on or about August 18, 1941, from the State of California into the State of Colorado of a quantity of thyroid powder which was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which, i. e., thyroid, is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from and its quality fell below the standard set forth therein since the pharmacopoeia provides that thyroid contain not less than 0.17 percent of iodine in thyroid combination; whereas it contained not more than 0.134 percent of iodine in thyroid combination, and its difference in strength and quality from such standard was not plainly stated on the label. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the bottle label, "Thyroid Powder U. S. P. XI," was false and misleading.

On June 26, 1942, the defendants entered pleas of nolo contendere, and the court imposed fines of $100 against each defendant but suspended payment of $80 of each of the fines, thus reducing the total amount of the fines paid to $40.

768. Adulteration of powdered borax. U. S. v. 1 Barrel and 2 Barrels of Powdered Borax. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 7495, 7496. Sample Nos. 59785–E, 87584–E.)

Samples taken from this product were found to contain 3.4, 3.8, and 3.9 parts, respectively, of arsenic trioxide in each 100,000 parts of borax; whereas the U. S. Pharmacopoeia provides that it should contain not more than 1 part of arsenic trioxide per 100,000 parts.

On May 20, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed libels against 3 barrels, each containing 300 pounds of powdered borax at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 21, 1942, by the American Potash & Chemical Corporation from Trona, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it purported to be a drug the name of which is recognized in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia but its purity fell below the standard set forth in that compendium and its difference in purity from such standard was not stated on its label.

On June 24, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

769. Adulteration and misbranding of chorionic gonadotropic hormone. U. S. v. 12 Vials of Chorionic Gonadotropic Hormone. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7845. Sample No. 77049–E.)

On July 1, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against the above-named product at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 27, 1942, by the Pro-Medico Laboratories, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely, (label) "Anterior pituitary-like sex hormone standardized to a potency of 500 International units per cc. * * * 5000 International units of Chorionic Gonadotropic Hormone per 10 cc." since its potency was less than 835 International Units per 10 cc.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "10 cc. * * * Package 5000 International Units * * * Chorionic Gonadotropic Hormone," and "Contains Anterior pituitary-like sex hormone standardized to a potency of 500 International units per cc." were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that it had a potency of 500 International Units of chorionic gonadotropic hormone per cc.; whereas it had a potency of less than 500 International Units per cc.

On July 17, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

770. Adulteration and misbranding of Effervescing Solution of Citrate of Magnesia with Magnesia Sulphate. U. S. v. 342 Bottles of Effervescing Solution of Citrate of Magnesia with Magnesia Sulphate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6758. Sample No. 90417–E.)

This product was labeled to indicate that it consisted of a standard solution of citrate of magnesia to which magnesium sulfate (Epsom salt) had been added; but it actually contained only about one-fourth as much magnesium oxide and one-seventh as much citric acid as required by the U. S. Pharmacopoeial standard. Furthermore, it contained Epsom salt in such an amount (approximately 10 grains per recommended dose of 11 fluid ounces) that its purgative effect was due primarily to the added Epsom salt.