

that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Sterile 1 cc Phenol-sulfonphthalein 6 mgs. ($\frac{1}{10}$ gr.) Intraven.-Intramusc."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, the name of which, "Phenolsulfonphthalein Injection," is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium which requires that injections which are solutions of soluble medicaments must be clear and free of any turbidity or undissolved material which can be detected readily, without magnification, when examined in accordance with the method described therein, but the quality and purity of the article fell below the standard since numerous undissolved particles could be detected readily, without magnification, when so examined.

On June 30, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On July 10, 1943, an amended decree was entered ordering that 10 cartons of the product be released to a representative of the Food and Drug Administration, and that the remainder be destroyed.

1067. Adulteration of cotton. U. S. v. 63 Gross Packages of Cotton. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to the American Red Cross. (F. D. C. No. 8426. Sample No. 14007-F.)

On September 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 63 gross packages of cotton at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 13 and 19, and April 9, 1942, by the Hampton Manufacturing Co., from Carlstadt, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Cross Cotton * * * Weight not less than 25 grains."

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, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein, since the article was not sterile but was contaminated with viable gram-positive nonsporulating bacilli.

On November 24, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a local chapter of the American Red Cross.

1068. Adulteration and misbranding of horsehair ligatures. U. S. v. 126 Jars of Horsehair Ligatures. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10081. Sample No. 44159-F.)

On June 11, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 126 jars, each containing 25 strands, of horsehair ligatures at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 13, 1943, by Arthur E. Look, Inc., from Roslindale, Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported or was represented to possess, namely, "Sterile."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sterile," appearing upon its label, was false and misleading since the article was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

On August 18, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1069. Adulteration and misbranding of adhesive strips. U. S. v. 114 Dozen Packages of Adhesive Strips. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9823. Sample No. 21196-F.)

On April 19, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 114 dozen packages of adhesive strips at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hampton Manufacturing Co. on or about March 4, 1943, from Carlstadt, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be a drug, adhesive absorbent gauze, the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its purity fell below the standard set forth therein since the compendium provides that adhesive absorbent gauze must be sterile and meet the requirements of the sterility tests for solids prescribed therein, whereas the article was not sterile but was contaminated with living organisms, and its difference in purity from the standard set forth in the Pharmacopoeia was not plainly stated on its label.