

**27732. Misbranding of Trents Eucalyptol Compound. U. S. v. 216 Packages and 65 Packages of Trents Eucalyptol Compound. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 39947, 39948. Sample Nos. 31539-C, 31540-C, 31541-C, 31548-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects.

On July 14, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 281 packages of Trents Eucalyptol Compound at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments between the dates of November 10, 1936, and April 19, 1937, by John J. Samuels from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Trents Eucalyptol Compound \* \* \* Prepared by John J. Samuels, Chicago, Ill."

Analyses showed that the article consisted essentially of water, sugar, gum, and small proportions of eucalyptol and menthol.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (All bottles, cartons, and wrappers) "Effective in the treatment of Coughs \* \* \* Hoarseness, Irritated \* \* \* Throat and other ailments of the air passages \* \* \* Where the cough is troublesome and continuous take small doses, from fifteen to twenty drops every fifteen minutes"; (some cartons and wrappers) "The use of Eucalyptus in the treatment of throat and lung affections \* \* \* has won a reputation as a curative agent \* \* \* It is prompt and effective"; (other cartons) "The use of Eucalyptus in the treatment of throat affections \* \* \* has won a reputation \* \* \* It is prompt and effective."

On September 27, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**27733. Adulteration and misbranding of ampuls of Postpituitary and of Post-Pituitary extract. U. S. v. 58 Boxes of Postpituitary and 2 Boxes of Post-Pituitary Extract. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 39945, 39946. Sample Nos. 27474-C, 27475-C.)

These products fell below the professed standard of strength under which they were sold, the former having a potency of about one-twentieth of that declared on the label and the latter having a potency not exceeding one eight-hundredth of its designated strength.

On July 8, 1937, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 58 boxes, each containing 6 ampuls of Postpituitary, and 2 boxes, each containing 6 ampuls of Post-Pituitary extract, at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Rome, Italy, by Istituto Terapeutico Romano into the State of New York, the former on or about April 9, 1937, and the latter on or about November 7, 1936, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The Postpituitary was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "Each cc. corresponds to 10 U. I. [Unite Internazionale, i. e. international units]," since the strength of the article did not exceed one-half international unit per cubic centimeter. The Post-Pituitary extract was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, (carton) "1 cc. of this solution corresponds to gm. 0.2 of fresh post-pituitary substance," since its strength did not exceed one eight-hundredth of its label declaration.

The Postpituitary was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Ampoules Postpituitary" was misleading since it led the purchaser to believe that the article consisted of ampuls containing liquor pituitarii posterii of the strength set forth in the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas it did not consist of ampuls containing liquor pituitarii posterii of the strength set forth in the pharmacopoeia. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement on the carton, "Each cc. corresponds to 10 U. I.," was false and misleading since its strength did not exceed one half an international unit per cubic centimeter. The Post-Pituitary extract was alleged to be misbranded

in that the statement "Vials Post-Pituitary Extract" was misleading since it led the purchaser to believe that the article consisted of vials containing liquor pituitarii posterii of the strength set forth in the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas it did not consist of vials containing liquor pituitarii posterii of the strength set forth in the pharmacopoeia. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement on the carton, "Each cc. of this solution corresponds to gm. 0.2 of fresh post-pituitary substance," was false and misleading since the strength of the article did not exceed one eight-hundredth of its labeled declaration.

On July 26, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**27734. Misbranding of Sitroux-Aids. U. S. v. 153 Cases, et al., of Sitroux-Aids. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled.** (F. & D. Nos. 38955, 39057. Sample Nos. 14975-C, 14979-C, 33909-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative or therapeutic claims.

On January 15, January 22, and February 8, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 392 cases of Sitroux-Aids at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Sterilak Co., Inc., from Utica, N. Y., between the dates of November 6, 1936, and January 12, 1937, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of tissue paper containing small amounts of menthol and essential oils, such as oil of cedar and oil of eucalyptus.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Retail package) "Used for \* \* \* hay fever, sinus \* \* \* they are ideal in cases of \* \* \* hay fever, rose fever or other nasal irritations"; (display card in some shipping cases) "Sitroux-Aids \* \* \* Used for \* \* \* hay fever \* \* \* sinus."

On July 21, 1937, the cases having been consolidated, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**27735. Adulteration of aromatic spirit of ammonia. U. S. v. Edward T. Ahern and Cyril F. Ahern (Connecticut Chemical & Disinfectant Co.). Pleas of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25.** (F. & D. No. 33925. Sample No. 68276-A.)

This product was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia but differed from the pharmacopoeial standard.

On January 13, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Edward T. Ahern and Cyril F. Ahern, trading as the Connecticut Chemical & Disinfectant Co., New Haven, Conn., alleging shipment by said defendants on or about February 2, 1934, from the State of Connecticut into the State of New Hampshire of a quantity of aromatic spirit of ammonia that was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Standard Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia \* \* \* Standard Pharmacal Co., New York City."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down therein since it contained not more than 72.9 cubic centimeters of ammonia water per 1,000 cubic centimeters; whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that aromatic spirit of ammonia shall contain in each 1,000 cubic centimeters not less than 90 cubic centimeters of ammonia water, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container.

On September 22, 1937, the defendants entered pleas of nolo contendere and the court imposed a single fine of \$25.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*