NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the products differed from that which they purported and were represented to possess, since each drug contained considerably less than ¼ grain of morphine sulfate in each fluid ounce.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Each Fluidounce Contains: Morphine Sulfate, 1-4 Gr.," was false and misleading.

DISPOSITION: October 9, 1946. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, a fine of $200 was imposed.

2017. Adulteration of sweet oil and misbranding of isopropyl alcohol compound. U. S. v. Pennex Products Co., Inc., and Martin Sachnoff. Pleas of nolo contendere. Fine of $100 and costs against corporate defendant; fine of $10 against individual defendant. (F. D. C. No. 20949. Sample Nos. 10061-H, 10385-H.)

INFORMATION FILED: October 16, 1946, Western District of Pennsylvania, against the Pennex Products Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Martin Sachnoff, secretary of the corporation.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 3 and October 11, 1945, from the State of Pennsylvania into the States of West Virginia and Ohio.

LABEL, IN PART: "Hospital Isopropyl Alcohol Compound," or "Pennex Brand Sweet Oil."

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Sweet Oil*, adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as *sweet oil*, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from, and its quality and purity fell below, the official standard since it did not consist of the fixed oil obtained from the ripe fruit of *Olea europoea* Linné, as prescribed by the Pharmacopoeia, but did consist of cottonseed oil.

Isopropyl Alcohol Compound, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Isopropyl Alcohol 70% by volume" was false and misleading since the article contained less than 70 percent of isopropyl alcohol by volume.

DISPOSITION: November 4, 1946. Pleas of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $100 and costs against the corporate defendant and a fine of $10 against the individual defendant.

2018. Adulteration of Aciform II. U. S. v. 4 Vials and 6 Boxes of Aciform II. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20103. Sample Nos. 45066-H, 45067-H.)

LIBEL FILED: June 12, 1946, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 18, 1946, by the Aciform Sales Corporation, from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 4 30-cc. vials, 4 boxes, each containing 12 1-cc. ampuls, and 2 boxes, each containing 12 2-cc. ampuls, of *Aciform II* at Los Angeles, Calif.

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, whereas an article intended for intravenous use should be free from undissolved material.

DISPOSITION: July 12, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2019. Adulteration of dextrose and sodium chloride injection. U. S. v. 177 Flasks of Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Injection. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 21162. Sample No. 59927-H.)

LIBEL FILED: October 7, 1946, Western District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 25, 1946, by Readyflask, Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 177 1-liter flasks of *dextrose and sodium chloride injection* at McKees Rocks, Pa. The United States Pharmacopoeia specifies that Injection Dextrose and Sodium Chloride, which the product purported to be, must conform to the official pyrogen test. Examination showed that the article failed to comply with this test since it contained pyrogens.

LABEL, IN PART: "Dextrose 5% w/v in Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride, U. S. P."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be *dextrose and sodium chloride injection*, a drug the name of which is recognized