tion of symptoms of Round Worms, use 'White's Cream Vermifuge'." The statements were misleading since they represented and implied that the symptoms mentioned are characteristic of roundworm infestation, whereas they are not characteristic of roundworm infestation.

On December 13, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1405. Misbranding of Aditis. U. S. v. 13 Bottles of Aditis. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13003. Sample No. 2557–F.)

On or about July 26, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 13 bottles, each containing 100 capsules, of Aditis at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 15, 1942, from Masontown, Pa., by Jones-Hague, Inc.

Examination showed that each capsule of the article contained approximately 1 grain of thyroid and 1/10 grain of barium iodide.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it contained thyroid and barium iodide in amounts which may have rendered it dangerous to health when used in the dosage and with the frequency and duration prescribed, recommended, and suggested in its labeling, namely, "One to three capsules daily."

On October 20, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

1406. Misbranding of Prostin, Amazine, and Polyvalent P. E. U. S. v. 4 Vials of Prostin, 4 Vials of Amazine, and 3 Vials of Polyvalent P. E. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13018. Sample Nos. 53744–F, 53746–F, 53747–F.)

On July 24, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against the above-mentioned articles at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that they had been shipped on or about January 17 and March 29, 1944, from New York, N. Y., by the Lipoidal Laboratories.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that they were dangerous to health when used in the dosage and with the frequency and duration prescribed, recommended, and suggested in their labeling, quoted below, since they were for parenteral use and were not sterile but were contaminated with living microorganisms: (Prostin) "Technique for Administration of Prostin. * * * Start with 1 cc. and repeat the dose every second day until all manifestations of prostatic disorders disappear. * * * Use an all glass syringe with a short sharp needle for administration. Sterilize by boiling"; (Amazine and Polyvalent P. E.) "Technique for Administration * * * Place ampoule in hot, not boiling, water, for five minutes. Use an all glass syringe, short sharp needle. Sterilize by boiling. * * * Use deltoid or gluteal areas for intramuscular injections. Give injections at body temperature. * * * Start with 6 minims and increase dose by 4 minims every other day until tolerance, which is indicated by slight rise in temperature followed by chill. Continue treatment until all symptoms disappear (4 to 6 weeks) * * * Dose for infants and children: Start with 2 minims and gradually increase until tolerance."

On August 24, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

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

1407. Adulteration and misbranding of blue ointment and Cheri Hance Syrup and misbranding of Hance Compressed Tablets of Triple Bromides. U. S. v. Hance Bros. & White Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $50. (F. D. C. No. 12575. Sample Nos. 50470–F, 50545–F, 50548–F.)

On December 20, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed an information against the Hance Bros. & White Co., a partnership, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment of the above-named products from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey between the approximate dates of September 20 and October 6, 1943.

The blue ointment was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, under the names "Blue Ointment" and "Mild Mercurial Ointment," but its strength differed from and its quality fell below the official standard, since that compendium provides that the article shall contain not less than 9 percent of mercury, whereas it contained mercury in amounts varying from

*See also No. 1402.