NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, namely, 0.4 mgm. of estrogens in their water-soluble form expressed as sodium estrone sulfate.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Each tablet contains 0.4 mgms. of estrogens in their water soluble form expressed as sodium estrone sulfate" was false and misleading as applied to an article which contained less than the stated amount of estrogens.

DISPOSITION: May 8, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3470. Adulteration and misbranding of estrogenic powder. U. S. v. 2 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 30812. Sample No. 22751–L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 28, 1951, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 14, 1950, from Landing, N. J.

PRODUCT: 2 bottles of *estrogenic powder* at New York, N. Y., in possession of Tuteur Bio-Chemicals, Inc.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: The label of the article at the time of seizure had been applied by Tuteur Bio-Chemicals, Inc.

LABEL, IN PART: "2272.5 grams Estrogenic Powder containing 30.9 grams water soluble conjugated estrogens expressed as Sodium Estrone Sulfate standardized at 13.9 mgm of active ingredient per gram of bulk carrier (carriers: Magnesium Oxide and Calcium Carbonate)."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, namely, an amount of water-soluble conjugated estrogens calculated to 13.9 mg. of sodium estrone sulfate per gram of the article.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Estrogenic Powder containing * * * water soluble conjugated estrogens expressed as Sodium Estrone Sulfate standardized at 13.9 mgm of active ingredient per gram of bulk carrier" was false and misleading as applied to an article which contained only an amount of estrogenic steroids calculated as 7.8 mg. of sodium estrone sulfate per gram of the article.

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

DISPOSITION: April 19, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3471. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of cedar leaf. U. S. v. 2 Tins * * *. (F. D. C. No. 30726. Sample No. 15262–L.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about April 2, 1951, Western District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 12, 1950, by Berje Chemical Products, Inc., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 2 25-pound tins of *oil of cedar leaf* at Kansas City, Mo.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (d) (2), a substance other than oil of cedar leaf had been substituted in whole or in part for *oil of cedar leaf*.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label designation "Oil Cedarleaf" was false and misleading as applied to an article that was not oil of cedar leaf.

DISPOSITION: May 21, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3472. Adulteration and misbranding of adhesive bandages. U. S. v. 160 Cartons * * *. (F. D. C. No. 30808. Sample Nos. 25334–L, 25335–L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 21, 1951, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 8, 1950, and January 9, 1951, by Supreme First Aid Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 160 cartons, each containing 36 packages, of *adhesive bandages* at Philadelphia, Pa.

LABEL, IN PART: (Package) "Waterproof Supreme Six Bands Handy Adhesive Bands Sterilized."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be "Adhesive Absorbent Gauze [or "Adhesive Absorbent Compress"]," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopeia, an official compendium, and its quality and purity fell below the official standard since the article was not sterile.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label designation "Sterilized" was false and misleading.

DISPOSITION: May 24, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3473. Adulteration and misbranding of oral and rectal thermometers. U. S. v. 21 Dozen * * * (and 1 other seizure action). (F. D. C. Nos. 30781, 30782. Sample Nos. 25319–L, 25320–L.)

LIBELS FILED: February 27, 1951, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 3 and 16, 1951, by Guardian Thermometer Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 21 dozen *oral thermometers* and 34 dozen *rectal thermometers* at Philadelphia, Pa.

Examination of 24 *oral thermometers* showed that 5 failed to meet the labeled standard of accuracy and that 9 failed to meet the CS1–32 requirement that the width of the engraved markings be less than the intervening spaces. Examination of 24 *rectal thermometers* showed that 3 failed to meet the labeled standard of accuracy; that 3 failed to meet the CS1–32 test for entrapped gas; and that 1 failed to meet the test for retreaters.

LABEL, IN PART: "Oral Clinical Thermometers" and "Globe Fever Thermometer Rectal."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the quality of the thermometers fell below that which they purported and were represented to possess.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statements which appeared in the labeling of the thermometers were false and misleading as applied to articles which failed to comply with the following specifications: (Oral thermometer) "This Certifies that the enclosed thermometer bearing the above identification number has been tested on the above date at 98°, 102° and 106° F. and is correct within plus or minus 2/10 F. at any of these test points. This test is governed by a Standard Thermometer which has been tested and approved by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. All our thermometers are manufactured in accord with their specifications. (C. S. 1–32 Department of Commerce). The enclosed thermometer is guaranteed to be of absolute accuracy * * *"; (rectal thermometer) "This thermometer has been tested, found to comply with the requirements of the Department of Commerce Commercial Standard C. S. 1–32"; and (on leaflet accompanying rectal thermometers) "This is to Certify that Self-registering Clinical Thermometer 'GT' has been examined, tested and found to meet all requirements and tests specified in the 'Commercial Standard CS1–32 for Clinical Thermometers' used by the United States Department of Commerce. 'Three point' comparisons with clinical Standard Thermometer, certified by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., showed no