

R. I., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 6, 1938, by the J. Sklar Manufacturing Co. from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the frequency prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling, in which the article was recommended for the prevention and treatment of sore nipples and which contained directions that the shields should be applied as soon after delivery as possible, that in their use the only attention required was to wipe the nipple before nursing and apply the shield again immediately afterwards, and that they were in no way likely to be injurious to the infant.

On August 27, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS

152. Misbranding of Bad-Ex Salts. U. S. v. Dr. Frederick M. Lawrence (American Laboratories). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. D. C. No. 97. Sample Nos. 34931-D, 38817-D, 58508-D, 59646-D.)

This product contained tartar emetic. Its labeling bore directions and recommendations that a teaspoonful be taken in a glassful of water when needed, that a teaspoonful be taken in a glassful of cold water on arising in the morning, that children should take one-fourth to 1 teaspoonful according to age, that the salts should be added to the water, stirred, and drunk as effervescence subsided, and that it should never be taken less than a half hour before meals unless otherwise directed. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage and with the frequency or duration so prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling.

On November 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed an information against Dr. Frederick M. Lawrence, trading as the American Laboratories, at Carlisle, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendant within the period from on or about November 5 to on or about December 10, 1938, from the State of Pennsylvania into the States of Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, and New York, of quantities of Bad-Ex Salts which was misbranded for the reasons stated above.

The article was also charged to be adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906, reported in notices of judgment published under that act.

On December 4, 1939, a plea of guilty was entered by the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

153. Misbranding of Bull's 1001 Obesity Capsules. U. S. v. 3 Packages of Bull's 1001 Obesity Capsules. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1914. Sample No. 6073-E.)

These capsules contained thyroid and small proportions of sulfur, licorice, and nux vomica; and would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling, which bore directions that 1 capsule should be taken 4 times a day, one immediately after each meal and at bedtime.

On January 31, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed a libel against 3 packages of Bull's 1001 Obesity Capsules at Sheboygan, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 24, 1939, by J. W. Bull from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded for the reasons appearing above.

On March 8, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

154. Misbranding of Young's Preparation. U. S. v. 36 Bottles of Young's Preparation. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2302. Sample No. 537-E.)

This product contained acetic acid; and 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 recommended for the relief of itching skin and scalp and which bore directions that the bottle be shaken well and the product applied to afflicted parts two or three times a day; that if the parts were raw it should be diluted with water until it could be used full strength and that it was natural for the product to sting when first applied.