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-

ing, or other symptoms of appendicitis were present; and the labeling failed to warn against unsafe methods or duration of administration since it failed to warn that frequent or continued use of the article might result in dependence on laxatives.

On May 15, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

713. Misbranding of Special Formula Tablets S. C. Purple. U. S. v. 51,000 Special Formula Tablets S. C. Purple. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6902. Sample No. 40889–E.)

These tablets contained strychnine and the labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use and such adequate warnings as are necessary for the protection of users.

On February 20, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against the above-named product at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 20, 1941, by the Purity Drug Co. from Passaic, N. J.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article contained yohimbé bark, a strychnine compound, a magnesium compound, zinc phosphide, and extracts of plant drugs, such as damiana.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use since the statement on the drum label, "Dose: To be taken as directed by physician," did not constitute adequate directions for use. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its labeling failed to bear such adequate warnings against use by children where its use might be dangerous to health, or against unsafe dosage or duration of administration, in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users since there were no warnings against frequent or long continued use under circumstances which might result in strychnine poisoning, nor was there any warning that the use of the article, because of its strychnine content, might be particularly dangerous to children and aged persons.

On May 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

714. Misbranding of Spicer's Compound. U. S. v. 117 Bottles of Spicer's Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6966. Sample No. 71519–E.)

This product was a laxative and its labeling failed to bear the required laxative warnings, failed to declare the strychnine and belladonna alkaloids present, failed to name the principal physiologically active ingredient under its common or usual name, and also bore false and misleading curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 117 bottles of Spicer's Compound at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 22, 1941, and January 21, 1942, by the Charles R. Spicer Co. from Memphis, Tenn.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of a solution of Epsom salt (approximately 25 percent) with relatively small proportions of extracts of plant drugs including laxative plant drugs, and a small proportion of an iron salt, sweetened with saccharin and preserved with sodium benzoate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that its labeling failed to bear adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where its use might be dangerous to health and against unsafe duration of administration in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users, since the statement on the label, "Caution—In case of severe abdominal pain, do not take a laxative" was not adequate to warn the purchaser against the use of the article in case of abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, or other symptoms of appendicitis and did not warn the purchaser that frequent or continual use of the article might result in dependence upon laxatives to move the bowels; (2) in that the following statements in the labeling "Spicer's Compound * * * to aid in the relief of simple headache, heartburn, biliousness, sour stomach, gas in stomach and intestines due to occasional constipation" were misleading since they failed to reveal the material fact that the conditions mentioned are usually due to causes other than occasional constipation and that the article was not a treatment for such conditions when due to such other causes; (3) in that the statements, "Contains: Nux-Vomica 1.8 min. to ounce. Belladonna .45 min. to