

ard set forth therein since it contained an amount of powdered digitalis corresponding in potency to less than 95 percent of the labeled amount, the minimum permitted by the Pharmacopoeia; and its difference in strength from the standard was not plainly stated on its label.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on its label, "Each tablet represents 1½ grains of digitalis leaf," was false and misleading since each tablet represented not more than 0.87 grain of digitalis leaf.

On January 12, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1170. Adulteration and misbranding of gauze bandages. U. S. v. Marsales Co., Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$3,500. (F. D. C. No. 10634. Sample Nos. 6769-F, 6775-F, 37578-F, 37579-F, 45766-F, 45785-F, 45786-F, 45822-F.)**

On or about January 7, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed an information against the Marsales Co., Inc., Niantic, Conn., alleging shipment from the State of Connecticut into the States of Missouri and Virginia, from on or about October 8, 1942, to April 22, 1943, of quantities of gauze bandages which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Marco \* \* \* Gauze Bandage," or "Bandage Gauze Roller Plain."

A portion of the article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as gauze bandage, a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, the United States Pharmacopoeia, but its quality or purity fell below the standard set forth therein since the Pharmacopoeia provides that gauze bandage must be sterile, whereas the article was not sterile but was contaminated with aerobic and anaerobic gram-positive, spore-bearing bacilli; and its difference in quality or purity from the standard set forth in the compendium was not plainly stated on its label. The remainder of the article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity or quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess since it purported to be and was represented as sterile, whereas it was not sterile but was contaminated with bacilli of the nature described above.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sterilized," borne on the cartons, was false and misleading since the article was not sterile.

On January 17, 1944, the charges in the information of adulteration and misbranding were combined in 1 count on each shipment, making a total of 7 counts, and on the same date the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$500 on each of the 7 counts.

**1171. Adulteration of cascara sagrada bark. U. S. v. 52 Bags of Cascara Sagrada Bark. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10696. Sample No. 11551-F.)**

On September 7, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 52 bags of cascara sagrada bark at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 9, May 3, and July 23, 1943, from Aberdeen, Wash., by J. H. Mathisen; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article 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 mold and showed substantial discoloration and deterioration.

On January 25, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1172. Adulteration of ampuls of calcium gluconate. U. S. v. 200 Ampuls of Calcium Gluconate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11195. Sample No. 3938-F.)**

On December 8, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 200 ampuls of calcium gluconate at Wichita, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 31, 1943, by Henry G. Haist & Co., from Kansas City, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as calcium gluconate injection, 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 since the Pharmacopoeia provides that injections

must be clear and free of any turbidity or undissolved material which can be detected readily when examined by the method described in the Pharmacopoeia, whereas the article was found to contain undissolved material when so examined.

On December 10, 1943, the consignee of the product having admitted the material allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1173. Adulteration of sodium cacodylate. U. S. v. 2 Packages of Sodium Cacodylate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11133. Sample Nos. 57429-F, 57430-F.)**

On November 18, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 2 10-pound packages of sodium cacodylate at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped to Santiago, Chile, on or about August 18, 1943, and upon arrival there was found to be adulterated; and that it was returned to the United States, entering the port of New York on October 22, 1943.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as sodium cacodylate, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth in the compendium since it is provided therein that sodium cacodylate shall contain not less than 72 percent of  $\text{Na}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{AsO}_2$ , and that 1 gram of sodium cacodylate shall show no more chloride than corresponds to 0.3 cc. of fiftieth-normal hydrochloric acid, whereas the article contained not more than 64.3 percent of  $\text{Na}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{AsO}_2$ , and, in addition, a portion of the article contained twice as much chloride as was permitted by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On December 28, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1174. Adulteration of tartaric acid crystals. U. S. v. 22 Bottles of Tartaric Acid Crystals. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11137. Sample No. 52926-F.)**

On November 17, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 22 bottles, each containing 1 pound, of tartaric acid crystals at Perry Point, Md., alleging that the article, which had been consigned by the Brocker Chemical Co., had been shipped from Morganville, N. J., on or about September 1, 1943; and charging that it was adulterated.

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 in the compendium since the article contained foreign material such as wood splinters, insoluble, blue, glass-like material, and a few fragments of insects and hair, substances foreign to tartaric acid.

On December 20, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1175. Adulteration of triple distilled water. U. S. v. 460 Ampuls of Triple Distilled Water. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11005. Sample No. 48842-F.)**

On October 25, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 460 ampuls, 10 cc. size, of triple distilled water at Bellevue, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 20, 1943, from the Diarsenol Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be a drug, ampuls of redistilled water, the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary VII, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was contaminated with undissolved material.

On November 20, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1176. Adulteration of phenol red (phenolsulfonphthalein). U. S. v. 250 Bottles of Phenol Red (Phenolsulfonphthalein). Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10744. Sample No. 1435-F.)**

On September 11, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York filed a libel against 250 bottles, each containing 5 grams, of the above-named article at Binghamton, N. Y., alleging that the article had been