had been substituted in whole or in part for natural estrogenic hormones in approximately the proportions in which they are present in the animal system and not broken down to estradiol.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label did not bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

On April 3, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1511. Adulteration and misbranding of estrogenic hormones in oil. U. S. v. 9,500 Cubic Centimeters of Estrongenic Hormones in Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15270. Sample No. 82813–F.)

On February 14, 1945, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 9,500 cc. of the above-named product at Bloomfield, N. J., alleging that the article had been delivered on or about April 12, 1944, by the Unified Laboratories, Inc., in New York, N. Y., to an agent of the Lehn and Fink Products Corp., and was transported by that agent on the same date to Bloomfield, N. J. The article was invoiced as "Sesame Oil containing 50,000 International Units of Estrogens (Natural) per cubic centimeter." The only labels which the article bore when it was transported in interstate commerce were stickers bearing various numbers indicating in cubic centimeters the quantity of the contents at various levels of the bottle.

Examination of a sample showed that the article contained an insignificant proportion, if any, of estrone.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that substances other than estrogens derived from natural sources had been substituted in whole or in part for estrogens (natural). The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that it failed to bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and (2) in that its label failed to bear the common or usual name of its active ingredients.

On March 26, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1512. Adulteration and misbranding of estrogenic substance in sesame oil. U. S. v. 2 Filled Bottles and One Partly Filled Bottle of Estrogenic Substance in Sesame Oil. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 15268. Sample No. 85231–F.)

On February 12, 1945, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 2 filled bottles and one partly filled bottle of the above-named product at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 27, 1944, from Maspeth, N. Y., by the Hema Drug Co., Inc., The article was invoiced as "Natural Estrogenic Hormone in Sesame Oil."

Examination of a sample disclosed that the article contained an estrus-producing hormone, including little, if any, estrone.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that substances other than natural estrogenic hormones in sesame oil had been substituted in whole or in part for natural estrogenic hormones in sesame oil. It was alleged to be misbranded in that its label failed to bear the common or usual names of its active ingredients.

On April 24, 1945, the Hema Drug Co., Inc., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1513. Adulteration of lubricating jelly. U. S. v. 23½ Dozen Tubes of Lubricating Jelly. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15164. Sample No. 74315–F.)

On January 25, 1945, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 23½ dozen tubes of lubricating jelly at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 3, 1944, by the McNeil Laboratories, from Philadelphia, Pa. The article was labeled in part: "Lubricant A Sterile * * * Jelly."

Examination showed that the article was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported or was represented to possess.

On March 13, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.