alkalize urine flow to relieve acid kidney pains, and that it would serve as a diuretic for kidneys; that it would cure pimples, relieve choking spells, and tone up the intestinal muscles; and that Williams Formula Strengthened was an iron source, were false and misleading since the drugs were not efficacious for such purposes.

Rux Compound Regular and Rux Compound Strengthened were alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that they were efficacious for pronounced pain and for relief of muscular pain and congestion, were false and misleading since they would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On June 30, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

Nos. 455 to 457 report the seizure and disposition of intra-cervical or intra-uterine types of metal or rubber-covered stem pessaries which were potentially dangerous.

455. Misbranding of pessaries. U. S. v. 8 Gold Pessaries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3004. Sample No. 34352–E.)

On September 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 8 gold pessaries at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 19, 1938, March 14, 1939, and July 23, 1940, by American Platinum Works from Newark, N. J.; and charging that its was misbranded in that its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use.

On November 14, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

456. Misbranding of pessaries. U. S. v. 1 Large, 2 Small, and 6 Medium Gold Pessaries. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to United States Mint. (F. D. C. No. 3309. Sample No. 35296–E.)

On or about November 2, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas filed a libel against 9 gold pessaries at Fort Worth, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 10, 1940, by the Kny-Scheerer Corporation from Long Island City, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Perfection 1/10 14 Kt. Gold Pessary."

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that its labeling did not bear adequate directions for use; and (2) in that its labeling did not bear adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where its use might be dangerous to health or against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration or application in such manner and form as are necessary for protection of users.

On February 26, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to the Director of the Mint for reclamation, for the use of the United States, of its gold content.

457. Misbranding of pessaries. U. S. v. 125 Gold Pessaries. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 3095. Sample Nos. 30915–E to 30920–E, incl.)

On October 15, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 125 pessaries at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Nicholas Mandula from New York, N. Y., on or about August 28, 1940; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Illinois Special Gold Medium [or "Small" or "Large"] Pessary 10 Karat"; or "Illinois Special Gold-Filled Pessary Medium [or "Small" or "Large"] Tubular X-Cel."

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the labeling failed to bear adequate warnings against its use in those pathological conditions where its use might be dangerous to health or against unsafe methods or duration of administration or application; and (2) in that the labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use.

On December 27, 1940, the Illinois Surgical Supply Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.