article had a vitamin B_{12} activity equivalent to less than 2 micrograms of cyanocobalamin, the minimum permitted by the standard.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements "Liver Injection, Crude, U. S. P. Each cc has a Vitamin B–12 activity equivalent to 2 micrograms of cyanocobalamin" were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article conformed to the specifications of the United States Pharmacopeia for "Liver Injection Crude," and that the vitamin B_{12} activity of the article was equivalent to 2 micrograms of cyanocobalamin per cubic centimeter. The article did not conform to the specifications of the United States Pharmacopeia for "Liver Injection Crude," and the vitamin B_{12} activity of the article was not equivalent to 2 micrograms of cyanocobalamin per cubic centimeter.

DISPOSITION: May 4, 1954. The defendants having entered pleas of not guilty, the case came on for trial before the court without a jury. At the conclusion of the testimony, the court granted the defendants' motion for dismissal of the charge against Dr. Price and returned a verdict of guilty against the corporation. The corporation was fined $750, plus costs.

4416. Adulteration of compound bismuth subgallate tablets. U. S. v. 3,500 Tablets * * *. (F. D. C. No. 36687. Sample No. 63476–L.)

LIBEL FILED: March 17, 1954, Southern District of Illinois.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 10, 1953, by Wilson-Keith & Co., from St. Louis, Mo.

PRODUCT: 3,500 tablets in a bulk container at Elmwood, Ill. Analysis showed that the article contained more than the declared quantity of copper arsenite.

LABEL, IN PART: "Compressed Tablets Each Tablet Contains: Copper Arsenite—1/200 Gr."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, namely, 1/200 grain of copper arsenite.

DISPOSITION: April 9, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FALSE AND MISLEADING CLAIMS*

4417. Action to enjoin and restrain the interstate shipment of "No-Fast." U. S. v. "No-Fast" Mfg. & Distributing Co. Default decree of permanent injunction granted. (Inj. No. 269.)

COMPLAINT FILED: March 9, 1954, District of Colorado, against the "No-Fast" Mfg. & Distributing Co., a corporation, Denver, Colo.

NATURE OF CHARGE: That the defendant had been and was at the time of the filing of the complaint, introducing and causing to be introduced, into interstate commerce, a drug called "*No-Fast*" which consisted of petroleum jelly, magnesium trisilicate, magnesium oxide, sodium bicarbonate, bismuth subnitrate, sodium chloride, and honey, and which was misbranded as follows:

Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and in a leaflet enclosed with the article were false and misleading since the statements represented that the article was effective for the relief of stomach irritations, stomach ulcers, constipation, gastritis, acid indigestion, and hemorrhoids, whereas the article was not so effective.

*See also Nos. 4413, 4415.