

are extracted from gravid mares' urine, and the potency of the article was greater than 20,000 International Units of estrone per cubic centimeter.

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

2023. Adulteration and misbranding of Gynestrol Natural Estrogenic Substance. U. S. v. 20 Bottles of Gynestrol Natural Estrogenic Substance (and 3 seizure actions against other lots of the same product). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 18674, 18833, 18896, 19207. Sample Nos. 4380-H, 4381-H, 4394-H to 4398-H, incl., 4400-H, 5401-H to 5403-H, incl., 23365-H, 60020-H.)

LABELS FILED: December 17, 1945, and January 11, February 12, and March 25, 1946, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Eastern District of Missouri, and Western District of New York. The labels filed in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania were amended October 1, 1946.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of September 20, 1943, and November 27, 1945, by S. B. Penick and Co., from New York, N. Y., and Passaic, N. J.

PRODUCT: *Gynestrol Natural Estrogenic Substance*. 20 2,000-cc. bottles and 235.128 liters at Philadelphia, Pa.; 9 2,000-cc. bottles at St. Louis, Mo.; and 56 30-cc. vials and 197 10-cc. vials at Buffalo, N. Y., which had been repacked by the consignee from a shipment of 3 2,000-cc. bottles.

NATURE OF CHARGE: (Portions) Adulteration, Section 501 (d), a solution of estrogenic substances not composed of estrogens as they occur in and are abstracted from mares' pregnancy urine had been substituted in whole or in part for a solution of estrogenic substances derived from mares' pregnancy urine.

(Portions) Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statements displayed on the bottles, "Natural Estrogenic Substance * * * Derived from mares' pregnancy urine," were false and misleading since the estrogenic material present in the article did not consist of estrogens as they occur in and are extracted from mares' pregnancy urine.

DISPOSITION: March 29, May 23, and October 1, 1946. The Pennsylvania lots having been consolidated on motion of S. B. Penick and Co., claimant, and the Blue Line Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the Missouri lot, judgments of condemnation were entered and the claimed portion of the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling. No claimant having appeared for the New York lot, judgment of condemnation was entered and this lot was ordered destroyed.

2024. Adulteration of Pluri-B. U. S. v. 34 Vials of Pluri-B. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20995. Sample No. 30694-H.)

LABEL FILED: September 18, 1946, District of Arizona.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 18, 1946, by Pasadena Research Laboratories, from Pasadena, Calif.

PRODUCT: 34 vials of *Pluri-B* at Phoenix, Ariz.

LABEL, IN PART: "30 cc. Sterile Solution No. 256 *Pluri-B* (Some factors of the B Complex) For Intramuscular or Intravenous Use."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the purity and quality of the product fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, i. e., "Solution *Pluri-B* * * * For Intramuscular or Intravenous Use." The article contained undissolved material, whereas an article which is represented for intramuscular and intravenous use should be free from undissolved material.

DISPOSITION: November 7, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed, with the exception of 12 vials which were ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration.

2025. Adulteration of epinephrine. U. S. v. 77 Tubes of Epinephrine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20554. Sample No. 63945-H.)

LABEL FILED: July 23, 1946, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 10, 1946, by Wyeth, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 77 tubes of *epinephrine hydrochloride* at Jersey City, N. J. The article consisted of a small tube containing epinephrine intended for insertion into a hypodermic syringe for injection purposes. Examination showed that the article was contaminated with undissolved material.

LABEL, IN PART: "1 cc. Size Epinephrine 1:1000."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be a drug "Epinephrine Hydrochloride Injection," the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein.

DISPOSITION: September 23, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2026. Adulteration and misbranding of Pyo-Gon. U. S. v. 45 Bottles of Pyo-Gon. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 21004. Sample No. 25767-H.)

LABEL FILED: September 19, 1946, District of Utah.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 16, 1946, by Fred M. Potts and Co., from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 45 pint bottles of *Pyo-Gon* at Salt Lake City, Utah. Examination showed that the product possessed no significant antiseptic properties. The product contained free phenol and less than $\frac{1}{23}$ of 1 percent of iodophenol.

LABEL, IN PART: "Pyo-Gon Iodophenols No Free Phenol or Iodine * * * Analgesic Antiseptic Non-irritating Non-toxic."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength and quality of the product differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, i. e., "antiseptic," since the product was not an antiseptic.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Iodophenols No Free Phenol * * * Antiseptic," were false and misleading since the product contained no substantial portion of iodophenol, but did contain free phenol, and possessed no significant antiseptic properties. Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label designation "Pyo-Gon" was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that the article would be effective in overcoming conditions characterized by the presence of pus, whereas the article would not be effective for such purpose.

DISPOSITION: November 9, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2027. Adulteration and misbranding of Old Hickory Ointment. U. S. v. 35 Jars and 203 Jars of Old Hickory Ointment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20597. Sample Nos. 48896-H, 48897-H.)

LABEL FILED: August 1, 1946, Northern District of Alabama.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 9 and June 3, 1946, by the Old Hickory Medicine Co., from Chattanooga, Tenn.

PRODUCT: 35 $1\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce jars and 203 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce jars of *Old Hickory Ointment* at Birmingham, Ala. Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of zinc oxide, salicylic acid, calomel, carbolic acid, camphor, and menthol in a petrolatum base. It contained materially less than 1.56 percent of calomel, the amount declared on the label.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, i. e., "Calomel (A derivative of mercury) 1.56%."

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements on the jars, "Acne, Barber's Itch, Tetter * * * Eczema, Scabies * * * Psoriasis * * * Poison Ivy, Poison Oak," and the label statement on the carton of the half-ounce jars, "For the relief of many kinds of skin diseases," were false and misleading since the article would not be effective in treatment of those conditions.

DISPOSITION: September 3, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2028. Adulteration and misbranding of adhesive absorbent compress. U. S. v. 274 Boxes of Justrite Dressing and 218 Boxes of Adhesive Justrite Patches. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20544. Sample No. 63574-H, 63575-H.)

LABEL FILED: July 17, 1946, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of April 16 and May 16, 1946, by D. C. McLintock, Paterson, N. J.