

ALLEGED VIOLATION: On or about July 15 and August 2 and 10, 1949, while a number of the *sulfathiazole tablets* were being held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce, the defendant caused a number of the tablets to be repacked and sold without a prescription, which acts resulted in the tablets being misbranded.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Sections 502 (b) (1) and (2), the repackaged tablets failed to bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, and an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents; and Section 502 (e) (1), the label of the repackaged tablets failed to bear the common or usual name of the drug, namely, sulfathiazole.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the repackaged tablets failed to bear adequate directions for use since the labeling of the tablets involved in one of the sales bore no directions for use and since the directions, "2-1/4 x a day" and "2-1 Every 4 hours," borne on the labeling of the tablets involved in the other sales, were not adequate directions for use; and, Section 502 (f) (2), the labeling of the repackaged tablets bore no warnings against use in those pathological conditions where their use may be dangerous to health, and against unsafe dosage and methods and duration of administration.

DISPOSITION: October 9, 1950. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$600.

3243. Misbranding of sulfathiazole tablets. U. S. v. Jacob Sheckter (Sheckter's Drug Store). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300. (F. D. C. No. 29128. Sample Nos. 13820-K, 48547-K, 48655-K.)

INFORMATION FILED: June 29, 1950, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, against Jacob Sheckter, trading as Sheckter's Drug Store, Philadelphia, Pa.

INTERSTATE SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of May 31 and September 28, 1949, from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED VIOLATION: On or about October 24 and 28 and November 3, 1949, while the *sulfathiazole tablets* were being held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce, the defendant caused a number of the tablets to be repacked and sold without a prescription, which acts resulted in the repackaged tablets being misbranded.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Sections 502 (b) (1) and (2), the repackaged tablets failed to bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, and an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents; and Section 502 (e) (1), the label of the repackaged tablets failed to bear the common or usual name of the drug, namely, sulfathiazole.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the repackaged *sulfathiazole tablets* failed to bear labeling containing adequate directions for use; and, Section 502 (f) (2), the tablets bore no labeling containing warnings against use in those pathological conditions where their use may be dangerous to health, and against unsafe dosage and methods and duration of administration.

DISPOSITION: October 2, 1950. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$300.