

to warn that continued use of the article might result in dependence on a laxative to move the bowels.

**DISPOSITION:** May 13, 1946. Pleas of *nolo contendere* having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$250 against the Arner Co., Inc., and a fine of \$750 against Rolla Lawry.

**1861. Adulteration and misbranding of Vivogen. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Vivogen. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 18357. Sample No. 27859-H.)**

**LABEL FILED:** November 16, 1945, Western District of Washington.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about August 23, 1945, by the Vivogen Co., from Los Angeles, Calif.

**PRODUCT:** 50 cases, each containing 4 1-gallon bottles, of *Vivogen* at Seattle, Wash.

The product contained approximately 0.24 milligram of iodine per gallon. It was stored at a warehouse at Seattle, to the account of an agent who solicited orders and filled them directly from the warehouse. At the office of the agent was a supply of circulars entitled "The Strange Case of Richard Near," in which representations were made for the use of the product in high blood pressure, kidney degeneration, cancer, Bright's disease, and heart trouble.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Vivogen Artificially Mineralized Sea and Tap Waters \* \* \* Active Ingredients \* \* \* Potassium Iodide, .5232 Mgms. per U. S. Gallon (3.7854 Liters), of which actual Iodine is .4 Mgms."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, iodine 0.4 milligram per gallon.

Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use in the treatment of high blood pressure, kidney degeneration, cancer, Bright's disease, and heart trouble.

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

#### DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF DEVIATION FROM OFFICIAL OR OWN STANDARDS\*

**1862. Adulteration and misbranding of posterior pituitary injection. U. S. v. 2 Boxes and 1 Box of Posterior Pituitary Injection. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19258. Sample No. 8260-H.)**

**LABEL FILED:** On or about March 5, 1916, District of Connecticut.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about November 16, 1945, by E. R. Squibb and Sons, Biological Laboratories, from New Brunswick, N. J.

**PRODUCT:** 2 100-ampul boxes and 1 76-ampul box of *posterior pituitary injection* at Bridgeport, Conn. Examination showed that the potency of the product was substantially less than 10 U. S. P units of posterior pituitary per cubic centimeter and substantially less than the minimum potency specified by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Posterior Pituitary Injection Squibb U. S. P. XII 10 Units per cc."

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

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "10 International Units," "10 Units \* \* \* 1 cc. size Equivalent to 10 U. S. P. XII," and "10 Units per cc. Each cubic centimeter is equivalent to 10 International Units," were false and misleading as applied to the article, the potency of which was substantially less than 10 units of posterior pituitary per cubic centimeter.

**DISPOSITION:** April 18, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

\*See also Nos. 1852, 1853, 1861.