

was fabricated from two or more ingredients; and it contained strychnine and calomel; and the label of the article did not bear the name and quantity or proportion of strychnine contained in the article, a statement showing the substance from which the ingredient calomel was derived, and the fact that the ingredient was derived from mercury.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (b) (2), the labels on the *Dr. Miller's Nosoil*, the *Dr. Miller's Laxative Herbs*, and the *Dr. Miller's Aspirin* bore no statement of the quantity of the contents; the *Dr. Miller's Cascara Compound* and the *Dr. Miller's Laxative Pills* were not designated solely by names recognized in an official compendium, were fabricated from two or more ingredients, and contained the alkaloids atropine, hyoscyne, and hyoscyamine as constituents of belladonna; and the labels of the articles did not bear the name and quantity or proportion of such alkaloids nor in lieu thereof, the quantity or proportion of total alkaloids contained in the articles as constituents of belladonna.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (f) (2), the *Dr. Miller's Laxative Herbs*, the *Dr. Miller's Cascara Compound*, and the *Dr. Miller's Laxative Pills* were laxatives and the labeling failed to bear such adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where their use may be dangerous to health, in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users, since their labeling failed to bear warnings that they should not be used in the presence of abdominal pain (stomach ache, cramps, and colic), nausea, vomiting (stomach sickness), or other symptoms of appendicitis; and the labeling of such articles failed also to bear adequate warnings against unsafe dosage and duration of administration, since their labeling failed to warn that frequent or continued use of the articles might result in dependence on laxatives to move the bowels.

DISPOSITION: April 18, 1949. Pleas of guilty having been entered, the court imposed fines of \$40 against the company and \$17.50 against each individual, together with costs.

2697. Misbranding of Menestrex Capsules. U. S. v. 105 Bottles * * * (and 3 other seizure actions). (F. D. C. Nos. 24765, 25792, 25977, 25978. Sample Nos. 260-K, 999-K, 1317-K, 1318-K.)

LIBELS FILED: On or about May 12, October 26, and November 4 and 5, 1948, Northern District of Georgia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 28 and September 5 and 6, 1947, and August 20 and September 8, 1948, by the Rex Laboratory, from Nashville, Tenn.

PRODUCT: 128 12-capsule bottles and 55 25-capsule bottles of *Menestrex Capsules* at Atlanta, Ga. Examination showed that each capsule of the product consisted essentially of 4 grains of quinine sulfate and 0.6 grain of potassium permanganate.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements on the label of a portion of the product were false and misleading since the product was not effective in the treatment of scanty or functionally difficult menstruation: "Menestrex * * * For easing distress in scanty or functionally difficult menstruation * * * Start taking about 3 days before expected menstruation * * * Not for use during pregnancy"; and, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the remainder of the product failed to bear adequate directions for use for the purposes for which it was intended.

DISPOSITION: June 15 and December 17, 1948. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.

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

2698. Adulteration of dextrose in isotonic solution of sodium chloride. U. S. v. 75 Flasks * * *. (F. D. C. No. 25156. Sample No. 54-K.)

LIBEL FILED: August 2, 1948, Eastern District of South Carolina.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 3, 1947, from Lakewood, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 75 flasks of *dextrose in isotonic solution of sodium chloride* at Columbia, S. C.

LABEL, IN PART: "Dextrose 10% W/V in Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Injection," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, and its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was contaminated with undissolved material. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: December 28, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2699. Adulteration of ampuls of aminophylline and ampuls of sodium iodide and sodium salicylate with colchicine. U. S. v. 75 Cartons, etc. (F. D. C. No. 25354. Sample Nos. 10667-K, 10668-K.)

LIBEL FILED: August 12, 1948, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 7, 1948, by Bristol Laboratories, Inc., from Syracuse, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 75 cartons each containing 1 circular and 1 ampul of *aminophylline* and 75 cartons each containing 1 ampul of *sodium iodide and sodium salicylate with colchicine* at Elizabeth, N. J.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the articles purported to be and were represented, respectively, as "Aminophylline Injection," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and as "Sodium Salicylate and Iodide with Colchicine Ampuls," a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, and the quality and purity of the articles fell below the official standards since the articles were contaminated with undissolved material.

DISPOSITION: May 16, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2700. Adulteration of ampuls of iron cacodylate and thiamine. U. S. v. 250 Ampuls * * *. (F. D. C. No. 26257. Sample No. 28064-K.)

LIBEL FILED: January 24, 1949, District of New Mexico.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 19, 1948, from Kansas City, Mo.

PRODUCT: 250 ampuls of *iron cacodylate and thiamine* at Albuquerque, N. Mex.

LABEL, IN PART: "Iron Cacodylate and Thiamine 5 cc. * * * A sterile aqueous solution. For Intravenous Injection."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the purity and quality of the article fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely, "Sterile solution For Intravenous Injection," since the article con-

*See also No. 2709.