label failed to bear adequate directions for use, adequate warnings, and the names of the active ingredients.

On November 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia filed a libel against the above-named product at Charleston, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 15, 1941, by the Arner Co., Inc., from Buffalo, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that its label failed to bear (1) adequate directions for use; (2) adequate warnings against use by children where its use might be dangerous to health, and against unsafe dosage or duration of administration, in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users, since the labeling carried no warning that repeated daily administration would cause systemic deleterious effects and injurious gastro-intestinal disturbances; and (3) the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

On April 20, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

670. Misbranding of Special S. C. White Pills Rx2609. U. S. v. 96,200 Special S. C. White Pills Rx2609. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6744. Sample No. 30492-E.)

On January 21, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan filed a libel against the above-named product at Detroit, Mich., alleging that it had been shipped on or about November 22, 1941, by Charles H. Dietz, Inc., from St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Special S. C. White Pills Rx2609. Each pill contains—Aloes—¾ gr. Ferrous Sulphate—1¼ gr. Oil Pennyroyal—¼ min."

It was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the label did not bear adequate directions for use; and (2) in that the labeling failed to bear adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where its use might be dangerous to health since the label failed to bear a warning that it should not be taken when nausea, vomiting, abdominal pains, or other symptoms of appendicitis are present; and against unsafe dosage or duration of administration since the labeling failed to bear a warning that frequent or continued use might result in dependence on a laxative.

On March 24, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

671. Misbranding of Sterile Solution Formula No. 3, Rx Formula No. 8, and S. G. M. a. (Oral). U. S. v. 8 Vials of Sterile Solution Formula No. 3, 12 Boxes of Rx Formula No. 8, and 4 Bottles of S. G. M. a. (Oral). Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3911. Sample Nos. 50191-E, 50195-E, 50196-E.)

The labeling of the Sterile Solution Formula No. 3 and S. G. M. a (Oral) failed to bear adequate directions for use and such adequate warnings as are necessary for the protection of users and failed to bear the common or usual names of the active ingredients including the amount of strychnine in the former and of thyroid in the latter. The labeling of all three products failed to comply with certain other labeling requirements, as indicated hereinafter.

On February 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against the above-named products at Richmond, Va., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 31, 1940, by The Samaritan Treatment from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that they were misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the Sterile Solution Formula No. 3 showed that it contained a solution of strychnine, emetine, ephedrine, pilocarpine, and sparteine. It was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the label failed to bear adequate directions for use; (2) in that the label failed to bear adequate warnings against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users; and (3) in that the label failed to bear the common or usual name of each of the active ingredients, including the amount of strychnine that it contained.

Analysis of a sample of Rx Formula No. 8 showed that the capsules each contained approximately 0.6 gram of a powder composed chiefly of iron and ammonium citrate. They were alleged to be misbranded in that they did not bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; in that they did not bear a label containing a statement of the quantity of contents of the package; in that the label failed to bear the common