and diseases, cancer, colds, colon troubles and diseases, corns, dandruff, diabetes, diarrhea, dysentery, falling hair, fever, gallbladder troubles and diseases, hemorrhages, hemorrhoids, kidney ailments and diseases, liver troubles and diseases, lung troubles and diseases, menstrual disorders, neuralgia, pain, rheumatism, scalp disorders and ailments, skin diseases and ailments, stomach troubles and diseases, ulcers, urinary ailments and disorders, warts, worms, wounds; or (2) which is offered to restore, maintain, or improve the health of the user; or

(b) doing any act with respect to such drug while such drug is held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce, which results in said drug being offered for any of the conditions or purposes described in paragraph (a) above.

5904. Keystone Blood and Kidney Remedy. (Inj. No. 303.)

PETITION FILED: 12–10–56, W. Dist. Wash., against Otto Soles, Portland, Oreg., to show cause why he should not be punished for criminal contempt for violation of the permanent injunction which had been entered against him on 10–11–56 (see preceding notice of judgment No. 5903).

CHARGE: The petition alleged that the defendant, in violation of the injunction, on 11–28–56, caused to be delivered for introduction into interstate commerce, at Portland, Oreg., consigned to Terre Haute, Ind., and Dayton, Ohio, a number of bottles of a drug designated as *Keystone Blood and Kidney Remedy* and containing herbs and organic minerals; that the drug was accompanied by leaflets entitled "Keystone Laboratories – The Drug Trust has subsidized" and "Keystone Laboratories – Keystone Blood and Kidney Remedy"; and that the labeling of the drugs, consisting of the bottle labels and accompanying leaflets, offered the drug for the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of blood ailments and diseases, cancer, lung troubles and diseases, menstrual disorders, pain, ulcers, urinary ailments and disorders, and worms, and to restore, maintain, and improve the health of the user; and that by reason of such deliveries the defendant was in criminal contempt of the injunction.

DISPOSITION: On 12–10–56, the order to show cause was issued. On 12–17–56, the defendant having stipulated to a judgment of contempt, the court imposed a 6 months jail sentence which was suspended and placed the defendant on probation for 3 years.

5905. Dermaden. (F.D.C. No. 42782. S. No. 42–410 P.)

QUANTITY: 2 display ctns., each containing 8 120–cc. btls., and 16 240–cc. btls., at Seattle, Wash.

SHIPPED: 9–22–58, from Portland, Oreg., by Consumer Drug Corp.

LABEL IN PART: (Btl.) "Dermaden * * * A Penicillin-Like Skin Application * * * Antibiotic-Anaesthetic-Fungicidal. Distributed by Consumer Drug Corporation, Portland, Oregon * * * Contains .01% Diatrex (Disodium-ethylenediamine-tetracetate), 1% Benzocaine, 1% Salicylic Acid, 1% Resorcin, 2% Methyl Salicylate, 0.5% Phenol, 0.02% Tyrothricin in special greaseless, nonstaining, Ultra-Microscopic Base"; (display ctn.) "Dermaden—Fights Fiery Itching, Promotes Healing, Combats Infection * * * Contains U–M–B A New Concept in "Sustained Action" Skin Medication * * * in addition to its antiseptic content, the very base of Dermaden is anti-bacterial and absorbs toxins * * * Product of Consumer Drug Corporation."

LIBELED: About 1–15–59, W. Dist. Wash.

CHARGE: 502(a)—when shipped, the labeling contained false and misleading representations that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for inflamed conditions and common skin disorders, including eczema, allergies, nervous itch, and fungus infections; that the action of the article was essentially similar to that of penicillin; and that it represented a new concept in sustained action skin medication; 502(e)(2)—the label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient since the labeling of the article represented that the ointment base was itself an active ingredient and the label did not disclose the identity of the ointment base or list its ingredients; and 502(f)(2)—the labeling failed to bear such adequate warnings against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users since its labeling failed to bear a warning in essentially the following form: "Warning: Not for prolonged use. Do not apply to large areas of the body. If redness, irritation, or swelling of the skin develops or pain persists or increases, discontinue use and consult a physician. Do not use in the eyes."

DISPOSITION: 5–25–59. Default—destruction.

5906. Electronic devices. (F.D.C. No. 41510. S. Nos. 16–164/5 P, 16–168 P.)

QUANTITY: 2 labeled devices and 1 unlabeled device at Newport, Ky., in possession of J. Vincent Reed, D.C.

SHIPPED: About 1939, 1943, and 1946, by Electronic Instrument Co., from Tiffin, Ohio.

LABEL IN PART: (On device) "Radioclast Model 40 Mfd. by Electronic Instrument Co., Tiffin, Ohio," (name plate) "Radioclast Mfd. by J. G. Miller ,Tiffin, Ohio for the Electronic Instrument Co. Distributors Tiffin, Ohio Model 40 Serial 72," and (name plate) "Radioclast Mfd. by Electronic Instrument Company Tiffin, Ohio Model P."

ACCOMPANYING LABELING: Leaflets entitled "Electronic Laboratory Analysis Rates: Numerically Arranged" and "Electronic Analysis," shipped during March 1957, and on 1–14–58, by Electronic Instrument Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: Examination showed that the *Radioclast Model 40* consisted of a console desk-type instrument. The electronic elements of the instrument included a series of variable resistors, a group of coils, a power supply, an amplifier or oscillator unit, and a bakelite plate indicator. The panel contained 24 control knobs, 2 meters, a timer, and 9 plug-in connections.

The *Radioclast Model P* was similar to the above-described Model 40 but was smaller and was portable. The panel contained 11 control knobs, two switches, electrode connections, and a bakelite plate indicator.

The unlabeled unit was an electronic-magnetic treating unit. The panel contained 6 control knobs, a meter, and 4 electrode connections. Two sets of electrodes were used: (1) The electronic electrodes, which were to furnish a low-voltage, low-frequency current to the body; and (2) the magnetic electrodes which were to set up a magnetic field in the body between the electrodes. The bottom of the unit was a storage drawer.

LIBELED: 4–11–58, E. Dist. Ky.; libel amended 6–6–58.

CHARGE: 502(a)—when shipped and while held for sale, the labeling accompanying the devices contained false and misleading representations that the devices were capable of diagnosing or treating disease conditions of the brain, tonsils, prostate, spinal cord, trachea, lungs, kidneys, stomach, heart, liver, bones, eyes, and numerous other disease conditions; and 502(f)(1)—while held