and scaly skin, skin eruptions, sterility, lowered physical energy, impaired mental faculties, irritability, nervousness, rapid pulse, irregular pulse, poor digestion, decreased liver function, emaciation, obesity, myxedema, increased tendency to infection, inhibited development of children, low basal metabolism rate, sudden gain or loss of weight, serous accumulation, skin rash, bronchial cough, eye dryness, improper functioning of the glands, especially the thyroid, excessive mucus secretions, enlargement of the glands such as the prostate, difficult respiration, nerve pressure, tendency to malignancy, toxicity, cell exhaustion, arthritis, rheumatism, asthma, allergies, angioneurotic edema, arteriosclerosis, maternal deficiencies causing stillbirth, reduced flow of endosecretions, low icterus index, fungus infections, trichomonas vaginitis, ringworm, malnutrition, acute infectious diseases, fevers, glandular enlargement, chronic colds, eczema, and rheumatic fever;

That the *Noodor tablets* were an adequate and effective treatment for stimulating contractility of heart tissue, preserving heart tissue, dilating small arteries, increasing respiratory volume, decreasing the effect of fatigue of nerve and muscle tissues, increasing nitrogen metabolism, increasing hemoglobin and number of erythrocytes, increasing polymorphonuclear leucocytes, and increasing effectiveness of hormone and glandular extracts;

That the *Nokof tablets* were an adequate and effective treatment for gastric ulcers, sore throat, laryngitis, and bronchitis;

That the *Thiekla* was an adequate and effective treatment for internal pollution, congestions, growths, pus accumulations, local and internal infections, internal conditions which fail to respond to any other therapy, toxic substances, sores, pains of the chest and stomach, headaches, intestinal cramps, weakness of the back, lumbago, spinal weakness, inflammations, red blotches, small sores, red nose, palpitations of the heart, ulcers, and sprains.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the *Nokof tablets* contained benzocaine, and the label failed to bear the common or usual name of the active ingredient.

The libel also alleged that another product was adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: March 27, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3998. Misbranding of mineral water. U. S. v. 26 Cases, etc. (F. D. C. No. 34594. Sample No. 57463-L.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about January 8, 1953, District of Maryland.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 12, 1952, by Crownhill Laboratories, from Wyoming, Pa.

PRODUCT: 26 cases, each containing 12 1-quart bottles, of *mineral water* at Baltimore, Md., together with a number of circulars entitled "Here—Read Them for Yourself."

Examination showed that the product was water containing a small amount of suspended material and no significant amounts of calcium bicarbonate, calcium sulfate, magnesium chloride, or silica.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Crownhill Farms Mineral Water."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statements "Mineral Water with Mineral Added * * * Calcium Bicarbonate, Calcium Sulfate, Magnesium Chloride * * * Silica" appearing on the bottle label were false and misleading since the article contained nutritionally and therapeutically insignificant amounts of minerals and the compounds stated.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the above-mentioned circulars accompanying the article were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article, when used as directed, was effective in the treatment of arthritis, rheumatism, headaches, pains in joints, rheumatic fever, kidney trouble, and ailments of the stomach. The article, when used as directed, was not effective in the treatment of such conditions.

DISPOSITION: January 30, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3999. Misbranding of first aid kits. U. S. v. 23 Kits * * *. (F. D. C. No. 34448. Sample No. 69255-L.)

LIBEL FILED: December 24, 1952, District of Colorado.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: November 12, 1952, by the E. D. Bullard Co., from San Francisco, Calif.

PRODUCT: 23 *first aid kits* in roll-up canvas containers, some of which contained a bottle of oil, at Denver, Colo.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Mult Aply Oil O Sol An Inhibitory Antiseptic For Use As a Wet Dressing Contents 3½ cc. * * * C. A. Mosso Company Chicago, Illinois."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statement on the bottle label "An Inhibitory Antiseptic For Use As A Wet Dressing" was false and misleading as applied to the article, which was not an antiseptic and would not act as an antiseptic wet dressing.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the component of the article, namely, "Mult Aply Oil," was a drug which was fabricated from two or more ingredients, and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

DISPOSITION: February 5, 1953. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the bottles of "Mult Aply Oil" be destroyed and that the remainder of the first aid kits be delivered to a Federal institution for its use and not for sale.

DRUG ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS OF AN OFFICIAL COMPENDIUM

4000. Misbranding of solution of citrate of magnesia. U. S. v. 7 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 34644. Sample No. 26241-L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 3, 1953, District of Delaware.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 17, 1952, by the Integrity Magnesia Co., from Philadelphia, Pa.