The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be 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 official standard since the article, when examined in the manner specified in the compendium, contained numerous finely divided, undissolved particles, substances not permitted in the official product.

On August 19 and September 16, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1373. Adulteration and misbranding of powdered stramonium leaves. U. S. v. 398 Canisters of Powdered Stramonium Leaves. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12339. Sample No. 67250–F.)

On May 11, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed a libel against 398 1-pound canisters of powdered stramonium leaves at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 18, 1944, by S. B. Penick & Co., from Jersey City, N. J.

Analysis showed that the article was a mixture of powdered stramonium leaf and a considerable proportion of plant material other than stramonium leaf, including root material such as belladonna root.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as stramonium leaves, 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 statement on the label, "Stramonium Leaves U. S. P., Powdered," was false and misleading.

On July 28, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1374. Adulteration of double distilled water. U. S. v. 195 Vials of Double Distilled Water. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12214. Sample No. 67420–F.)

On April 21, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 195 vials, each containing 100 cubic centimeters, of the above-named product at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that it had been shipped on or about January 27 and February 14, 1944, by the Cheplin Biological Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was represented as a double distilled water, a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it did not meet the test for oxidizable substances set forth in the National Formulary.

On June 15, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1375. Adulteration of isotonic solution of sodium chloride. U. S. v. 177 Flasks of Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11827. Sample No. 64940–F.)

On March 1, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 177 flasks, each containing 250 cubic centimeters, of the above-named product at Seattle, Wash., alleging that it had been shipped on or about October 19, 1943, by the Cutter Laboratories, Inc., from Berkeley, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be 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 quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was not free from undissolved material.

On August 19, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1376. Adulteration and misbranding of adhesive compresses. U. S. v. 900 Packages of Adhesive Compresses. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered sold. (F. D. C. No. 9737. Sample No. 28935–F.)

On April 2, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 900 packages of adhesive compresses at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 28, 1942, by the A. E. Halperin Co., Inc., from Boston, Mass. The article was labeled in part: "1" Adhesive Compreses Unit No. 3."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be adhesive absorbent gauze (adhesive absorbent compress), a drug the name of which is