

(2), the bottles containing the article bore no labels containing a statement of the quantity of the contents; Section 502 (f) (1), the directions on the bottle labels, "1 table-spoonful three times a day," were inadequate since they provided for taking the article three times each day, whereas the article was a laxative and should be taken only occasionally and as needed; and, Section 502 (f) (2), the labeling of the article failed to bear a warning that it should not be used in the presence of abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, or other symptoms of appendicitis; and its label also failed to warn that frequent and continued use of the article might lead to a dependence on laxatives to move the bowels.

DISPOSITION: May 3, 1946. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$100 on each of the 6 counts of the information.

1905. Misbranding of B-I-F Combination. U. S. v. 54 Cartons of B-I-F Combination. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19940. Sample No. 3703-H.)

LABEL FILED: May 27, 1946, Eastern District of Virginia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 26, 1946, by W. C. Hughes & Co., Inc., from Baltimore, Md.

PRODUCT: 54 cartons, each containing 2 bottles, of *B-I-F Combination* at Richmond, Va. One of the bottles contained *B-I-F Emulsion* and the other bottle contained *B-I-F Injection*. Examination showed that the *Emulsion* consisted essentially of balsam of copaiba, oil of cassia, sugar, glycerin, water, a gum, and a potassium compound; and that the *Injection* consisted essentially of zinc acetate, glycerin, a small proportion of carbolic acid, and water, colored with caramel.

LABEL, IN PART: (Carton) "B-I-F Combination Emulsion contains: Balsam Copaiba Oil Cassia, U. S. P. Potassium Hydroxide U. S. P. Powdered Acacia, U. S. P. Sugar Glycerin, U. S. P. Injection contains: Zinc Acetate U. S. P. Carbolic Acid U. S. P. Glycerin U. S. P. Caramel"; (both bottles) "Purchasers wishing to avoid attention in the use of this article, are advised to place the bottle in water a few moments after which this label can readily be removed."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statements in the labeling of the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article, when taken as directed, would be effective in the treatment of gonorrhoea, whereas it would not be effective for such purpose; and, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use.

DISPOSITION: June 21, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1906. Misbranding of Thunderbird Laxative Botanical Tablets. U. S. v. 380 Boxes, 360 Boxes, and 1 Bulk Container of Thunderbird Laxative Botanical Tablets. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 19699, 20770. Sample Nos. 35457-H, 40458-H.)

LABELS FILED: April 22 and August 30, 1946, Eastern District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of April 9 and August 11, 1946, from Columbus, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 740 boxes, each containing 30 tablets, and 1 bulk container containing 3,600 tablets known as *Thunderbird Laxative Botanical Tablets* at St. Louis and Salem, Mo., in the possession of Mrs. Ray C. Herbers (Madaline E. Ragan), the packer of the product.

LABEL, IN PART. (Boxes and bulk container) "Laxative Botanical Tablets," and "Active Ingredients: Cascara Bark, Aloin, Mandrake, Rhubarb, Aloes, Lep-tandrin, Oleoresin, Capsicum. Inactive Ingredients: Calcium Carbonate, Sugar"; (box only) "Thunderbird Laxative Botanical Tablets," and "Prepared * * * for Madaline E. Ragan * * * Centerton, Indiana."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use in stomach ulcers, high and low blood pressure, kidney, liver, and stomach troubles, rheumatism, female trouble, lost manhood, and disease contracted in youth, and also for putting lining on the stomach, causing piles to recede, and for neutralizing and eliminating uric acid, which were the conditions for which the article was recommended and suggested in its advertising disseminated at St. Louis, Mo., and sponsored by and on behalf of its packer; it also failed to bear adequate directions