

a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopeia, an official compendium, and the article was not labeled as prescribed in such compendium since its label failed to state the potency in terms of vitamin B₁₂ activity, as the compendium requires. The article was misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: June 23, 1954. Default decree of destruction.

4458. Misbranding of Chilton's throat tablets. U. S. v. 39 Cartons * * *.
(F. D. C. No. 36396. Sample No. 40042-L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 18, 1954, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 12, 1954, by the Chilton Laboratories, from Montclair, N. J.

PRODUCT: 39 cartons, each containing 12 retail packages, of *Chilton's throat tablets* at North Hollywood, Calif.

LABEL, IN PART: (Carton) "Chilton's Throat Tablets * * * Sore Throat New Antibiotic * * * Tyrothricin * * * Recently authorized for sale to public by U. S. Government Agency (F. D. A)"; (retail package) "Chilton's * * * Throat Tablets. Each tablet contains 2 mg. of tyrothricin and 5 mg. benzocaine * * * For relief of Sore Throat due to minor irritations."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the carton and package labels of the article were false and misleading since the statements represented and suggested that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for sore throat, whereas the article was not an adequate and effective treatment for sore throat.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statement on the carton label of the article, namely, "Recently authorized for sale to public by U. S. Government Agency (F. D. A.)," was misleading since it represented and suggested that the article designated "Chilton's Throat Tablets" had been authorized for sale by the Food and Drug Administration under the labeling employed therefor, whereas such was contrary to fact.

DISPOSITION: April 21, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

4459. Misbranding of electrotherapy device. U. S. v. 1 Device * * *.
(F. D. C. No. 34928. Sample No. 42434-L.)

LIBEL FILED: April 6, 1953, Northern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 1, 1952, by Rittenhouse & Revere, Inc., from Albuquerque, N. Mex.

PRODUCT: 1 *electrotherapy device* at Salinas, Calif. The device was designed for vaporizing liquids and for producing galvanic, surge galvanic, sine wave, and faradic voltages.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in an accompanying circular entitled "Physics" were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that use of the device constituted an adequate and effective treatment for adhesions, amenorrhea, anemia, aphonia, emphysema, bronchiectasis, bronchitis, cataracts, cerebral congestion, cervical laceration, cervicitis, stenosis of the cervix, cirrhosis of the liver, colitis, constipation, deafness, dysmenorrhea, endometritis, erosion of the cervix, stricture of the esophagus, granulated eyelids, fibroids, adolescent goiter, colloid goiter, herpes zoster, hypertension, hyperovarianism, intestinal stasis and ptosis, iritis, chronic nephritis, kraurosis vulvae, labyrinthitis, leukorrhoea, mastitis,

menorrhagia, obesity, otitis media, ovarian cyst, ovarian tumor, polycythemia, prostate hypertrophy, prostatitis, dilatation and ptosis of the stomach, urethral strictures, scars, urethral ulceration, uterine subinvolution, and visceroptosis. Use of the device would not constitute an adequate and effective treatment for such diseases and conditions.

DISPOSITION: August 11, 1954. Rittenhouse & Revere, Inc., claimant, having filed an answer denying that the device was misbranded and later having withdrawn such answer, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be delivered to the Food and Drug Administration.

4460. Misbranding of Tammen table. U. S. v. 1 Device, etc. (F. D. C. No. 34995. Sample No. 14693-L.)

LABEL FILED: April 25, 1953, Northern District of Texas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 28, 1952, by the Tammen Table Co., from Tucson, Ariz.

PRODUCT: 1 device known as a *Tammen table* at Lubbock, Tex., together with leaflets entitled "Tammen Tables."

The device consisted of a table, the top of which was divided into six individual padded sections. Four of the padded sections could be given a vibratory-rotatory motion by a $\frac{1}{8}$ -horsepower electric motor. Individual controls were provided to adjust the length of stroke and direction of rotation of each movable padded section. In addition, a pair of pedals on a rotating arm could be brought into position for use by a person lying on the table top.

LABEL, IN PART: "Tammen Table Oscillatable."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the above-mentioned leaflets accompanying the article were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article would be effective to reduce overweight and normalize all body functions, whereas the article would not be effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: June 15, 1954. Kathleen Tammen, doing business as Tammen Tables, Tucson, Ariz., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the device be released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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PRODUCTS

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Aloe leaves	4453	Ointment, rectal	4452
Ammonium chloride tablets	4455	Ovarian substance	4450
Amphetamine sulfate tablets	¹ 4441	Papaya soap	4453
Chilton's throat tablets	4458	Rectal ointment	4452
Devices	4454, 4459, 4460	Reducing device	4460
Electrotherapy device	4459	Salve, Tropical	4453
Generator, ozone, Vitozone	4454	Senecol tablets	4451
Hemorrhoidal suppositories	4452	Soap, papaya	4453
Liver injection	4457	Sore throat, remedy for	4458

¹ (4441, 4444) Prosecution contested.