

Klenz," and "Directions for Taking Gall-Klenz," were false and misleading since the article would not be effective for the purposes stated and implied in the labeling; since it did not conform to all food and drug laws; since it contained drugs; since it was not harmless; and since it was capable of causing the laxative habit. The statements represented and suggested that the article conformed with all food and drug laws; that it contained no drugs; that it was a harmless non-habit-forming liquid; that it would be efficacious in the treatment of liver and gall disorders, such as gallstones, stomach and bowel distress, indigestion, and gas; that it would restore the liver to its natural healthy state; that it would stimulate a flow of pure bile; that it would restore the stomach and other dependent organs to a normal activity; that it would enable one to regain good health; and that it would be efficacious in the treatment of pains in the side, around the waist line, and in the region of the heart or appendix, gallstones, gas, colic, indigestion, belching, sourness, dyspepsia, biliousness, lack of appetite, nausea, vomiting of bile, coated tongue, duodenal ulcers, heavy distressed feeling in pit of stomach, diarrhea, piles, gas in the intestines, bloating, intestinal indigestion, pains or signs of appendicitis which often prove to be caused from gallstone or gall bladder origin, heartburn, sick, nervous, or bilious headache, bad complexion, jaundice, yellow, sallow, or greenish skin, blues and despondency, dizzy fainting spells, lack of pep, cold sweats, anemia, nervousness, high blood pressure, arthritis, diabetes, and some kidney pains.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (f) (2), the labeling of the article failed to bear such adequate warnings against use where its use may be dangerous to health, and against unsafe dosage and methods and duration of administration as are necessary for the protection of users, since the label statement "Gall-Klenz contains a laxative, and all laxatives may become habit forming" was contradicted by the statement, "Gall-Klenz is a harmless, non-habit forming * * * liquid," in one of the leaflets. The labeling did not inform the purchaser that the article if taken as directed in such labeling, namely, "The average condition * * * has shown to require from three to nine months for most lasting results" and "The treatment should be continued even after the symptoms disappear, that the disruptions caused by these disorders may be properly corrected," may result in dependence upon laxatives to move the bowels. The article was misbranded in the above respects while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: October 10, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3005. Misbranding of Cathartein Compound Tablets. U. S. v. 60,000 Tablets
* * *. (F. D. C. No. 27779. Sample Nos. 16281-K, 42340-K.)

LABEL FILED: August 29, 1949, Eastern District of Michigan.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 28, 1949, by the Standard Chemical Co., from Des Moines, Iowa.

PRODUCT: 60,000 *Cathartein Compound Tablets* at Detroit, Mich. Examination showed that the tablets contained belladonna alkaloids, phenolphthalein, cascara sagrada extract, podophyllin, aloin, and ginger oleoresin.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use in the conditions for which it was intended to be used.

DISPOSITION: October 11, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.