

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing in the circular, "These powders contain no Antipyrine, Phenacetine, Chloral Hydrate, Cocaine, Morphia, or other narcotics", was false and misleading since it created the impression that the article contained no ingredient closely related to and having the physiological effects similar to phenacetin; whereas it contained acetanilid, which chemically is closely related to and has the physiological effects of phenacetin. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements appearing in the circular were false and misleading in that they would mislead the purchaser into the belief that the article was a safe and appropriate medicine for the treatment of neuralgia, toothache, colds, grippe, etc.; whereas it was not a safe and appropriate treatment, but was dangerous when used as directed: "Put a powder on the tongue and take a swallow of water. A second dose, if required, may be taken in fifteen, twenty or thirty minutes after the first; then at intervals of 4 to 6 hours if necessary to allay fever. * * * Children 5 to 10 years of age may be given one-fourth powder; 10 to 15 years, one-half powder; a second dose in 30 minutes if necessary, then every 6 hours. Neuralgia, Tooth-Ache, Colds, Grippe &c., Headache from malaria, (fever and ague) and neuralgia or tooth ache, should have medium doses of quinine with a Headache powder every four to six hours." The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that certain statements on the carton and in the accompanying circular falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective in the treatment of sick and nervous headache, toothache, grippe, neuralgia, colds, etc., and headache from malaria (fever and ague).

On December 21, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26980. Adulteration and misbranding of Supreme Gauze Bandage. U. S. v. 5 Gross Packages of Supreme Gauze Bandage. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 88486. Sample no. 8968-C.)

This product was represented on the label to be sterile when it was not sterile, but contained viable micro-organisms.

On November 5, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 gross packages of Supreme Gauze Bandage at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 11, 1936, by Supreme First Aid Co., from New York, N. Y., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Sterilized", when it was not sterile, but did contain viable micro-organisms.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, appearing on the label, "Supreme Sterilized Gauze Bandages * * * Is Scientifically Prepared for Surgical Use", was false and misleading when applied to a bandage that was not sterile.

On December 21, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26981. Adulteration and misbranding of Pituitary Extract, Lederle. U. S. v. Lederle Laboratories, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 88049. Sample no. 72408-B.)

The potency of this product was only two-thirds of that required by the United States Pharmacopoeia, and only one-third of that claimed on the label.

On December 10, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Lederle Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y., charging shipment by said corporation in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 6, 1936, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey of a quantity of an article contained in ampoules and labeled "Pituitary Extract, Lederle twice the strength of Liquor Pituitarii U. S. P. X 20 International Units per cc", which was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from