arthritis, nervousness, sleeplessness, backache, belching and bloating, stiff joints, heartburn, heart palpitation, swollen stomach, constipation, upset stomach, clogged liver, acid in the kidneys, packed colon, headache, dizziness, hyperacidity of the stomach and kidneys, indigestion, vomiting, nausea, a tired, worn-out feeling, frequent getting up at night, loss of vigor, neuritis, swollen joints, leg pains, coated tongue, bad breath, and toxemia.

The article was alleged to be misbranded further (1) in that its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient; (2) in that its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use; and (3) in that it was a laxative and its labeling failed to bear such warnings as are necessary for the protection of users.

On November 6, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1308. Misbranding of Garfield's Seidlitz Powders. U. S. v. 1,440 Packages of Garfield's Seidlitz Powders. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 12175. Sample No. 77913-F.)

On April 12, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 1,440 packages of the above-named product at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 24, 1943, by Garfield and Co., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the labeling of 90 percent of the packages failed to bear warnings that the article should not be used when abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, or other symptoms of appendicitis are present, and that frequent use of the preparation may result in dependence on laxatives to move the bowels.

On May 23, 1944, Garfield and Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1309. Misbranding of Dependon Intrauterine Paste. U. S. v. 16 Packages of Dependon Intrauterine Paste. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10437. Sample No. 10634-F.)

On August 19, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 16 packages of the above-named product at Roseville, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 25, 1943, from White Bear Lake, Minn., by A. M. Jenks; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was unlabeled.

Examination of a sample disclosed that the article consisted essentially of soap, potassium iodide (1 percent), and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it failed to bear a label containing (1) the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; (2) an accurate statement of the quantity of contents; (3) the common or usual name of each active ingredient; and (4) adequate directions for its use.

On October 16, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF CONTAMINATION WITH FILTH

1310. Adulteration of crude drugs. U. S. v. 1 Bag of Elder Berries, 1 Bag of Peach Tree Leaves, and 8 Bags of White Pine Bark. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11996. Sample Nos. 66225-F, 66228-F, 66229-F.)

On or about March 25, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 1 bag containing approximately 117 pounds of elderberries, 1 bag containing approximately 75 pounds of peach tree leaves, and 8 bags containing approximately 1,628 pounds of white pine bark at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about January 24 and 26, 1944, from Boone, N. C., by the Wilcox Drug Co.; and charging that they were adulterated.

The white pine bark was alleged to be adulterated (1) in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance by reason of the presence of worm-bored and moldy bark; and (2) in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell

below the standard set forth therein, since the Formulary provides that vegetable drugs are to be as free from molds as practicable. The other articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances by reason of the presence of rodent excreta and bird excreta in the elderberries, and rodent excreta in the peach tree leaves.

The articles were alleged to be further adulterated in that they had been prepared, packed, and held under insanitary conditions whereby they may have become contaminated with filth.

On June 5, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1311. Adulteration of cough drops. U. S. v. 498 Cartons of Cough Drops (and 1 other seizure action against cough drops). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 12476, 12630. Sample Nos. 40524-F, 40525-F, 71248-F.)

On or about June 5 and 6, 1944, the United States attorneys for the District of Oregon and the Northern District of Iowa filed libels against 498 cartons, each containing 40 packages, of cough drops at Portland, Oreg., and 9 cartons, each containing 12 packages, and 8 boxes, each containing 12 cartons of 12 packages each, of cough drops at Waterloo, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped between the approximate dates of February 16 and April 27, 1944, by the Ernest E. Johnson Co., from Minneapolis, Minn. The article was labeled in part: "Brystsukker Cough Drops," "Johnson's Extra Strong Horehound Drops," or "Brystsukker Danish Style Cough Drops."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of rodent and cat hairs, rodent excreta, and insect fragments; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

On July 6 and 10, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF DEVIATION FROM OFFICIAL OR OWN STANDARDS*

1312. Adulteration and misbranding of ampuls of Na-Iodide, sodium salicylate iodide with colchicine, sodium phenobarbital, and Najodyl. U. S. v. Solex Laboratories, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $500 on 1 count; sentence suspended on 7 counts. (F. D. C. No. 11344. Sample Nos. 19029-F, 23415-F, 44655-F, 44658-F.)

On August 23, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed an information against the Solex Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment from the State of New York into the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania of a quantity of the above-named products between the approximate dates of October 31, 1942, and May 28, 1943.

The Na-Iodide was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it was represented to possess, since it was represented on the carton and ampuls as containing 2 percent of sodium iodide, but it contained not more than 1.71 percent of sodium iodide. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the labeling, "Sodium Iodide 2%," was false and misleading.

The sodium salicylate iodide with colchicine was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which, "Ampuls of Sodium Salicylate and Iodide with Colchicine," is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the official standard in that the Formulary provides that ampuls of sodium salicylate and iodide with colchicine shall yield anhydrous sodium salicylate equal to not less than 93 percent of the labeled amount, whereas the article yielded anhydrous sodium salicylate equal to not more than 88.3 percent of the labeled amount, and its difference in strength from the standard was not plainly stated on the label. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sodium Salicylate * * * (15½ grs.)," on the ampuls containing the article, was false and misleading since the ampuls contained not more than 13.7 grains of sodium salicylate.

The sodium phenobarbital was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it was represented to possess, since it was represented on the carton and ampul labels as containing, in each ampul, .12

*See also Nos. 1302, 1303, 1310.