1970. Adulteration and misbranding of estrogenic hormone. U. S. v. W. F. Straub and Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $250 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 16566. Sample No. 78195–F.)

LIBEL FILED: January 18, 1946, Northern District of Illinois, against W. F. Straub and Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 16, 1944, from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Whole Natural Estrogenic Hormones From Pregnant Mare's Urine Consisting Mainly of Estrone and Estradiol in Sesame Oil 20,000 IU/CC," was false and misleading since the statement represented and suggested that the article possessed a physiological activity equivalent to 20,000 International Units of estrone per cc., whereas it possessed a physiological activity of not more than 12,000 International Units of estrone per cc.

DISPOSITION: March 3, 1946. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $250, plus costs.

1971. Adulteration of solution of magnesium citrate. U. S. v. 12 Cases of Solution of Magnesium Citrate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19490. Sample No. 56691–H.)

LIBEL FILED: April 1, 1946, District of Maine.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 14, 1946, by the Crystal Drug and Magnesia Co., from Jamaica Plain, Mass.

PRODUCT: 12 cases, each containing 24 12-ounce bottles, of *solution of magnesium citrate* at Portland, Maine. Analysis showed that the product contained in each 100 cc. an amount of magnesium citrate corresponding to not more than 1.47 grams of magnesium oxide per 100 cc., which was less than the minimum of 1.6 grams of magnesium oxide per 100 cc. as provided in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

LABEL, IN PART: "Pasteurized Solution Genuine Crystal Citrate, Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as a drug, the name of which is recognized in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the official standard.

DISPOSITION: August 19, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a public institution.

1972. Adulteration of redistilled water. U. S. v. 376 Vials of Redistilled Water. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20413. Sample No. 15116–H.)

LIBEL FILED: July 23, 1946, Northern District of Illinois.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 23, 1946, by the U. S. Standard Products Co., from Woodworth, Wis.

PRODUCT: 376 50-cc. vials of *redistilled water* at Chicago, Ill.

LABEL, IN PART: "Triple Distilled Water N. F."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be "Ampuls of Redistilled Water," a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was contaminated with undissolved material.

DISPOSITION: September 19, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1973. Adulteration of isotonic solution of sodium chloride. U. S. v. 37 Cases of Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19802. Sample No. 37441–H.)

LIBEL FILED: April 30, 1946, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 25, 1945, by Cutter Laboratories, from Berkeley, Calif.

PRODUCT: 37 cases, each containing 6 bottles, of *isotonic solution of sodium chloride* at Seattle, Wash.