

material, including aloes and ergot, and essential oils such as oil of pennyroyal; that the capsules consisted essentially of ergot alkaloids, aloin, oil of savin, and apiol; and that the ampuls contained solution of posterior pituitary.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use since it failed to state why the article was to be used; and, Section 502 (f) (2), the labeling failed to bear adequate warnings against use of the article in those pathological conditions wherein its use may be dangerous to health since the statement appearing in a circular, "Ampuls should not be used in cases of nephritis, myocarditis, arteriosclerosis, and threatened rupture of the uterus," was not a warning that would adequately inform the user that the contents of the ampul should not be used in cases of kidney disease, heart disease, high blood pressure, or hardening of the arteries.

DISPOSITION: June 26, 1946. The Hassenstein Co. having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1909. Misbranding of estrogenic hormone. U. S. v. 48 Vials of Estrogenic Hormone. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19363. Sample No. 52625-H.)

LIBEL FILED: March 20, 1946, Southern District of Indiana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 28, 1945, by International Hormones, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 48 unlabeled vials of *estrogenic hormone* at Indianapolis, Ind. The vials were packed in a labeled carton. No written agreement existed between the shipper and the consignee as to the labeling of the product.

LABEL, IN PART: (Carton) "Estrogenic Hormone 10,000 I. U./cc Corn Oil 50-30 cc vials ½% Chlorbutanol."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the article was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient, since the designation "Estrogenic Hormone," borne on the carton, is not the specific name of any particular substance but is a generic name for a class of substances.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (b) (1), the article failed to bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; Section 502 (b) (2), it failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents; and, Section 502 (f) (1), its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use.

DISPOSITION: May 13, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF DEVIATION FROM OFFICIAL OR OWN STANDARDS*

1910. Adulteration of Hyposols Liv-Vi-B, Hyposols Liver Solution U. S. P., and Hyposols Sulisocol. U. S. v. The Drug Products Co., Inc., Joseph H. Moss, and George E. Hickey. Pleas of guilty. Corporation fined \$750; Joseph H. Moss fined \$450; and George E. Hickey fined \$750 and sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment. (F. D. C. No. 17787. Sample Nos. 82095-F, 82972-F, 6201-H.)

INFORMATION FILED: March 6, 1946, Eastern District of New York, against the Drug Products Co., Inc., a corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., Joseph H. Moss, president, and George E. Hickey, vice president, of the corporation.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 25 and October 12 and 13, 1944, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey.

LABEL, IN PART: "Hyposols * * * Liv-Vi-B * * * Inject Intramuscularly," "Hyposols Liver Solution U. S. P. * * * (injectable)," or "Hyposols Sulisocol * * * Intravenous—Intramuscular."

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Liv-Vi-B* and *Sulisocol*. Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the purity and quality of the articles fell below that which they purported and were represented to possess. The *Liv-Vi-B* purported and was represented to be suitable and appropriate for intramuscular injection, and the *Sulisocol* purported and was represented to be suitable for intramuscular and intravenous injection, which uses require sterile products. The articles were not suitable and appropriate for the purposes claimed since they were not sterile but were contaminated with living micro-organisms.

*See also No. 1904.