or continued use might be dangerous, causing serious blood diseases, anemia, collapse, or dependence on the drug.

On April 7, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

708. Misbranding of Lanoton for Women. U. S. v. 53 Packages of Lanoton for Women. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. 6980. Sample No. 83608–E.)

The labeling of this product failed to bear adequate directions for use and such adequate warnings as are necessary for the protection of users. The labeling also created the misleading impression that the article was of particular value to women.

On March 7, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas filed a libel against 53 packages of the above-named product at Marshall, Tex., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 10, 1942, by the National Medicine Co. from Nashville, Tenn.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that it did not bear adequate directions for use since the labeling provided for frequent and continual administration, whereas the directions for a laxative should provide that it be taken only occasionally and when needed; (2) in that the labeling failed to bear adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where its use might be dangerous to health, and failed to bear adequate warnings against unsafe duration of administration; and (3) in that its label was misleading since it represented and suggested that the article was especially adaptable for use by women, whereas its effect would be the same on both men and women.

On May 5, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

709. Misbranding of solution of citrate of magnesia. U. S. v. 1,434 Bottles of Citrate of Magnesia. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 7421. Sample No. 78814–E.)

The labeling of this product failed to bear adequate warnings; to give the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

On April 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 1,434 bottles of citrate of magnesia at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 2, 1942, by S. D. C. Laboratories, Inc., from Buffalo, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that (1) its labeling failed to bear adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where its use might be dangerous to health or against unsafe duration of administration in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users, since there was no warning that it should not be used when abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, or other symptoms of appendicitis are present, or that frequent or continued use might result in dependence on laxatives to move the bowels; (2) it failed to bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and (3) in that it was in package form and its label failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

On May 19, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution.

710. Misbranding of Nurito. U. S. v. 75 Packages of Nurito. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6994. Sample No. 83387–E.)

This product contained ⅓ gram of phenolphthalein, a laxative drug, per powder; and its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use and such adequate warnings as are necessary for the protection of the user.

On March 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 75 packages of Nurito at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 27, 1941, and January 23, 1942, by the Nurito Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that the labeling did not bear adequate directions for use since the directions appearing in the labeling, "Take one powder, followed by full glass of water every three hours in indicated