1111. Adulteration and misbranding of terpin hydrate. U. S. v. 59 Bottles of Terpin Hydrate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10136. Sample No. 759–F.)

Examination showed that the article had a strong turpentine-like odor, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that "Terpin Hydrate has no odor of turpentine."

On June 28, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 59 bottles of terpin hydrate at Hines, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 28, 1943, from New York, N. Y., by the B. L. Lemke Co.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, but its quality fell below the standard set forth therein.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the bottle label, "Terpin Hydrate U. S. P. XII," was false and misleading since the article did not comply with the specifications of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On September 17, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1112. Adulteration of cascara bark. U. S. v. 161 Bags, Labeled in Part "Cascara Sagrada U. S. P." Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law. (F. D. C. No. 10277. Sample No. 11818–F.)

On July 17, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 161 bags of cascara bark at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 31, 1943, from Portland, Oreg., by S. B. Penick; and charging that it was adulterated.

Examination disclosed that the article consisted of damp, moldy, mildewed, and discolored cascara bark.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, cascara sagrada, 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 free from moldiness and showed substantial discoloration and deterioration.

On August 9, 1943, S. B. Penick & Co., Portland, Oreg., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1113. Adulteration of sodium citrate and sodium chloride solutions. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Sodium Citrate Solution (and 10 other seizure actions against the above-named products). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 9397, 9399, 9400, 9431, 9432, 9543, 9706, 10731, 11523, 11524, 11705, 11748. Sample Nos. 12050–F, 12073–F, 15940–F, 16124–F, 16125–F, 30856–F, 30858–F, 30859–F, 36483–F to 36487–F, incl., 42486–F, 54509–F to 54511–F, incl., 57130–F, 61085–F to 61087–F, incl.)

These products purported to be "Anticoagulant Solution of Sodium Citrate" and "Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride," respectively, names recognized in the United States Pharmocopoeia. The Pharmacopoeia provides that, unless otherwise specified, sterile products for parenteral use must be dispensed; and that they must conform with the requirements for injections. These requirements are, among others, that injections which are solutions of soluble medicaments must be clear, and free of any turbidity or undissolved material which can be detected readily when examined in accordance with the method described therein. The products when so examined were found to be not clear and free from turbidity.

Between February 26, 1943, and February 9, 1944, the United States attorneys for the District of Colorado, the Western District of Washington, the District of Oregon, the District of Utah, the Northern District of Illinois, the Southern District of New York, and the Western District of Texas filed libels against 1 case containing 5 flasks, and 10 cases, each containing 6 flasks, at Portland, Oreg., and 49 cases, each containing 6 bottles, at New York, N. Y., of sodium chloride solutions, and against the following quantities of sodium citrate solutions: 22 cases, each containing 6 flasks, and 355 bottles at Denver, Colo.; 79 cases and 156 cartons, each containing 6 flasks, at Seattle, Wash.; 17 cases, each containing 6 flasks, at Portland, Oreg.; 54 flasks at Salt Lake City, Utah; 840 cases, each containing 6 bottles, at Chicago, Ill.; and 258 bottles at San Antonio, Tex. They alleged that the articles, which had been consigned by Cutter Laboratories, had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from

on or about January 5, 1942, to December 2, 1943, from Berkeley and Oakland, Calif., Chicago, Ill., and Seattle, Wash.; and charged that they were adulterated.

Various lots of the articles were labeled in part: "Saftivac [or "Saftifuge"] * * * Sodium Citrate * * * In Isotonic [or "Physiological"] Solution of Sodium Chloride," "Physiological Solution of Sodium Chloride," "Saftiflask Physiological Solution of Sodium Chloride (Normal Salt Solution)," or "Sediflask * * * Sodium Citrate * * * in Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they purported to be drugs the names of which are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but their quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since they were not free from undissolved material.

Between April 6, 1943, and April 7, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1114. Adulteration and misbranding of gauze bandage. U. S. v. 34 Dozen packages of Gauze Bandage. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a local hospital. (F. D. C. No. 10250. Sample No. 32677–F.)

Examination disclosed that this product was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that gauze bandage must be sterile.

On July 15, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed a libel against 34 dozen packages of gauze bandage at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 10, 1943, by Forest City Products, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Sentinel Gauze Bandage Sterilized After Packaging 2 In. x 6 Yds."

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 an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label, containing the words "gauze bandage," was false and misleading when applied to the article, which was not sterile.

On September 3, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On September 9, 1943, an amended decree was entered, ordering that the product be delivered to a local hospital, conditioned that it be properly sterilized before use.

1115. Adulteration and misbranding of absorbent cotton and gauze bandages. U. S. v. 324 Packages, 1,212 Packages, and 3,800 Pounds of Absorbent Cotton, and 1,970 Dozen Packages of Gauze Bandages. Decrees of condemnation. Portions of products ordered released under bond; other portions ordered to be disposed of by sale, destruction, and delivery to the Red Cross. (F. D. C. Nos. 8878, 8909, 9050, 9229, 9244. Sample Nos. 10075–F, 14934–F, 14935–F, 29246–F, 31368–F, 32202–F.)

Between November 16, 1942, and January 25, 1943, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Georgia, the Northern and Southern Districts of Ohio, the Southern District of California, and the Western District of Texas filed libels against 324 and 1,212 1-ounce packages of absorbent cotton at Toledo, Ohio, and Atlanta, Ga., respectively, 3,800 pounds of absorbent cotton at Columbus, Ohio, 120 dozen packages of 2-inch size and 150 dozen packages of 3-inch size gauze bandages at Los Angeles, Calif., and 1,700 dozen packages of 4-inch size gauze bandages at San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the articles, which had been consigned by the Seamless Rubber Co., had been shipped from St. Louis and Valley Park, Mo., within the period from on or about October 6 to December 15, 1942; and charging that the gauze bandages at Los Angeles were misbranded, and that the gauze bandages at San Antonio and all lots of the absorbent cotton were both adulterated and misbranded. The cotton was labeled in part: "Swansdown Absorbent Cotton."

Examination disclosed that the articles, which were represented to be sterile, were not sterile but were contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

The absorbent cotton at Columbus was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported or was represented to possess. The other lots of absorbent cotton and the gauze bandages at San Antonio were alleged to be adulterated in that they purported to be drugs the names of which are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but their quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since they were not sterile.