

PRODUCT: 75 packages of *laxative quinine tablets* at Utica, N. Y., in possession of Bockman's Drug Store, Inc. Analysis showed that the article consisted of red compressed tablets containing quinine, cinchonine sulfate, aloin, gamboge, phenolphthalein, capsicum, and 0.59 grain of acetanilid.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: The tablets were shipped in interstate commerce in bulk containers, and upon receipt by the consignee, they were repackaged and relabeled.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bulk container) "10,000 Tablets * * * Pink Each tablet contains: Acetanilid ($\frac{5}{8}$ gr.) 40 mg., Quinine Phosphate, Cinchonine Sulfate, Aloin, Gamboge, Phenolphthalein and Capsicum * * * Caution: * * * Frequent or continued use may cause a dependence upon laxatives"; (package) "Recommended For Colds, Coughs, La Grippe, Malarial Headaches and Neuralgia Bocan's Laxative-Quinine Compound Useful in the Treatment of * * * Chills * * * Fever Each Tablet contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Acetanilid * * * Contents 20 Tablets."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article in the packages differed from that which it purported to possess since the article contained more than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of acetanilid.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the package label and in a leaflet enclosed with each package were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for colds, coughs, bronchial troubles, la grippe, catarrh, neuralgia, malarial troubles, malarial headaches, chills, and fever. The article was not an adequate and effective treatment for such purposes. Further misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the package label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient since aloin, gamboge, and phenolphthalein were not declared; and, Section 502 (f) (2), the labeling of the article in the packages failed to bear a warning that the article should not be taken in case of nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, or other symptoms of appendicitis, or a warning that frequent or continued use may result in a dependence on laxatives.

The article was adulterated and misbranded in the above respects while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: February 6, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF DEVIATION FROM OFFICIAL OR OWN STANDARDS*

4329. Adulteration of alpha-tocopherol and alpha-tocopheryl acetate. U. S. v. Pharmaceutical Co. of New Jersey and Theodore R. Kupchik. Pleas of guilty. Fine of \$3 against company and \$1,500 against individual. (F. D. C. No. 33779. Sample Nos. 22855-L, 22859-L, 22860-L.)

INFORMATION FILED: April 13, 1953, District of New Jersey, against the Pharmaceutical Co. of New Jersey, a corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., and Theodore R. Kupchik, president of the corporation.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 7 and 18, 1951, from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Darrylle Chemical Co. 121 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y. 500 Grams Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate (Vitamin E Acetate)"; (ampul)

*See also No. 4328.

"Alpha Tocopherol Nepera (Vitamin E) U. S. P. Nepera Chemical Co. Inc. Yonkers, N. Y. Manufacturing Chemists"; (bottle) "Alpha Tocopherol Nepera (Vitamin E) U. S. P. Acetate Nepera Chemical Co. Inc., Yonkers, N. Y."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of a portion of the *alpha-tocopheryl acetate* differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess in that it purported and was represented to contain 99.4 percent alpha-tocopheryl acetate, whereas it contained less than that amount.

Further adulteration, Section 501 (d) (2), a product containing less than 95 percent of alpha-tocopherol had been substituted for a product containing not less than 95 percent of alpha-tocopherol, which the article designated as "Alpha Tocopherol Nepera" purported and was represented to be; and a product containing little or no alpha-tocopheryl acetate had been substituted for a portion of the article which purported to be and was represented as *alpha-tocopheryl acetate*.

DISPOSITION: March 5, 1954. The defendants having entered pleas of guilty, the court fined the corporation \$3 and the individual \$1,500.

4330. Adulteration of halazone tablets. U. S. v. 67 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 36171. Sample No. 52637-L.)

LIBEL FILED: December 11, 1953, Eastern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 28, 1951, by the City Chemical Corp., from Fort Lawton, Wash., to Jersey City, N. J., and from there transported to Brooklyn, N. Y., on or about September 9, 1953.

PRODUCT: 67 cases, each containing 300 bottles, of *halazone tablets* at Brooklyn, N. Y.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "100 Tablets (or 100 Water Purification Tablets) * * * Halazone N. N. R. Abbott * * * Each tablet contains 0.004 Gm. ($\frac{1}{16}$ grain) of Halazone with sodium carbonate, sodium chloride and boric acid."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Halazone Tablets," a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, and its strength differed from the official standard since the article contained less than 90 percent of the labeled amount of halazone, the minimum permitted by the standard.

DISPOSITION: March 3, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

4331. Adulteration and misbranding of adhesive bandages. U. S. v. American White Cross Laboratories, Inc., and Irving Tow. Pleas of guilty. Fine of \$1,600 against corporation and \$1,600 against individual. (F. D. C. No. 33770. Sample Nos. 37766-L, 37800-L, 37801-L, 37808-L.)

INFORMATION FILED: May 6, 1953, Southern District of New York, against American White Cross Laboratories, Inc., New Rochelle, N. Y., and Irving Tow, general manager of the corporation.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 5, 1951, January 24, and April 21, 1952, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey.

LABEL, IN PART: (Box) "White Cross Sterile Waterproof 10 Adhesive Bandages * * * Plain Pad [or "Mercurochrome Pad"]."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Adhesive Absorbent Bandage," a drug the name of