12 ampuls, 10 cc. size, of calcium gluconate at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 26, 1943, by the Cheplin Biological Laboratories, Inc., from Syracuse, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the article was contaminated with living organisms and contained considerable amounts of undissolved material, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that it must be sterile and free from undissolved material.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as calcium gluconate injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Injectio Calcii Gluconatis, U.S.P. * * * Sterile," were false and misleading.

On May 20, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1316. Adulteration of dextrose solution. U. S. v. 96 Vials of Dextrose (D-Glucose). Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 12321. Sample No. 67440-F.)

On May 8, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 96 vials, containing 100 cc. each, of dextrose solution at Canton, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 22, 1944, by Cheplin Biological Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as dextrose injection, a drug 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 since the article failed to comply with the tests for heavy metals.

On June 16, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1317. Adulteration of isotonic solution of sodium chloride. U. S. v. 78 Bottles of Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 12758. Sample No. 59373-F.)

On June 26, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 78 bottles of the above-named product at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 31, 1944, from Cleveland, Ohio, by the Continental Hospital Service Co.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be "No. 3—Sterile Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride for Parenteral Use," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its purity and quality fell below the standard set forth therein since the article was contaminated with undissolved material.

On October 11, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1318. Adulteration of sodium iodide ampuls. U. S. v. 3 Boxes, each containing 25 ampuls, 10 cc. size, of Sodium Iodide. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 12431. Sample No. 53717-F.)

On May 24, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against the above-mentioned product at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 29, 1943, by the Columbus Pharmacal Co., from Columbus, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as ampuls of sodium iodide, a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since the article was not free from undissolved material.

On June 13, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.