RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: The article had been shipped, in unlabeled bundles contained in a clothes-type trunk, into Florida by an unknown carrier on an unknown date.

LIBELED: 3–7–57, S. Dist. Fla.

CHARGE: 502 (f) (1)—the labeling of the article, when shipped and while held for sale, failed to bear adequate directions for use in the treatment of the diseases, symptoms, and conditions for which the article was intended, namely, as an aphrodisiac; and 505 (a)—the article was a new drug which may not be introduced into interstate commerce since an application filed pursuant to law was not effective with respect to the drug.

DISPOSITION: 5–9–57. Default—destruction.

5224. Apiarian Royal Jelly. (F. D. C. No. 39679. S. No. 24–981 M.)

QUANTITY: 12 12½-oz. jars at Seattle, Wash.

SHIPPED: 10–3–56, from Boise, Idaho, by Powers-Cosho Bee Culture Laboratories, Inc.

LABEL IN PART: "Apiarian Royal Jelly Rich in Vitamins and Minerals Contains 1600 mg. Queen Bee Royal Jelly in ½ pint of honey in the Pure Natural State."

ACCOMPANYING LABELING: Streamer reading "AT LAST APIARIAN ROYAL JELLY Produced by Powers Cosho Bee Culture Laboratories Inc. Is On The Market You Have Read About It In—Look, Harper's, Vogue, N. Y. Times, Coronet, Am. Bee Journal Contains most vitamins; especially high in B Complex and Pantothenic Acid (associated with prolongation of life)" and reprint entitled "Royal Jelly: a Review" by R. B. Willson, from the American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Ill.

LIBELED: 11–14–56, W. Dist. Wash.

CHARGE: 502 (a)—the labeling accompanying the article, when shipped, contained false and misleading representations that the article was capable of giving one a feeling of youth and well-being; that it was effective to regenerate debilitated organs, cure nervous and vascular troubles, hemorrhoids, Parkinson's disease, speed up appetite, make prodigious our memories, make wrinkles disappear, and reactivate glands in glandular and nervous disorders, including aging; and that it was effective in treating cerebral neuritis, diabetes, asthma, failing eyesight, and sterility in women and impotency in men; and 505 (a)—the article was a new drug which may not be lawfully introduced into interstate commerce since an application filed pursuant to law was not effective with respect to the drug.

DISPOSITION: 4–15–57. Default—destruction.

DRUG REQUIRING CERTIFICATE OR RELEASE, FOR WHICH NONE HAD BEEN ISSUED

5225. Chlortetracycline capsules. (F. D. C. No. 39800. S. No. 14–486 M.)

QUANTITY: 5 unlabeled jars, 2,250 capsules total, at St. Louis, Mo.

SHIPPED: 11–9–56, from Louisville, Ky., by W. P. Medlock.

LIBELED: 12–3–56, E. Dist. Mo.

CHARGE: 502 (1)—the article, when shipped, was a drug *chlortetracycline*, requiring certification, and there was no certificate in effect for this lot of the drug.

DISPOSITION: 1–8–57. Default—destruction.

DRUGS IN VIOLATION OF PRESCRIPTION LABELING REQUIREMENTS*

5226. Gray, white, and pink tablets containing amphetamine sulfate, thyroid, aloin, and phenobarbital. (F. D. C. No. 39836. S. Nos. 24-971/9 M, 33-532 M.)

INFORMATION FILED: 4-12-57, W. Dist. Okla., against S. Kloster Powell, Lawton, Okla.

SHIPPED: *Gray, white, and pink tablets containing amphetamine sulfate, thyroid, aloin, and phenobarbital,* between 6-13-56 and 8-18-56, from Oklahoma to Missouri and Washington.

CHARGE: 502 (b) (1) and (2)—the tablets failed to bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, and an accurate statement of the quantity of contents; 502 (e) (2)—the tablets failed to bear a label containing the common or usual name of each active ingredient; and 502 (f) (1) and (2)—the labeling of the tablets failed to bear adequate directions for use and adequate warnings against use; and 503 (b) (4)—the tablets were drugs subject to 503 (b) (1), and their labels failed to bear the statement "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription."

PLEA: Nolo contendere.

DISPOSITION: 4-24-57. Defendant fined $500 and placed on probation for 5 years.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO BEAR ADEQUATE DIRECTIONS OR WARNING STATEMENTS*

5227. Cathartic compound pills. (F. D. C. No. 39690. S. No. 37-307 M.)

QUANTITY: 86 cases, each containing 50 1,000-pill btls., at Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHIPPED: 1-5-55, from Edgewater, N. J.

LIBELED: 11-16-56, E. Dist. N. Y.

CHARGE: 502 (a)—the label of the article, while held for sale, bore the statement, "Caution: To be used only by or on the prescription of a physician," which was false and misleading since the statement represented that the article was restricted to prescription sale, when such was not the case; 502 (f) (1)—the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use, and it was not entitled to any exemption from that requirement; and 502 (f) (2)—the article was essentially a laxative, and its labeling failed to warn that the article should not be taken when severe abdominal pains or other symptoms of appendicitis are present.

DISPOSITION: 6-18-57. Consent—claimed by Chemical Commodities, Inc., Olathe, Kans., and relabeled.

5228. Epsom salt. (F. D. C. No. 39850. S. No. 50-335 M.)

QUANTITY: 59 cases, 24 1-lb. boxes each, 40 cases, 24 ½-lb. boxes each, and 21 1-lb. boxes, at Boston, Mass., in possession of D & L Slade Co.

SHIPPED: 9-28-56, from Midland, Mich.

LABEL IN PART: (Box) "Slade's U. S. P. Epsom Salts."

---

*See also No. 5221.

*See also Nos. 5221-5223, 5226.