on or about May 1, 1944, by S. B. Penick & Co., Lyndhurst, N. J. The article was labeled in part: "Crude Drugs."

Examination of a sample disclosed that the article contained substantial amounts of dead insects, insect larvae, cast skins of insects, insect fragments, and insect excreta.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be senna (senna siftings), a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not substantially free from insects, extraneous animal material, or animal excreta.

On February 28, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1521. Adulteration and misbranding of water for injection. U. S. v. 850 Ampuls of Water for Injection. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14874. Sample Nos. 82086–F, 82895–F.)

On December 29, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 850 20-cc. ampuls of water for injection at Long Island City, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 27, 1944, by Sharp and Dohme, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was contaminated with living mold.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on its labels, "Sterile," was false and misleading.

On March 5, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1522. Adulteration of triple distilled water. U. S. v. 1,900 Ampuls of Triple Distilled Water. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15120. Sample No. 12901–H.)

On February 7, 1945, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed a libel against 1,900 ampuls of triple distilled water at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 18, 1944, by the Torigian Laboratories, Inc., from Queens Village, N. Y.

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 it failed to meet the requirement of the pyrogen test described in the Pharmacopoeia.

On March 31, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1523. Adulteration and misbranding of adhesive strips. U. S. v. 18 Dozen Cartons of Adhesive Strips. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15147. Sample No. 6312–H.)

On February 7, 1945, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 18 dozen cartons of adhesive strips at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 26 and November 8, 1944, by the Hampton Manufacturing Co., Carlstadt, N. J. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Cross Adhesive Strips * * * Sterilized."

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 recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not sterile but was contaminated with spore-bearing aerobic bacteria, and its difference in purity from the standard was not plainly stated on the label.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement, "Sterilized," was false and misleading as applied to an article which was not sterile but was contaminated with viable bacteria.

On March 12, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1524. Adulteration of adhesive strips. U. S. v. 79½ Gross of Adhesive Strips. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered sold. (F. D. C. No. 15122. Sample No. 63662–F.)

On January 30, 1945, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 79½ gross of adhesive strips at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 1, 1944, by the Ross

Products Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y. The article was labeled in part: "Home-aid * * * Adhesive Strips."

Examination of a sample showed that the article was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms. The weight of the compress was one-half of that of a compress of the same area composed of four layers of type I absorbent gauze, as described in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be adhesive absorbent compress, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality fell below the standard set forth therein since the article was not sterile and the weight of the compress was less than that of a compress of the same area composed of four layers of type I absorbent gauze, and its difference in quality and purity from the official standard was not plainly stated on the label.

On May 1, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered sold on condition that the packages be stamped "Not sterilized and not to be used on open wounds or as a surgical dressing." The product was not to be resold by the purchaser.

1525. Adulteration and misbranding of bandages. U. S. v. 191 Units and 190 Units of Bandages. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7460. Sample Nos. 92537–E, 92538–E.)

On May 5, 1944, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 191 units and 190 units of bandages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped between the approximate dates of January 7 and March 16, 1942, by the Medical Supply Co., from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "40 Inch Triangular Bandages Sterilized," or "2 inch Compress Bandage."

Examination of samples disclosed that the article was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its quality and purity fell below that which it purported or was represented to possess.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sterilized," on the label of each lot of the article, and the statement "Can also be used as a sterile compress in the absence of a compress bandage," on the label of the 191-unit lot, were false and misleading as applied to an article contaminated with living micro-organisms.

On July 11, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1526. Adulteration and misbranding of gauze bandage. U. S. v. 19 Cartons of Gauze Bandages. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15302. Sample No. 2246–H.)

On March 5, 1945, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed a libel against 19 cartons, each containing 12 packages, of gauze bandages at Wilson, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 5, 1945, by the Elliott Sales Co., from Rome, Ga. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Gauze Bandage 2 Inch, 8 Yds. Best Products Co. of America Distributors New York, N. Y."

Examination of samples disclosed that the article was contaminated with living micro-organisms, and that each package contained 2 rolls of gauze bandage, 1 inch x 8 yards.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as 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 it was not sterile.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was not labeled as prescribed in the United States Pharmacopoeia since the Pharmacopoeia provides that the width and length of the bandage shall be stated on the package, and the statement on the label of the article, "2 Inch, 8 Yds.," was incorrect.

On April 17, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1527. Adulteration of prophylactics. U. S. v. 49 Gross of Prophylactics. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15178. Sample No. 22105–H.)

On January 30, 1945, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 49 gross of prophylactics at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 19, 1944, from Chicago,