

That the *Hy-C Tablets* would be effective in the treatment of angina pectoris, abscess of bone, bone marrow degeneration, low blood pressure, bleeding spongy gums, tendency to bruise easily, cataract, duodenal ulcers, decaying teeth, edema, hypoadrenia, hyperchlorhydria, habitual abortion, joint pains, loose teeth, low vitality, loss of weight, low hemoglobin, leg ulcers, ovarian pain, pyorrhea, poor capillary tone, poor calcium fixation, puerperal hemorrhage, pallor, rheumatic pains; rapid respiration, tachycardia, thyroid hypertrophy, tendency to fracture, trench mouth, reduced secretions of the adrenals, peptic ulcers, irregular cardiac action, rapid heart beat, weakening of capillary walls, degeneration of cord and peripheral nerves, subcutaneous hemorrhages, pale complexion, skin lesions, hypertrophy of adrenals, hypertrophy of liver, hemorrhage, degenerative changes in intestinal epithelium and villi, and gastric ulcer due to hyperchlorhydria.

That the *No. 5 Glanzyme Tablets* would be effective in the treatment of indigestion, constipation, colitis, hypertension, kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism, cardiac disorders, nerve degeneration, skin disorders, and all other conditions resulting from improper digestion and improper elimination.

That the *Syllix-Tron Tablets* would be effective in the treatment of anemia, decreased vigor, hives, hyperalgesia, lack of resistance, low vitality, loss of weight, low blood pressure, malnutrition, poor capillary tone, and weakening body tissues, and would be effective to hasten convalescence, aid digestion, stimulate the appetite, promote the normal functions of the gastro-intestinal tract, maintain normal blood, and promote growth.

DISPOSITION: March 18, 1946. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$100 on count 1 relating to the *Hy-De Tablets*. Sentence was suspended on the other 9 counts for a period of 2 years, conditioned that the defendant would not again violate the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

2034. Misbranding of Goosgrease Sav. U. S. v. 1,097 Jars of Goosgrease Sav. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20743. Sample No. 57501-H.)

LIBEL FILED: August 23, 1946, District of Massachusetts.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 22, 1944, by the McCree Products Co., from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 1,097 jars of *Goosgrease Sav* at Roxbury, Mass. Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of volatile oils including camphor, menthol, eucalyptol, thymol, and methyl salicylate in a base consisting of petrolatum with a small proportion of fat such as goose grease.

LABEL, IN PART: "Mother McCree's Goosgrease Sav."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label and in accompanying circulars were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective for immediate relief in the treatment of bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, colds of all kinds, influenza, congested conditions, grippe, hoarseness, neuralgia, chilblains, and stiff neck; that it was effective as a remedy for sore throat; and that it was the best cold remedy. The article would not be effective for the purposes claimed, and it was not the best cold remedy.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the name "Goosgrease Sav" was misleading as applied to an article containing therapeutically active ingredients other than goose grease; Section 502 (b) (2), the article failed to bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents; and, Section 502 (e) (2), the label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

DISPOSITION: September 30, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2035. Misbranding of Luebert's remedies. U. S. v. 3 Cartons of Luebert's Iron Tonic Compound Tablets, 30 Cartons of Luebert's Nox'em Brand Tablets, and 99 Cartons of Luebert's Ka-No-Mor Capsules. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20736. Sample Nos. 4640-H, 65503-H, 65504-H.)

LIBEL FILED: August 22, 1946, District of Delaware.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of February 1 and April 2, 1946, by A. G. Luebert, P. D., from Coatesville, Pa.

PRODUCT: 3 100-tablet cartons of *Luebert's Iron Tonic Compound Tablets*, 21 60¢-size cartons and 9 \$1.20-size cartons of *Luebert's Nox'em Brand Tablets*, and 57 30¢-size cartons and 42 60¢-size cartons of *Luebert's Ka-No-Mor Capsules*, at Wilmington, Del. Examination showed that the *Iron Tonic Compound Tablets* consisted essentially of ferrous carbonate (approximately 1 grain per tablet), manganese, a phosphide, and a laxative plant drug; that the *Nox'em Brand Tablets* consisted essentially of sodium salicylate, caffeine, and a laxative plant drug; and that the *Ka-No-Mor Capsules* consisted essentially of acetphenetidin, aspirin, and caffeine.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Iron Tonic Compound Tablets*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and in a circular enclosed with the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious for those conditions which call for an effective tonic, such as loss of appetite and simple anemia; that the article would assist nutritive functions, thereby promoting the activity and nutrition of nerves and muscles; that it would act as a general tonic to the digestive tract; that it would produce rich red blood, good health, strong nerves, normal vitality, and new vim and vigor; that it would give more strength and vigor to the entire system; that it was an iron tonic, and was valuable in helping the nervous system when phosphorus was deficient. The article would not be effective in accomplishing the effects represented, and when used as directed it would not supply sufficient iron to be an iron tonic.

Nox'em Brand Tablets, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and in the circular enclosed with the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the relief of rheumatic pains, neuralgia, and gout. The article would not be effective in accomplishing those effects.

Ka-No-Mor Capsules, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and in a circular enclosed with the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the relief of head cold, fever and ague, irritated sore throat, neuralgia, common colds, and rheumatic pains. The article would not be effective for such purposes. Further misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the label of the article failed to bear the common or usual name, aspirin, for one of the active ingredients, "acetosalicylic acid."

DISPOSITION: September 11, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

2036. Misbranding of radioactive preparations and appliances. U. S. v. 10 Packages of "DeRays" Radium-Active Emanation Bath, 8 Bottles of Chloradium Ophthalmic Ointment, 2 Boxes of Radium Appliance, 16 Bottles of Internal Chloradium Solution, 1 Tube of Chloradium Vaginal Jelly, 2 Boxes of Chloradium Suppositories, 4 Radium Vitalizer Generators, 2 Jars of Narada Ointment, and a quantity of printed matter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19411. Sample Nos. 41710-H to 41712-H, incl., 41714-H to 41718-H, incl., 41741-H.)

LABEL FILED: On or about March 12, 1946, Southern District of West Virginia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: By the Denver Radium Service, from Denver, Colo. The products were shipped between the approximate dates of February 19, 1945, and January 22, 1946, and the printed matter was shipped during the year 1945.

PRODUCT: The above-named products at Charleston, W. Va., together with a number of booklets and leaflets entitled "Radium Therapeutics," "The Radium-active Vitalizer," "Radium Emanation Preparations * * * Price List," "Therapeutic Use Radium Emanation Preparations," "D. R. S. Radium Appliances," "D. R. S. Radium Ointment," "Reprinted from the Rocky Mountain Druggist."

These products consisted of preparations containing small proportions of radioactive substances, and devices which produced small amounts of radium emanations.

LABEL, IN PART: "DeRays' Radium-Active Emanation Bath * * * Epsom Salt-Radium Chloride 1 microgram"; "Chloradium Ophthalmic Solution * * * Radium Chloride Ephedrine 1/4%"; "Radium Appliance * * * Approx 25 MCGMS"; "Internal Chloradium Solution * * * Approximately 10 micrograms Radium (chloride 99%)"; "Chloradium Vaginal Jelly * * * Quinine Hydrochloride-Lactic Acid-Boric Acid-Tanic Acid-Resorcinol-Radium Chloride"; "Chloradium Suppositories Vaginal * * * Boric Acid, Lactic