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