30979. Adulteration and misbranding of Acetodyne Tablets. U. S. v. Glens Falls Pharmacal Co., Inc., and Frederick T. Comstock. Pleas of guilty. Corporation fined $75; individual defendant fined $25. (F. & D. No. 42683. Sample No. 30236–D.)

This product was represented to contain 2 grains of acetophenetidin per tablet, whereas it contained no acetophenetidin. It did, however, contain acetanilid which was not declared on the label.

On October 16, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Glens Falls Pharmacal Co., Inc., and Frederick T. Comstock, an officer of the said corporation, alleging shipment by them on or about July 2, 1938, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of Acetodyne Tablets that were adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that each of the tablets was represented to contain 2 grains of acetophenetidin; whereas the tablets contained no acetophenetidin but did contain 1.91 grains of acetanilid, a drug product from which acetophenetidin is derived.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Acetphenetidin 2 gr.," borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading in that the statement represented that the tablets contained 2 grains of acetophenetidin; whereas the tablets contained no acetophenetidin but did contain 1.91 grains of acetanilid. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it contained acetanilid and the label on the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid that it contained.

On December 2, 1939, pleas of guilty were entered on behalf of the defendants and the court imposed a fine of $75 against the Glens Falls Pharmacal Co., Inc., and a fine of $25 against Frederick T. Comstock.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30980. Adulteration and misbranding of cod-liver oil. U. S. v. 186 Bottles of Cod-Liver Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45467. Sample No. 39911–D.)

This product was represented to contain 150 U. S. P. units of vitamin D per gram, whereas it contained not more than 110 U. S. P. units of vitamin D per gram.

On June 8, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed a libel against 186 bottles of cod liver oil at Seattle, Wash.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 18 and October 13, 1938, by McKesson & Robbins, Inc. (Blumauer-Frank Division) from Portland, Oreg.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "Purola Guaranteed Quality Norwegian Cod Liver Oil * * * (Blumauer-Frank Drug Company) Portland, Oregon."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "150 vitamin 'D' units U. S. P. X 1934 Per Gram," since it contained less than 150 such units of vitamin D per gram.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Biologically Tested Standardized Certified Content * * * 150 Vitamin 'D' units U. S. P. X 1934 Per Gram," was false and misleading as applied to the article since it contained less than 150 U. S. P. units of vitamin D per gram.

On February 9, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was entered destroyed.

GROVER. B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30981. Adulteration and misbranding of Ethacaine. U. S. v. Seydel Chemical Co. and Herman Seydel. Pleas of guilty. Total fines, $100. (F. & D. No. 42619. Sample No. 12424–D.)

This product did not possess the antiseptic properties claimed and was not of the composition indicated by its labeling. The labeling also bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 2, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Seydel Chemical Co., a corporation, Jersey City, N. J., and Herman Seydel, an officer of the corporation, alleging shipment by