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.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be "Sterile Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride for Parenteral Use," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was contaminated with undissolved material.

DISPOSITION: July 30, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1974. Adulteration of redistilled water. U. S. v. 10,000 Ampuls of Redistilled Water. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. Product ordered released under bond for salvage of the containers. (F. D. C. No. 19259. Sample No. 3268-H.)

LIBEL FILED: March 1, 1946, District of Maryland.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 29, 1945, by Torigian Laboratories, Inc., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 10,000 ampuls of *redistilled water* at Perry Point, Md.

LABEL, IN PART: "Water Redistilled N. F. Sterile."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "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 13, 1946. Torigian Laboratories, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for the salvage of the containers, after the destruction of the contents under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1975. Adulteration of B-Parplex. U. S. v. 57 Vials, 9 Vials, and 8 Vials of B-Parplex. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20060. Sample Nos. 45742-H, 45780-H, 45781-H.)

LIBEL FILED: June 7, 1946, Northern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 18 and April 12 and 16, 1946, by the Intra Products Co., from Denver, Colo.

PRODUCT: 66 30-cc. vials and 8 15-cc. vials of *B-Parplex* at San Francisco, Calif.

LABEL, IN PART: "Sterile Solution B-Parplex No. 5 [or "No. 7"]."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the purity and quality of the article fell below that which it purported to possess since it purported to be for intravenous use and contained undissolved material. Substances purporting to be appropriate for intravenous use should be free from undissolved material.

DISPOSITION: July 25, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1976. Adulteration of Theobromine—Ioform with Phenobarbital. U. S. v. 45,000 Tablets of Theobromine—Ioform with Phenobarbital. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 18272. Sample No. 23782-H.)

LIBEL FILED: November 1, 1945, Western District of Texas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 27, 1945, by the Drug Products Co., from Long Island City, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 45,000 tablets of *Theobromine—Ioform with Phenobarbital* at San Antonio, Texas. Samples of this product were found to contain not more than 0.35 grain of phenobarbital per tablet.

LABEL, IN PART: "Theobromine—Ioform with Phenobarbital ½ Grain."

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

DISPOSITION: January 25, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1977. Adulteration and misbranding of Pyo-Gon Iodophenols. U. S. v. 57 Bottles of Pyo-Gon Iodophenols. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20396. Sample No. 47453-H.)

LIBEL FILED: July 15, 1946, District of Utah.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 28 and May 3 and 8, 1946, by Fred M. Potts and Co., from Los Angeles, Calif. A booklet entitled "Pyo-Gon" was received from the shipper during February 1946.