10 counts covering violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act but this sentence was suspended and the defendant was placed on probation for 1 year.)

31136. Adulteration of Ovestrin in Oil. U. S. v. American Parentrasol Laboratories, Inc., and George Blank. Pleas of nolo contendere. Corporation fined $100. George Blank fined $100; imposition of sentence suspended and defendant placed on probation for 2 years. (F. & D. No. 42805. Sample No. 54572-D.)

This product possessed about one-third the potency declared on its label.

On February 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed an information against the American Parentrasol Laboratories, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., and George Blank, alleging shipment on or about May 29, 1939, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Michigan of a quantity of Ovestrin in Oil which was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold since each cubic centimeter was represented to possess the therapeutic activity of 10,000 International Units of estrogenic ovarian follicular hormones; whereas each cubic centimeter of the article possessed a therapeutic activity of less than 10,000, namely, not more than 3,250 International Units of estrogenic ovarian follicular hormones.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements (box) "1 c. c. therapeutic activity of 10,000 i. u. of estrogenic ovarian follicular hormones" and (ampuls) "1 c. c. equals 10,000 i. u." were false and misleading since they represented that the article possessed a therapeutic activity of 10,000 International Units of estrogenic ovarian follicular hormones; whereas it possessed the therapeutic activity of less than 10,000, namely, not more than 3,250 International Units of estrogenic ovarian follicular hormones.

The information also charged the shipment in interstate commerce of various drugs in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act reported in notices of judgment published under that act.

On May 6, 1941, pleas of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendants, the court fined both the corporation and George Blank $100 but suspended imposition of sentence as to the latter and placed him on probation for 2 years. (Both defendants were fined $50 on each of the 8 counts charging violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.)

31137. Adulteration and misbranding of Gestrone. U. S. v. Pro-Medico Laboratories, Inc., and Samuel Heller. Pleas of guilty. Fine, $200. (F. & D. No. 42767. Sample No. 51247-D.)

The potency of this product did not exceed one-seventh of that declared on the label.

On February 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed an information against the Pro-Medico Laboratories, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Samuel Heller, alleging shipment on or about April 6, 1939, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of Gestrone which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "A Pro-Medico Product Gestrone."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold since it was represented to possess a potency of not less than 125 rat units per cubic centimeter; whereas it possessed a potency equivalent to not more than 17 rat units per cubic centimeter.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "physiologically standardized to a potency of not less than 125 rat units per cc," borne on the label, was false and misleading since it represented that the article had been physiologically standardized to a potency of not less than 125 rat units per cubic centimeter; whereas it possessed a potency equivalent to not more than 17 rat units per cubic centimeter.

On March 11, 1940, pleas of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendants, they were each sentenced to pay a fine of $50 on each of the two counts of the information, the total fines amounting to $200.

31138. Adulteration and misbranding of phenacetin compound tablets and acetanilid tablets. U. S. v. Flint, Eaton & Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Judgment of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. & D. No. 38682. Sample Nos. 18628-C, 18778-C, 21308-C.)

The phenacetin compound tablets contained less aspirin than the amount declared on the label, and the acetanilid tablets contained less acetanilid than was declared.