quent or continued use might result in dependence upon a laxative to move the bowels.

On August 2, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1412. Misbranding of Testilon. U. S. v. 980 Bottles and 1,351 Bottles of Testilon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 12650. Sample Nos. 67084–F to 67086–F., incl.)

On or about June 20, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 980 bottles, each containing 100 tablets, and 1,351 bottles, each containing 20 tablets. of Testilon at North Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from Cleveland, Ohio, by Oxford Products, Inc., between the approximate dates of March 3 and April 19, 1944.

The article was labeled in part: "Testilon Each tablet contains Vitamin B_1 666 U. S. P. Units Yohimbin Hydr. 0.005 Grams Orchic Substance 0.05 Grams Calcium Glycero Phosphates 0.15 Grams Sodium Glycero Phosphates 0.15 Grams Nux Vomica 0.03 Grams Vitamin Guild of America Division of Oxford Products, Inc. Manufacturing Chemists Cleveland, Ohio." Examination indicated that the article possessed the composition declared on its label.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the label statements, "Testilon * * * Dosage—2 to 3 tablets depending upon age and severity of case * * * When desired effect is reached discontinue use," were false and misleading since such statements represented and suggested that the article was effective as a sex restorer, whereas it was not effective for that purpose; (2) in that the label statement, "Each Tablet Contains * * * Orchic Substance 0.05 Grams," was misleading since it failed to reveal the fact, material in light of such statement, that orchic substance possesses no therapeutic activity when taken by mouth; (3) in that its label failed to bear the name and quantity or proportion of strychnine contained in the article; and (4) in that its label failed to warn that, in view of the yohimbine hydrochloride present, the article should not be taken by those suffering from heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney disease; that the product containing nux vomica may be dangerous, especially when used by elderly persons; and that use of a product containing yohimbine hydrochloride should be discontinued if stomach disturbance, nausea, vomiting, vertigo, or fainting occur.

On April 4, 1945, the case having been removed to the Northern District of Illinois, and Oxford Products, Inc., claimant, having admitted the facts in the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1413. Misbranding of Gallusin. U. S. v. 17 Boxes of Gallusin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13113. Sample No. 67673–F.)

On August 2, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee filed a libel against 17 boxes of Gallusin at Knoxville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 29 and July 1, 1944, from New York, N. Y., by the Sumlar Co.

Examination showed that the article contained laxative drugs including phenolphthalein.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) because of false and misleading statements on its label and in accompanying circulars, entitled "The Verdict of the Jury" and "Good News," regarding its efficacy in the treatment of disorders of the gall bladder, stomach, liver, and intestinal tract; and (2) in that its labeling failed to bear adequate warnings against unsafe methods or duration of administration, since the directions provided for habitual use.

On October 7, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF CONTAMINATION WITH FILTH

1414. Action to enjoin interstate shipment of adulterated and misbranded drugs. U. S. v. Associated Laboratories, Inc., Samuel Goodman, and Benjamin Ross. Permanent injunction granted. (Inj. No. 71.)

On September 13, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a complaint against the Associated Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., and Samuel Goodman and Benjamin Ross, president and secretary-treasurer of the corporation, respectively, alleging that the defendants for several years past and at that time had been and were introducing and deliver-