

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Senecol The Lipotropic-Tonic Tablet For The Aging (35 and over) * * * 100 Tablets The Kenton Pharmacal Co., Incorporated Covington, Kentucky Sole Owner and Distributor."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use in the treatment of iron-deficiency anemia, high blood pressure, hardening of the arteries, and premature aging, which were the conditions for which the article was intended and offered for sale.

DISPOSITION: July 29, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

4452. Misbranding of hemorrhoidal suppositories and rectal ointment. U. S. v. 108 Boxes, etc. (F. D. C. No. 36460. Sample Nos. 89131-L, 89132-L.)

LABEL FILED: March 24, 1954, District of Connecticut.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 31 and October 2, 1953, by G & W Laboratories, Inc., from Jersey City, N. J.

PRODUCT: 108 boxes of *hemorrhoidal suppositories* and 84 cartoned tubes of *rectal ointment* at Bridgeport, Conn.

LABEL, IN PART: (Box) "One Poster Dozen Hemorrhoidal Suppositories Formula: Istrian Nutgalls, Zinc Oxide, Ethyl Amino Benzoate in Cocoa Butter Base"; (tube) "1½ Oz. Poster Rectal Ointment For * * * Formula—Istrian nutgalls, zinc oxide, ethyl amino benzoate in petrolatum base."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the articles were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the articles were an adequate and effective treatment for all forms of hemorrhoids and piles, whereas the articles were not an adequate and effective treatment for such conditions.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (f) (2), the labelings of the articles failed to bear warnings against use in the case of bleeding piles.

DISPOSITION: June 9, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

4453. Misbranding of aloe leaves, Tropical salve, and papaya soap. U. S. v. Lloyd C. Shanklin. Plea of guilty. Fine of \$200 on count 1; imposition of sentence suspended on counts 2 and 3 and defendant placed on probation for 2 years. (F. D. C. No. 35572. Sample Nos. 61096-L, 61098-L, 61099-L.)

INFORMATION FILED: May 6, 1954, Southern District of Florida, against Lloyd C. Shanklin, Homestead, Fla.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 3, 1952, and February 21, 1953, from the State of Florida into the State of Missouri.

LABEL, IN PART: "Inches Tropical Salve A Rich, Smooth Base In Which Is Mixed The Enzyme Papain, From The Tropical Papaya. 2½ oz. net weight Distributed only by Tropical House Corp., Marine Bldg., Riviera Beach, Fla." and "Howard Inches Papaya Soap West Palm Beach Florida."

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Aloe leaves.* Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the accompanying labeling of the article, namely, a booklet entitled "Chemical Types of People and Their Foods," were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for stomach disorders, indigestion, gastritis, ulcers, piles and hemorrhoids, fistulas, tumors, cancer, kidney troubles, cataract, arthritis, external ulcers, stomach ulcers, colitis, diabetes, burns, bruises, sprains, boils,

swelling of the joints, eczema, and athlete's foot. The article was not an adequate and effective treatment for such diseases and conditions. Further misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use for the purposes and conditions for which the article was intended, namely, for use in the treatment of blood poisoning, gangrene, gallstones, diabetes, blood tumors, fibroid tumors, shingles, tropical fever, glaucoma, stomach disorders, indigestion, gastritis, ulcers, piles and hemorrhoids, fistulas, tumors, cancer, kidney troubles, cataract, arthritis, external ulcers, stomach ulcers, colitis, diabetes, burns, bruises, sprains, boils, swelling of the joints, eczema, and athlete's foot.

Tropical salve. Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use for the purposes and conditions for which the article was intended, namely, for use in the treatment of external ulcers, blood poisoning, gangrene, and diabetes.

Papaya soap. Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use for the purposes and conditions for which the article was intended, namely, for use in the treatment of lines and wrinkles in the face and for diabetes.

DISPOSITION: July 16, 1954. The case having been transferred to the Western District of Missouri for the entry of a plea of guilty by the defendant and the defendant having subsequently entered such plea, the court fined the defendant \$200 on count 1, suspended the imposition of sentence on counts 2 and 3, and placed the defendant on probation for 2 years.

4454. Misbranding of Vitozone ozone generator. U. S. v. 15 Devices * * *.
(F. D. C. No. 36399. Sample No. 64737-L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 18, 1954, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 13, 1954, from Burbank, Calif.

PRODUCT: 15 *Vitozone ozone generators* at Seattle, Wash., in possession of H. I. Spencer doing business as the Vitozone Co. of Northwest.

The device consisted of an electrically operated device with glass tubes and the necessary electrical parts required to cause the tubes to glow and cause the formation of ozone in the surrounding air when the device was connected to household electric current.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: During the course of sales talks made to prospective customers by sales representatives for H. I. Spencer, representations were made concerning the efficacy of the device for the conditions and purposes set forth below.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the device failed to bear adequate directions for use in the treatment of arthritis, sinusitis, tapeworm infestation, high blood pressure, cataract, pimples, colds, influenza, bursitis, deafness, eczema, coronary thrombosis, hardening of the arteries, varicose veins, multiple sclerosis, and paralysis of the leg, for providing good health, and for replenishing the oxygen supply of the blood, which were the conditions, purposes, and uses for which the device was intended and for which it was recommended in its oral advertising. The device was misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: August 2, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.