a laxative, that an article containing potassium iodide should not be used in case of goiter except upon the advice of a physician, that its use should be discontinued if a skin rash appears, that no more than the recommended dose of a preparation containing strychnine should be taken, that frequent or continued use should be avoided, and that its use for children and elderly persons might be especially dangerous. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its container was so made and filled as to be misleading, since the carton was much larger than necessary for the size of the bottle.

Examination showed that the Antacid Powder consisted essentially of compounds of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, including carbonate, and that it did not contain bismuth compounds. It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented on its label to possess, "Bismuth Salts in the form of Carbonates Subnitrates." It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in its labeling, "Bismuth Salts in the form of Carbonates Subnitrates are widely prescribed for gastric ulcer, gastralgia, gastritis, hyperacidity, acidosis, etc. They form a soothing, protective coating over the highly inflamed mucous membranes of the stomach; mildly astringent and sedative. Carica Papaya * * * converts all protein foods such as meats and albumens into soluble and readily absorbed peptones. Malt Diastase Converts all starchy foods into soluble dextrins and sugars. Alkalinizer * * * Acidosis, * * * Functional Stomach Disorders * * * Gastric Ulcer, Gastritis, Gastralgia, Indigestion. This preparation is built up on strictly scientific principles, offers a rational and effective method of re-establishing the normal alkalinity of the body fluids without the danger of systemic disturbance. * * * instantly neutralize all stomach acids * * * instant relief from acidity and gas pressure," were false and misleading since such statements represented and suggested that the article contained bismuth salts and was effective in the treatment of the conditions and symptoms described and stated, whereas the article did not contain bismuth salts and was not effective in the treatment of those conditions and symptoms. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was in package form and its label failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of its contents.

On April 17, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1004. Misbranding of Stero-Uteroids. U. S. v. 5 Cartons of Stero-Uteroids. Default decree of condemnation and destruction, with provision for the release of a portion of the product to the Food and Drug Administration. (F. D. C. No. 9546. Sample No. 37824–F.)

On or about March 24, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 5 cartons, each containing 2 tubes, of Stero-Uteroids at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Charles A. Ainsworth, of Ainsworth Specialty Co., from Kansas City, Mo., within the period from on or about July 24, 1941, to October 17, 1942; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of small proportions of zinc sulfate, plant material (including alkaloid-bearing drugs), and a trace of iodine incorporated in a base of ichthammol and wool fat.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage and with the frequency prescribed, recommended, and suggested in the labeling, in that the name of the article, "Stero-Uteroids," and the directions, "Apply with catheter under aseptic conditions," which appeared in the labeling of some of the packages, represented and suggested the introduction of the article into the uterus, whereas the article, when introduced into the uterus was dangerous to health. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement, "Stero-Uteroids," appearing on all the packages, and "Directions: Apply with catheter under aseptic conditions. For administration by physician only," appearing on some of the packages, were misleading since the statements represented and suggested that the article was a safe medicament for introduction into the uterus, whereas it was not a safe medicament, and its label failed to reveal the material fact that if so introduced it would endanger health and life.

On May 8, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On June 30, 1943, an amended order was entered which provided for the release of a portion of the product to the Food and Drug Administration.