conform to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia for surgical gut and the sutures were not sterile.

On August 14, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**869. Adulteration of absorbent cotton. U. S. v. 2,500 Cartons of Absorbent Cotten. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reprocessed.** (F. D. C. No. 7535. Sample No. 87171-E.)

The quality and purity of this product fell below the pharmacopoeial standard since it contained less than 60 percent of fibers 12.5 mm. or greater in length, and more than 10 percent of fibers 6.25 mm. or less in length, and was not white and had not been freed from adhering impurities, but contained hulls, shells, oil spots, and gray streaks.

On May 21, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 2,500 cartons of absorbent cotton at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 6, 1942, by Acme Cotton Products Co. Inc., from Dayville, Conn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein. It was labeled in part: "Grade A Absorbent Cotton."

On October 22, 1942, the Acme Cotton Products Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be reprocessed under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**870. Adulteration of absorbent cotton. U. S. v. 80 Cartons of Absorbent Cotton. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for reprocessing and resterilizing.** (F. D. C. No. 8156. Sample No. 24108-F.)

On August 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 80 cartons, each containing 50 1-pound packages, of absorbent cotton at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 20, 1942, by the Seamless Rubber Co., Valley Park, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Absorbent Cotton U. S. P. Standard."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, absorbent cotton, the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth in that compendium since it had not been freed from adhering impurities, but was contaminated with cotton plant tissues, leaf fragments, and seed coat fragments; whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia states that absorbent cotton shall be freed from adhering impurities.

On July 6, 1943, the Seamless Rubber Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be reprocessed under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**871. Adulteration and misbranding of colloidum ipecacuanha, colloidum belladonna, Lloydrastis. U. S. v. Lloyd Bros., Pharmacists, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $400.** (F. D. C. No. 7671. Sample Nos. 72234-E, 73014-E, 80378-E, 80379-E.)

On September 15, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed an information against Lloyd Bros., Pharmacists, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment on or about October 24 and December 12, 1941, and January 31 and February 7, 1942, from the State of Ohio into the States of Indiana, California, and Missouri, of quantities of the above-named products.

Analysis of a sample of colloidum ipecacuanha, showed that it contained not less than 1.32 percent of the ether soluble alkaloids of ipecac. The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, that is, not more than 1 percent of the ether soluble alkaloids of ipecac, whereas it contained 1.32 percent of the either soluble alkaloids of ipecac. The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statement, "Standardized to contain one percent ether soluble alkaloids," appearing on the label was false and misleading as applied to a drug that contained not less than 1.32 percent of ether-soluble alkaloids of ipecac; and (2) in that the statement, "Ipecacuanha * * * Not U. S. P. One-half the drug strength of the official product," appearing on the label, was misleading, as the drug was more than one-half the strength of fluidextract of ipecac as defined and described in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Analysis of a sample of Lloydrastis showed the article to contain not more than 0.029 percent of hydrastine. The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess in that it was represented to contain 0.08 percent of hydrastine, whereas it contained not more than 0.029 percent of hydrastine. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the labeling, "It is standardized to an hydrastine content of .08 percent," was false and misleading as applied to an article that contained a smaller amount of hydrastine.

Analysis of samples from two shipments of colloidum belladonna showed that one contained not less than 0.517 percent of the total alkaloids of belladonna, and the other contained not less than 0.57 percent of the total alkaloids of belladonna. The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess. The article was represented to be standardized to contain not more than .45 percent of the total alkaloids of belladonna root, but in both instances it contained more of the total alkaloids of belladonna root than the amount declared. It was also alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Standardized to contain .45 percent total alkaloids," was false and misleading as applied to an article containing a higher percentage of the total alkaloids. It was further alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing on the label "Colloidum Belladonna * * * Not U. S. P. Same drug strength as Fluid Extract," was false and misleading, since the drug yielded not less than 0.57 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna root per 100 cc. in the sample from one shipment, and not less than 0.525 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna root per 100 cc. in the sample from the second shipment, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that "Fluidextract of Belladonna Root yields from each 100 cc., * * * not more than 0.495 Gm. of the alkaloids of belladonna root."

On October 8, 1942, a plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $50 on each of the 8 counts of the information, making a total fine of $400.

**872. Misbranding of thiamin chloride tablets, A and D vitamin concentrate tablets, and Valtiva. U. S. v. Harlow B. Boyle and Charles E. Boyle (Boyle & Co.). Pleas of nolo contendere. Each defendant fined $100 on 1 count. Imposition of sentence suspended on remaining counts for 1 year, to become permanent at the end of 1 year in event of no further violation.** (F. D. C. No. 5545. Sample Nos. 32972–E, 32973–E, 53348–E.)

These thiamin chloride tablets and the A and D vitamin concentrate tablets fell below their declared potency; and the thiamin chloride tablets and another product, Valtiva, bore misleading curative and therapeutic claims.

On August 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed an information against Harlow B. Boyle and Charles E. Boyle, copartners trading as Boyle & Co., Los Angeles, Calif., alleging shipments on or about November 15 and December 9, 1940, and May 12, 1941, from the State of California into the State of Arizona of quantities of the above-named products which were misbranded.

The thiamin chloride tablets were alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statement, "Thiamin Chloride 1.0 Mgm. Vitamin $B_1$ 333 International Units per tablet," borne on the bottle label was false and misleading since each tablet contained less than 1 milligram, namely, .06 milligram of thiamin chloride, the equivalent of not more than 200 International Units of vitamin $B_1$; and (2) in that the statement "Lack of Vitamin $B_1$ may result in retarded growth, malnutrition, loss of appetite, constipation, and certain other abnormal conditions," borne on the label was misleading since it represented and suggested and created in the minds of the readers the impression that retarded growth, malnutrition, loss of appetite, constipation, and the other abnormal conditions suggested by the statement are commonly caused by lack of vitamin $B_1$, and that readers might reasonably expect to obtain benefit from the use of the article in the treatment of such conditions; whereas such conditions are rarely caused by lack of vitamin $B_1$, and readers might not reasonably expect to obtain benefit from the use of the article in their treatment since it would not ordinarily be efficacious for such purposes.

The A and D vitamin concentrate tablets were alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statement, "Each Tablet Contains: Vitamin A—6250 U. S. P. Units, Vitamin D—625 U. S. P. Units," borne on the bottle label and carton was false and misleading since each tablet contained not more than 140 U. S. P. units of vitamin A and not more than 300 U. S. P. units of vitamin D; (2) in that the statement, "Each Boyle A and D tablet supplies 1½ times the minimum daily adult requirement and twice the minimum daily requirement for children, of