1220. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform. U. S. v. 1 Drum of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11305. Sample No. 44391–F.)

On December 15, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 1 drum containing approximately 300 pounds of chloroform at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 15, 1943, by the City Chemical Corporation, Jersey City, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

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 therein since it was not a clear liquid but contained many visible black particles in suspension, the residue was greater than that permitted by the test for residue laid down in the Pharmacopoeia, the carbonizable substances exceeded those permitted by the Pharmacopoeia, and the article contained quantities of odorous and chlorinated decomposition products in excess of those permitted by the Pharmacopoeia.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Chloroform U. S. P.," appearing on the drum, was false and misleading as applied to an article that did not comply with the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On January 5, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1221. Adulteration and misbranding of ammonium chloride. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Ammonium Chloride. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11234. Sample No. 34596–F.)

On or about December 11, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 2 barrels of ammonium chloride at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 16, 1943, from Brooklyn, N. Y., by the New York Quinine and Chemical Works; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it 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 therein since a bluing, such as Turnbull's blue and Prussian blue, had been admixed with the article.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in its labeling, "Ammonium Chloride U. S. P.," and "Ammonium Chloride U S P Grade," were false and misleading as applied to ammonium chloride with which bluing had been admixed.

On February 2, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1222. Adulteration and misbranding of mercurin suppositories. U. S. v. 98 Cartons and 151 Cartons of Mercurin Suppositories. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 9557, 9956. Sample Nos. 11780–F, 15007–F.)

On May 19, 1943, the United States attorneys for the Northern and Southern Districts of California filed libels against 98 cartons and 151 cartons of mercurin suppositories at San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., by Campbell Products, Inc., between the approximate dates of October 13 and December 14, 1942; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the article contained globules of metallic mercury, and that one portion also contained approximately 30 milligrams per suppository of mercury in an ionizable form.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess since its label indicated that its mercury content was in combination as beta-methoxy-gamma-hydroxy mercuripropylamide of camphoric acid sodium salt and in non-ionizable form, when in fact it was present in part as the uncombined metal and also, in a portion, in ionizable form.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label declaring that "Each Suppository Contains 0.5 Gram-Beta-Methoxy-Gamma-Hydroxy Mercuripropylamide of Camphoric Acid Sodium Salt * * * Equivalent to 0.2 Gram of Mercury in Non-Ionizable Form" was false and misleading as applied to the article.