1319. Adulteration of Phenarsine Hydrochloride with Sterile Distilled Water. U. S. v. 40 Packages of Phenarsine Hydrochloride with Sterile Distilled Water. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11831. Sample No. 76110-F.)

On or about February 16, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 40 combination packages of the above-named product at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 26, 1944, by the Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc., from New York, 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 a drug, "Sterilized Distilled Water," and "Water for Injection," the names of which are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since the article was contaminated with undissolved material.

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

1320. Adulteration of triple distilled water. U. S. v. 88 Vials of Triple Distilled Water. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12083. Sample No. 67036-F.)

On or about March 30, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 88 vials of the above-named product at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 25, 1944, by the S. E. Massengill Co., from Bristol, Tenn.-Va.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Sterile Triple Distilled Water For the Preparation or dilution of sterile solutions for parenteral use."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be a drug, "Sterilized Distilled Water," and "Water for Injection," the names of which are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since the article was not clear, but was contaminated with undissolved material.

On April 28, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

1321. Adulteration of triple distilled water. U. S. v. 80 Vials and 244 Vials of Triple Distilled Water. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 12096, 12105. Sample Nos. 66234-F, 76268-F.)

On March 25 and 31, 1944, the United States attorneys for the District of New Jersey and the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed libels against 80 100-cc. vials and 244 100-cc. vials of the above-named product at Scranton, Pa., and Jersey City, N. J., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped between the approximate dates of December 2, 1943, and February 23, 1944, by the Adson-Intrasol Laboratories, Inc., from Brooklyn, 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 water for 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 was not clear and did not meet the official test for pyrogens, but contained insoluble suspended material and pyrogenic substances.

On June 5 and September 6, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1322. Adulteration of triple distilled water. U. S. v. 369 Vials of Triple Distilled Water. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12836. Sample No. 76298-F.)

On June 30, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 369 vials, each containing 100 cc., of the above-named product at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 2, 1944, by the McCloskey Drug Co., Inc., from Jersey City, N. J.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be water for 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 was not clear and did not meet the official test for pyrogens, but contained insoluble suspended material and pyrogenic substances.

On July 27, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.