which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and which in accordance with the specifications of the Pharmacopoeia does not contain tincture of cudbear and saccharin.

DISPOSITION: November 26, 1947. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $100 and sentenced the defendant to 6 months in jail, which sentence was suspended.

2314. Adulteration of calcium levulinate and obstetrical pituitary. U. S. v. American Bio-Chemical Corporation, Al G. Johns, and Joseph A. Blakeslee. Pleas of nolo contendere. Fine of $500 against corporation and $300 against each individual. (F. D. C. No. 22015. Sample Nos. 30695–H, 48267–H, 48289–H.)

INFORMATION FILED: August 1, 1947, Southern District of California, against the American Bio-Chemical Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., and Al G. Johns, president and treasurer, and Joseph A. Blakeslee, vice-president and secretary, of the corporation. The defendants were charged with the interstate shipment, on or about September 19, 1946, of a quantity of *obstetrical pituitary* and with giving a false guaranty with respect to the *calcium levulinate*. The guaranty was given on or about December 5, 1945, to Nathan Melnick, doing business as the Vitamin-Endocrine Co., Los Angeles, Calif. It provided that the article comprising each shipment or delivery made by the defendant to the latter firm would be neither adulterated nor misbranded within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. On or about June 20, 1946, the defendants delivered to the Vitamin-Endocrine Co. a quantity of *calcium levulinate*, which was shipped on or about June 26, 1946, by that company in the name of the Jerry Lindeman Co., from the State of California into the State of Arizona.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Calcium levulinate*. Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the purity and quality of the article fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess. The article was represented to be a sterile solution suitable for intravenous administration, whereas it was not a sterile solution but was contaminated with viable molds and yeasts, and it was not suitable for intravenous administration, in that it was contaminated with viable molds and yeasts and undissolved material.

Obstetrical pituitary. Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as a drug, the names of which, i. e., "Posterior Pituitary Injection" and "Solution of Pituitary," are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, and its strength differed from the official standard. The potency of the article was such that 0.1 cc. possessed an activity equivalent to less than 1 U. S. P. Posterior Pituitary Unit, whereas the official compendium provides that "The potency of Posterior Pituitary Injection shall be such that 0.1 cc. of the Injection shall possess an activity equivalent to one U. S. P. Posterior Pituitary Unit"; and its difference in strength from the standard was not plainly stated, or stated at all, on its label.

The information alleged also the interstate shipment of another product, Tri-B-Lex Vitamin B Complex, which was adulterated under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: August 11, 1947. Pleas of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed fines of $500 against the corporation and $300 against each individual.

2315. Adulteration of sodium iodide. U. S. v. 850 Ampuls * * *. (F. D. C. No. 23518. Sample No. 66692–H.)

LIBEL FILED: July 22, 1947, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 15, 1947, by the Estro Chemical Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 850 10 cc.-size ampuls of *sodium iodide* at Philadelphia, Pa.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as a drug, "Ampuls of Sodium Iodide," the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein, since the compendium provides that ampul solutions must be substantially free of any undissolved material, and the article was contaminated with undissolved material.

DISPOSITION: February 2, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.