or continued use might be dangerous, causing serious blood diseases, anemia, collapse, or dependence on the drug.

On April 7, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

708. Misbranding of Lanoton for Women. U. S. v. 53 Packages of Lanoton for Women. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. 6980. Sample No. 83608–E.)

The labeling of this product failed to bear adequate directions for use and such adequate warnings as are necessary for the protection of users. The labeling also created the misleading impression that the article was of particular value to women.

On March 7, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas filed a libel against 53 packages of the above-named product at Marshall, Tex., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 10, 1942, by the National Medicine Co. from Nashville, Tenn.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that it did not bear adequate directions for use since the labeling provided for frequent and continual administration, whereas the directions for a laxative should provide that it be taken only occasionally and when needed; (2) in that the labeling failed to bear adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where its use might be dangerous to health, and failed to bear adequate warnings against unsafe duration of administration; and (3) in that its label was misleading since it represented and suggested that the article was especially adaptable for use by women, whereas its effect would be the same on both men and women.

On May 5, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

709. Misbranding of solution of citrate of magnesia. U. S. v. 1,434 Bottles of Citrate of Magnesia. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 7421. Sample No. 78814–E.)

The labeling of this product failed to bear adequate warnings; to give the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

On April 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 1,434 bottles of citrate of magnesia at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 2, 1942, by S. D. C. Laboratories, Inc., from Buffalo, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that (1) its labeling failed to bear adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where its use might be dangerous to health or against unsafe duration of administration in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users, since there was no warning that it should not be used when abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, or other symptoms of appendicitis are present, or that frequent or continued use might result in dependence on laxatives to move the bowels; (2) it failed to bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and (3) in that it was in package form and its label failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

On May 19, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution.

710. Misbranding of Nurito. U. S. v. 75 Packages of Nurito. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6994. Sample No. 83387–E.)

This product contained ⅓ gram of phenolphthalein, a laxative drug, per powder; and its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use and such adequate warnings as are necessary for the protection of the user.

On March 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 75 packages of Nurito at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 27, 1941, and January 23, 1942, by the Nurito Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that the labeling did not bear adequate directions for use since the directions appearing in the labeling, "Take one powder, followed by full glass of water every three hours in indicated

conditions. Gradually reduce to two powders a day, one in morning and one at night, and then discontinue, according to conditions," provided for frequent use; whereas adequate directions for use of a laxative should provide that it be taken only occasionally, when needed. (2) In that the labeling failed to bear adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where its use might be dangerous to health and adequate warnings against unsafe duration of administration in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users since it failed to adequately warn the user that it should not be used when abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or other symptoms of appendicitis are present and to warn that frequent or continued use might result in dependence upon laxatives.

On May 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

711. Misbranding of Pon-Tam-Pon and Glycerant. U. S. v. 57 Packages of Pon-Tam-Pon Medication A and 8 Packages of Pon-Tam-Pon Medication C. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7152. Sample No. 23118–E.)

These products would be dangerous to health under certain pathological conditions and their labels failed to bear warnings of such danger. The labeling also contained false and misleading therapeutic claims.

On April 8, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against the above-named products at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 2, 1942, by the Pond Manufacturing Co. from Rutland, Vt.; and charging that they were misbranded.

Examination showed that each package contained a number of tampons and a tube of a product labeled "Glycerant." Examination of the Medication A tampon showed that it consisted essentially of a gelatin shell containing a jelly composed of glycerinated gelatin, boric acid, ichthyol, iodine, and a bundle of wool fibers. Examination of the Medication C tampon showed that it consisted essentially of a gelatin shell containing a jelly composed of glycerinated gelatin, boric acid, iodine, silver nitrate, and a bundle of wool fibers. Analysis of the Glycerant showed that it consisted essentially of boric acid in a jelly base.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that their labels failed to bear adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where their use might be dangerous to health, in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users, since the labeling failed to bear a warning that they should not be used in case of gonorrhea. They were alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements in the labeling, "A tampon should be worn continuously and changed every 24 hours to obtain best results, although it gives support and is not offensive if worn 48 hours; but if profuse discharge is present tampon should be changed every 12 hours until discharge is relieved. * * * In case of prolapse and backward displacement of uterus the knee-chest position must be taken for the tampon's introduction," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the articles constituted effective treatments for discharge from the vagina and prolapse and backward displacement of the uterus; whereas they were not effective treatments for such conditions.

On May 22, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and destruction was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

712. Misbranding of Shapley's Medicine for Acid or Sour Stomach. U. S. v. 21 Bottles of Shapley's Medicine for Acid or Sour Stomach. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7325. Sample No. 71267–E.)

On April 15, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa filed a libel against the above-named product at Davenport, Iowa, alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 17, 1942, by the Shapley Drug Co., Inc., from Decatur, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including rhubarb, alcohol, sugar, potassium carbonate, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use, since the directions on the label provided for continuous administration of an article which was a laxative and should therefore be taken only occasionally when needed. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the labeling failed to bear adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where its use might be dangerous to health, since it failed to warn that the article was not to be taken when abdominal pains, nausea, vomit-