On May 6, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed libels against 336 packages of Causalin at Boston, Mass.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Amfre Drug Co. from New York, N. Y., within the period from on or about October 26, 1938, to on or about April 5, 1939; and charging that it was misbranded for the reasons stated above.

On August 8, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

10. Misbranding of Cal-co-cin. U. S. v. 1 Package and 2 Bottles of Cal-co-cin. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 90-A, 101. Sample Nos. 34424-D, 34644-D.)

This drug consisted of the calcium salts of benzoic acid and cinchophen. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency prescribed, recommended, and suggested in the labeling, which directed the dosage of one capsule four times a day, that is, after meals and on retiring.

On November 10 and 23, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed libels against one package, containing 400 capsules of Cal-co-cin, at Frederick, Md., and 2 bottles, containing 900 capsules of Cal-co-cin, at Taneytown, Md.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about August 17 and October 20, 1938, by the Crescent-Kelvan Co.; and charging that it was misbranded for the reasons stated above.

The libels alleged that the article was also misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906, as reported in notice of judgment No. 30202 published under that act.

On December 5 and December 15, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

11. Misbranding of Volz Anti-Rheumin. U. S. v. 754 Cartons of Volz Anti-Rheumin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 103. Sample No. 42878-D.)

This product consisted of capsules containing cinchophen, acetophenetidin, aspirin, lithium salicylate, and cinchona bark. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage and with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, and suggested in the labeling, which bore directions that it be taken: 8 capsules a day, 2 after breakfast, 2 after noonday meal, 2 after evening meal, and 2 immediately before retiring, as indicated for acute rheumatic fever, to be continued until after pain and fever subside then 4 to 6 capsules a day, children 3 capsules a day, the dosage also indicated for muscular aches and pains, muscular lumbago, simple headaches, simple neuralgia, and gout.

On December 8, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 754 cartons of Volz Anti-Rheumin at Erie, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 13, 1938, by Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that it was misbranded for the reasons stated above. The product was shipped in bulk and was packaged and labeled at Erie, Pa., while in interstate commerce, by Robert W. Brooks, trading as the Volz Co., the promoter of the product, which firm ordered the goods from the shipper.

On January 17, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

12. Misbranding of Cachets Algocratine. U. S. v. 224 Boxes of Cachets Algocratine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 193. Sample No. 59701-D.)

This product contained phenacetin (acetophenetidin), aminopyrine, and a small proportion of caffeine. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling, in which it was represented that each cachet contained 4½ grains of phenacetin, a derivative of acetanilid, and that it be taken in the dosage of one cachet, to be repeated in an hour if required, and that it was rarely necessary to exceed a daily dose of three or four.

On March 7, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 224 boxes of Cachets Algocratine at New York, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped from Paris, France, by E. Lancosme, arriving at the Port of New York on or about August 18, 1938; and charging that it was misbranded for the reasons appearing above.

On March 24, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

13. Misbranding of Cidic Comfort Compound. U. S. v. 8 Boxes of Cidic Comfort Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 116. Sample No. 32661–D.)

This drug consisted of capsules containing aminopyrine. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage and with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, and suggested in the labeling, which directed that one capsule be taken at the first sign of period and that if muscular pain persisted a second capsule should be taken. Its label also failed to reveal facts material with respect to consequences which might result from the use of the article under the conditions of use prescribed therein.

On January 17, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana filed a libel against 8 boxes of Cidic Comfort Compound at Gary, Ind.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on about November 4, 1938, by the Hy'ne Co., from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded for the reasons stated above.

On March 3, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

14. Misbranding of Barmidon Tablets. U. S. v. 7 Bottles of Barmidon Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 104, 105. Sample Nos. 58666–D, 58667–D.)

This product contained barbital and aminopyrine (dimethyl-amino-antipyrine). Its labeling recommended that it be taken in the dosage of 1 to 2 tablets, to be repeated as required and that it be administered cautiously under a physician's supervision. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency so prescribed, recommended, or suggested. Its labeling also failed to reveal facts material with respect to consequences which might result from its use under the conditions of use prescribed therein.

On December 22, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 7 bottles, containing 2,600 Barmidon Tablets, at Dayton, Ohio; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Endo Products, Inc., from New York, N. Y., on or about October 26 and November 25, 1938; and charging that it was misbranded for the reasons stated above.

The libel alleged that the article was also misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906, reported in notice of judgment No. 30882 published under that act.

On February 8, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

15. Misbranding of Anthel Tablets. U. S. v. 68 Packages and 40 Packages of Anthel Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 223. Sample No. 51246–D.)

This drug consisted of tablets containing aminopyrine and sal ethyl carbonate. It was recommended in the labeling for the prevention of periodic pain, and for the relief of pain due to arthritis, neuritis, and rheumatism, tooth extraction, dry socket or common toothache, and as a general pain-relieving agent. Its labeling contained directions that for adults one or two tablets be taken three times a day, according to severity of condition; that children be given one tablet twice a day; and that a full glass of water be given after each dose, which should be followed by a short period of rest when possible. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency so prescribed, recommended, or suggested. Its labeling failed to reveal facts material with respect to consequences which might result from its use under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling and failed to bear warnings against use in those pathological conditions, or by children where its use might be dangerous to health, or against unsafe dosage, or methods or duration of administration in such manner as are necessary for the protection of users.

On April 27, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 108 packages of Anthel Tablets at Camden, N. J.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 22, 1938, by the Anthel Co. from Philadelphia, Pa.; and charging that it was misbranded for the reasons appearing hereinbefore.

On May 22, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.