be dangerous, causing serious blood disturbances, and that not more than the recommended doses should be taken.

On November 22, 1943, the Jones Surgical Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio, claimant, filed an answer alleging that the label which was used by it in repackaging the product bore the required warnings, but admitting that the repackaged goods bore words that the Government claimed did constitute misbranding. On the same date the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered finding that the labels used by the claimant constituted misbranding, and ordering that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled with labels approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF DEVIATION FROM OFFICIAL OR OWN STANDARDS*

1264. Adulteration of calcium gluconate with dextrose. U. S. v. Lloyd M. Curts and Charles D. Folse (Curts-Folse Laboratories). Pleas of guilty. Fine, $100. (F. D. C. No. 10594. Sample No. 3366-F.)

On December 29, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed an information against Lloyd M. Curts and Charles D. Folse, copartners trading as the Curts-Folse Laboratories, Kansas City, Kans., alleging shipment of a quantity of the above-named product from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri on or about February 8, 1943.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it purported or was represented to possess since it purported or was represented to contain 23 percent of calcium gluconate, whereas it contained not more than 16.32 percent of calcium gluconate.

On April 3, 1944, the defendants having entered pleas of guilty, the court imposed a fine of $100.

1265. Adulteration and misbranding of nicotinic acid tablets. U. S. v. Armour & Co. (Armour Laboratories). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $100 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 10545. Sample No. 2375-F.)

On September 22, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed an information against Armour & Co., a corporation trading under the name of Armour Laboratories, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment of a quantity of the above-named product on or about March 11, 1943, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as nicotine acid tablets, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from and its quality fell below the official standard since the Pharmacopoeia provides that nicotinic acid tablets shall contain not less than 95 percent of the labeled amount of nicotinic acid, whereas the article contained not more than 80.94 percent of the labeled amount of nicotinic acid, and its difference in strength and quality from the official standard was not plainly stated on its label.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on its label, "Each Tablet Contains 50 Milligrams Nicotinic Acid," was false and misleading since the article contained not more than 40.47 milligrams of nicotinic acid.

On November 9, 1943, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $50 on each of 2 counts, a total fine of $100 and costs.

1266. Adulteration of dandelion root. U. S. v. 98 Bags of Dandelion Root. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11952. Sample No. 65557-F.)

On March 4, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan filed a libel against 98 bags of dandelion root at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 31, 1944, by the Western Trading Co., Portland, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as dandelion root, a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since the Formulary requires that vegetable drugs are to be as free as practicable from molds, insects, or other animal life and animal excreta, whereas the article was infested with live larvae, and contained a large amount of larval excreta and webbing.

On April 24, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the article was ordered destroyed.

*See also Nos. 1255, 1257, 1260.