

that the article so designated was a digestant of food, and the statements created the impression that Digestans would relieve wind colic, that it contained bitter stomach tonics which would stimulate the flow of gastric juices and that the ingredients named would accomplish the individual effects claimed for them; whereas Digestans was not a digestant of food, it would not relieve wind colic, it did not contain bitter stomach tonics that would stimulate the flow of gastric juices, and it would not accomplish the results attributed individually to oil of peppermint, gentian, ipecac, and rhubarb. (5) In that the outside container did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents with respect to Pond's Laxative Pills. (6) In that the tin and glassine envelope did not bear the common or usual names of the active ingredients of Pond's Laxative Pills.

On May 8, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

765. Misbranding of My-X-Ym. U. S. v. 28 Packages of My-X-Ym. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7380. Sample No. 23391-E.)

On April 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 28 packages of My-X-Ym at Salinas, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 2, 1942, by My-X-Ym Food Enzymes Products from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article showed that it consisted essentially of ground senna pods, powdered milk, yeast, wheat bran, cornstarch, cacao powder, soybean tissues, and sugars including dextrose and sucrose.

The article was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that its labeling failed to bear adequate warnings since it was a laxative and the label failed to warn that a laxative should not be taken in cases of nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, or other symptoms of appendicitis; and that frequent or continued use of a laxative may result in dependence upon a laxative to move the bowels. (2) In that the directions which appeared in the labeling provided for continuous administration whereas a laxative should not be used continuously. (3) In that statements in the labeling which represented and suggested that it was an enzyme product and that when used as directed, it would balance the weight of the body, would be efficacious "for health," would supply a factor the absence of which causes many ailments to develop; would cause the glandular system to function properly and would restore energy and vigor; would prevent bacteria from forming toxic matter in the gastro-intestinal tract and would detoxify the system; that it was an adequate treatment for chronic angioneurotic edema, allergic eczema, pancreatic indigestion, allergic rhinitis, chronic allergic headache, allergic vomiting, chronic urticaria, allergic edema, allergic papular eczema, chronic allergic colitis, gastric and pancreatic achylia, acidosis, auto-intoxication, acne, appendicitis, bad breath, constipation, colitis, colds, catarrhal disease, gall bladder trouble, headache, neuritis, underweight, obesity, piles, rheumatism, stomach disorders, sluggishness, and spasmodic colon; that it was a preventive of catarrhal conditions of the sinuses, nose, ears, throat, bronchial tubes, lungs, stomach, liver, gall bladder, pancreas, intestines and colon, were false and misleading since it was not an enzyme product and would not be effective for the above-named diseases, symptoms, and conditions.

On June 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF DEVIATION FROM OFFICIAL OR OWN STANDARDS *

DRUGS FOR HUMAN USE

766. Adulteration and misbranding of Adiron tablets; misbranding of Floramucin. U. S. v. Lawrence M. Williams (Lawrence Laboratories). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$250 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 5531. Sample Nos. 60557-E to 60560-E, incl.)

The Adiron tablets were deficient in vitamins A and D, and the labeling of Floramucin bore false and misleading statements.

On February 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed an information against Lawrence M. Williams, trading as Lawrence Laboratories at Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment in interstate commerce within the

* See also Nos. 755, 756, 759, 762.