City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 14, 1944, by the S. E. Massengill Co., from Bristol, Tenn.-Va. The article was labeled in part: "10 cc. Size Injection Pituitary Posterior U. S. P. XII."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as posterior pituitary 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 it was contaminated with undissolved material.

On October 20, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

1426. Adulteration of posterior pituitary. U. S. v. 44 Vials of Posterior Pituitary. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13246. Sample No. 15666–F.)

On or about August 19, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas filed a libel against 44 vials of the above-named product at El Paso, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 6, 1944, from Los Angeles, Calif., by the Soltan Corporation. The article was labeled in part: "30 cc Vial Sterile Posterior Pituitary Obstetrical U. S. P. XI."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be posterior pituitary 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 was contaminated with undissolved material.

On September 26, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1427. Adulteration and misbranding of compound tincture of benzoin. U. S. v. 196½ Dozen Bottles of Compound Tincture of Benzoin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13181. Sample Nos. 77236–F to 77238–F, incl.)

On August 5, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 196½ 2-fluid ounce bottles of the above-named product at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 20 and 26 and June 5, 1944, by the Lorr Laboratories, from Paterson, N. J.

This article was colored with a mixture of coal-tar dyes consisting chiefly of D & C Brown No. 1 and F D & C Blue No. 1. Compound tincture of benzoin is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and does not contain coal-tar colors.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance containing coal-tar dyes had been substituted in whole or in part for compound tincture of benzoin. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Compound Tincture of Benzoin" was false and misleading as applied to a product containing coal-tar dyes.

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

1428. Adulteration of calcium gluconate. U. S. v. 51 Vials of Calcium Gluconate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12872. Sample Nos. 75518–F, 75519–F.)

On July 5, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 51 vials, each containing 60 cc., of calcium gluconate at Cresson, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 18, 1943, and April 3, 1944, by the G. F. Harvey Co., from Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was a drug recognized in an official compendium, the United States Pharmacopoeia, but its purity and quality fell below the official standard since it was contaminated with undissolved material.

On August 8, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1429. Adulteration of vitamin B_1. U. S. v. 873 Vials of Vitamin B_1. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12805. Sample No. 76296–F.)

On June 26, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 873 vials of vitamin B_1 at Long Island City, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 8, 1944, by Buffington's, Inc., from Worcester, Mass. The article was labeled in part: "Vitamin B_1 (Thiamin Chloride) * * * Intramuscular or Intravenous."