809. Misbranding of Bowel Regulator, Alterative Tonic Compound, and Neo-Sed. U. S. v. 72 Bottles of Bowel Regulator, 94 Bottles of Alterative Tonic Compound, and 93 Bottles of Neo-Sed. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 7762, 7763, 7764. Sample Nos. 71935–E to 71937–E, incl.)

On June 15, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed libels against the above-listed drugs at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 7, 1942, by the Hale Drug Co., from Birmingham, Ala.

Analysis of a sample of the Bowel Regulator showed that it consisted essentially of compounds of sodium, potassium, magnesium and iron, tartrates, carbonates, extracts of plant drugs, including a laxative drug and an alkaloid-bearing drug, sugar, and water. It was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use since it was a laxative and the directions provided for no limitation as to the duration of use; (2) in that the labeling failed to bear adequate warnings that a laxative should not be taken in cases of nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain or other symptoms of appendicitis, and that frequent or continued use might result in dependence upon laxatives to move the bowels; (3) in that the statements in the labeling which represented and suggested that it would be an efficacious regulator of the bowels and stomach and would neutralize an acid condition of the body were false and misleading, since it would not be efficacious for such purposes; (4) in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear a statement of the common or usual names of the active ingredients; and (5) in that it was in package form and its label failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

Analysis of a sample of the Neo-Sed showed that it consisted essentially of barbital (0.7 grain per fluid ounce), compounds of sodium, ammonium and potassium, bromides, benzoic acid, sugar, and water. It was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the labeling failed to bear adequate warnings that frequent or continued use may lead to mental derangement, skin eruptions or other serious effects, and that it should not be taken by those suffering from kidney diseases; (2) in that it was fabricated from 2 or more ingredients and the label failed to bear a statement of the common or usual names of the active ingredients, including a declaration of the quantity of bromide; and (3) in that it was in package form and its label failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

Analysis of a sample of the Alterative Tonic Compound showed that it consisted essentially of methenamine, potassium iodide, a compound of iron, strychnine (0.01 grain per fluid ounce), extracts of plant drugs, including a laxative drug and an alkaloid-bearing drug, alcohol, sugar, and water. It was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statements in the labeling which represented and suggested that it would be efficacious as an alterative tonic and would be effective treatment for irritations caused by impurities of the blood, and would aid in the proper functioning of the bowels, kidney, and bladder were false and misleading, since it would not be efficacious for such purposes; and (2) in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear a statement of the common or usual names of the active ingredients including the quantity of strychnine.

On September 2, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

810. Misbranding of Bi-Lets. U. S. v. 4 Bottles and 5 Bottles of Bi-Lets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7622. Sample No. 94511–E.)

On June 9, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed a libel against 4 bottles, each containing 500 capsules, and 5 bottles, each containing 100 capsules, of Bi-Lets, at Paducah, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 10, 1942, by Bi-Lets, Inc., from Nashville, Tenn.

Analysis of a sample showed that the article consisted essentially of calomel, aloe, and bile. The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that it was a laxative and its labeling failed to warn that it should not be taken in cases of nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, or other symptoms of appendicitis; and (2) in that its labeling failed to warn that frequent or continued use might result in dependence upon laxatives.

On September 15, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.