

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

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statement on the label, "Estrogenic Hormones from Pregnant Mares' Urine consisting mainly of Estrone and Estradiol, 9,000,000 I. U. per Gram," was false and misleading as applied to the article, the potency of which was not more than 5,600,000 International Units of estrone per gram.

**DISPOSITION:** June 29, 1945. The Borden Co. and W. F. Straub & Co., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

**2070. Adulteration of isotonic solution of sodium chloride. U. S. v. 3,800 Vials of Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 21866. Sample Nos. 38879-H, 39515-H.)

**LIBEL FILED:** December 19, 1946, Eastern District of Wisconsin.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about June 29, 1946, by the Cheplin Biological Laboratories, Inc., from Syracuse, N. Y.

**PRODUCT:** 3,800 20-cc. vials of *isotonic solution of sodium chloride* at Milwaukee, Wis.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "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:** January 13, 1947. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2071. Adulteration of sodium iodide, sodium thiosulfate, and Hormegen. U. S. v. 11 Boxes of Sodium Iodide Ampuls, 3 Boxes of Sodium Thiosulfate Ampuls, and 2 Boxes of Hormegen Ampuls. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 20767, 21586. Sample Nos. 54227-H, 54228-H, 65169-H.)

**LIBELS FILED:** On or about September 16 and October 30, 1946, Southern District of Florida and Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about November 30, 1945, and July 11 and 18, 1946, by the Estro Chemical Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.

**PRODUCT:** 11 boxes, each containing 25 ampuls, of *sodium iodide* and 3 boxes, each containing 25 ampuls, of *sodium thiosulfate* at Miami, Fla., and 1 box, containing 100 ampuls, and 1 box, containing 6 ampuls, of *Hormegen* at Philadelphia, Pa. Examination showed that the ampuls of *sodium iodide* and *sodium thiosulfate* contained undissolved material, and that the potency of the *Hormegen* was equivalent to 82,500 International Units of estrone per cubic centimeter.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Sodium Iodide 15½ grs. Intravenous," "Sodium Thiosulfate 10% Intravenous," or "Ampul 1 cc. Size Hormegen 50,000 I. U. \* \* \* Distributed by Physicians' Drug & Supply Co. Philadelphia, Pa."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** *Sodium iodide and sodium thiosulfate.* Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the articles purported to be and were represented as "Ampuls of Sodium Iodide" and "Ampuls of Sodium Thiosulfate," drugs the names of which are recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, but their quality and purity fell below the official standard since they were contaminated with undissolved material.

*Hormegen.* Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, i. e., "Each cc. is biologically standardized to a potency equivalent to 50,000 I. U. of Estrone U. S. P."

**DISPOSITION:** November 26 and December 9, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**2072. Adulteration and misbranding of thiamine chloride tablets. U. S. v. 501½ Dozen Bottles of Thiamin Chloride Tablets. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 15393. Sample Nos. 66982-F, 20109-H to 20113-H, incl.)

**LIBEL FILED:** On or about February 24, 1945, Western District of Missouri.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** Between the approximate dates of January 20, 1942, and April 1, 1943, by Oxford Products, Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio.

**PRODUCT:** *Thiamine chloride tablets*. 501<sup>11</sup>/<sub>12</sub> dozen bottles, each bottle containing 50, 100, or 250 tablets, at North Kansas City, Mo. Examination showed a deficiency in thiamine chloride in amounts varying from 26 percent to 56 percent.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Thiamine chloride," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the official standard since the tablets contained less than 95 percent of the amount of thiamine chloride declared on the label.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements on the labels of the various lots were false and misleading: "1 Mg. equivalent to 330 units per tablet," "3.3 Mg. equivalent to 1100 units per tablet," "5 Mg. equivalent to 1650 units per tablet," and "1 Mg. each tablet contains not less than 330 International Units." The tablets contained less than the stated amounts of thiamine chloride.

**DISPOSITION:** On November 6, 1945, Oxford Products, Inc., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled or retablated. On October 7, 1946, the decree was amended to permit the destruction of the product by the claimant, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**2073. Adulteration of soda mint and pepsin tablets and Enteric SC Red Tablets. U. S. v. 1 Drum of Soda Mint and Pepsin Tablets and 1 Drum of Enteric SC Red Tablets. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 16771, 16810. Sample Nos. 10095-H, 20078-H.)

**LIBELS FILED:** June 30 and July 7, 1945, Western District of Pennsylvania and District of Nebraska.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** January 12 and March 23, 1944, by Charles H. Dietz, Inc., from East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

**PRODUCT:** 1 drum containing 109,000 compressed *soda mint and pepsin tablets* at Duquesne, Pa., and 1 drum containing 26,000 *Enteric SC Red Tablets* at Omaha, Nebr. Examination showed that the *soda mint and pepsin tablets* contained no pepsin, and that the *Enteric SC Red Tablets* contained kamala and approximately 0.88 grain of nicotine sulfate.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Compressed Tablets Soda Mint and Pepsin R/79 Each tablet contains: Sodium Bicarbonate USP 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Grs. Pepsin 1:3000—<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Gr.," or "Poison Special Enteric SC Red Tablet R/2940 Each C. T. contains: Nicotine Sulphate 1.932 Grs. Kamala 8 Grs. For Veterinary Use Only."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the articles differed from that which they purported and were represented to possess.

**DISPOSITION:** September 19 and 21, 1945. No claimant having appeared for either product, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**2074. Adulteration and misbranding of surgical dressing. U. S. v. Albert H. Tessier (Handy Pad Supply Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$500.** (F. D. C. No. 12562. Sample Nos. 49474-F, 56741-F, 58686-F.)

**INFORMATION FILED:** October 18, 1944, District of Massachusetts, against Albert H. Tessier, trading as the Handy Pad Supply Co., Worcester, Mass.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about July 15 and 22, 1943, and April 25, 1944, from the State of Massachusetts into the States of Virginia, New York, and Kentucky.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Small [or "Large"] First Aid Dressings U. S. Army Carlisle Model Sterilized," or "Bandage Compresses 2 Inch Dyed Dressings Sterilized."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the purity and quality of the articles fell below that which they purported and were represented to possess, since they purported and were represented to be sterile, whereas they were not sterile but were contaminated with micro-organisms.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Sterilized" was false and misleading.

**DISPOSITION:** February 11, 1947. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$500.