which accompanied a portion of the product, regarding its efficacy in stimulating infected areas and in eliminating the danger of infections. The article was alleged to be further misbranded in that the following statements on the tube and carton, "UtraJel * * * as a uterine evacuant * * *," and in the circular entitled "Directions For Use," "UtraJel * * * As A Uterine Evacuant * * * UtraJel has been used successfully for induction of labor in full term deliveries, and for the expulsion of either entire or parts of placenta," and in the circular entitled "UtraJel Indicated as an aid," "UtraJel * * * as a uterine evacuant * * * As a Uterine Evacuant UtraJel may be used as an aid in legal therapeutically indicated cases, premature and full term. * * * UtraJel in many cases, eliminates the necessity of surgery," were false and misleading since the article would not be safe and appropriate for introduction into the uterine cavity but was unsafe and capable of producing serious and even fatal consequences.

The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling.

The defendants having filed a motion to quash on July 15, 1943, and that motion having been denied on November 1, 1943, pleas of guilty were entered and the court, on April 20, 1944, imposed fines of $1,000 against the corporation and $1 against each of the individual defendants.

1254. Misbranding of procaine hydrochloride. U. S. v. 1 Package, 8 Packages, and 19 Packages of Procaine Hydrochloride. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 11679, 11682. Sample Nos. 56892–F, 56893–F, 65986–F.)

On or about January 21 and 27, 1944, the United States attorneys for the District of New Jersey and the District of Connecticut filed libels against the following quantities of the above-named product: 1 package containing 10 ampuls at Elizabeth, N. J., and 8 packages containing 100 ampuls each, and 19 packages containing 10 ampuls each at Middletown, Conn.; alleging that the article had been shipped between the approximate dates of October 14 and December 13, 1943, by the Loeser Laboratory, Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "No. 401 [or "405"] * * * Procaine Hydrochloride * * * Loeser Laboratory, Inc. New York, N. Y. Subsidiary of the Wm. M. Merrell Company."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in its labeling, "Procaine Hydrochloride, U. S. P. 200 mg. [or "50 mg."]," were false and misleading since the amount of procaine hydrochloride in each ampul was not only greatly in excess of that declared on the label, but there was an excessive variation between the quantity present in the individual ampuls. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling, i. e., "for spinal anesthesia by admixture with spinal fluid * * * To be used only by or on the prescription of a physician."

On March 6 and 25, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1255. Adulteration and misbranding of procaine hydrochloride solution, with epinephrine. U. S. v. 38 Packages of Procaine Hydrochloride Solution (and 3 other seizure actions against procaine hydrochloride solution). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 12348, 12407, 12509, 12774. Sample Nos. 35967–F, 35968–F, 50975–F, 63447–F, 75324–F, 75349–F.)

Between the approximate dates of May 10 and June 28, 1944, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Georgia, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and the Northern District of Ohio filed libels against the following amounts of procaine hydrochloride solution: 52 packages, each containing 25 cartridges, at Atlanta, Ga.; 38 packages, each containing 25 cartridges, at Philadelphia, Pa.; and 200 cartridges at Youngstown, Ohio; alleging that the article had been shipped between the approximate dates of March 8 and May 15, 1944, by A. Pfingst and Pfingst & Co., New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Procaine Hydrochloride [or "HCl"] Solution 2% with Epinephrine."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported to possess since the article was not sterile, but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was dangerous to health when used in the dosage suggested in the labeling thereof, that is, when the