

mended, and suggested in the labeling, since the directions provided for the consumption of an excessive and dangerous amount of sodium bromide.

On November 20, 1944, pleas of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendants, the court imposed a fine of \$250 on the corporate defendant. The individual defendant was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and fined \$250. Execution of the prison sentence was suspended, and the individual defendant was placed on probation for 1 year.

1403. Misbranding of Lax Laxative and Thyroid Tablets. U. S. v. 49 Envelopes of Lax Laxative and Thyroid Tablets (and 3 other seizure actions against the same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 12669, 13067, 13179, 13831. Sample Nos. 64068-F, 68126-F, 68501-F, 68502-F, 79014-F, 79019-F.)

Between June 13 and September 28, 1944, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Michigan, the Northern and Southern Districts of Ohio, and the Middle District of North Carolina filed libels against the following quantities of the above-named product: 49 envelopes at Detroit, Mich., 49 envelopes at New Philadelphia, Ohio, 33 envelopes at Newark, Ohio, and 31 envelopes at Greensboro, N. C.; alleging that the article had been shipped between the approximate dates of May 11 and July 12, 1944, by the Carolina Chemical Co., Charleston, S. C.

Examination disclosed that there were in each envelope a number of pink tablets which contained plant drugs, including the laxative drug aloin, and a number of white or light-colored tablets which contained approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of thyroid per tablet.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that, by reason of the content of thyroid, it was dangerous to health when used in the dosage and with the frequency and duration prescribed, recommended, and suggested in its labeling, namely, "Take one Lax Thyroid Tablet at bedtime, if you want to increase dosage you may take one before each meal * * * Lax Thyroid Tablets are intended to be used as a week by week treatment. Do not expect extraordinary results from taking one packing. * * * Loss of weight with Lax Thyroid Tablets does not usually start at once. It may take a few days or even a few weeks to get things started in the right direction * * * It takes a little time to experience the benefits of this treatment."

The article was alleged to be misbranded further (1) in that various portions were accompanied by a circular entitled "Lax Thyroid Tablets," which contained false and misleading representations that the article was a safe and effective remedy for obesity, and that it would produce greater vitality and a general feeling of well-being; and (2) in that portions of the article failed to bear labels containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents, or the common or usual name of each active ingredient and the name and quantity of thyroid contained in the article.

Between August 7 and December 12, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered condemning the product and ordering its destruction.

1404. Misbranding of White's Cream Vermifuge. U. S. v. 32 Dozen Packages of White's Cream Vermifuge. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12747. Sample No. 80008-F.)

On June 23, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee filed a libel against 32 dozen packages of White's Cream Vermifuge at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 15, 1944, by James F. Ballard, Inc., from St. Louis, Mo.

Analysis of a sample disclosed that the article consisted essentially of oil of Chenopodium 3.1 percent, castor oil, and a small amount of peppermint oil.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was dangerous to health when used in the dosage and with the frequency and duration prescribed, recommended, and suggested in its labeling: (On carton and bottle label) "Dose: Children 3 to 5 years of age, half teaspoonful; * * * One dose morning and night for 2 or 3 days"; and (on circular in carton) "For children 3 to 5 years of age $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful. * * * The regular dose should be given morning and evening, after meals, for 2 or 3 days." The labeling provided for an amount of oil of Chenopodium that is dangerous to the health of children 3 to 5 years of age.

The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements in the circular entitled "White's Cream Vermifuge," enclosed in the carton containing the article, were misleading: "There are numerous symptoms that indicate the presence of worms in children. Infestation of Round Worms in a child often affects the child's sleep, appetite, and well-being. At the first recogni-