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.