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.

On June 14 and July 5, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1223. Adulteration and misbranding of lubricating jelly. U. S. v. 1,120 Tubes of Lubricating Jelly (and 11 other seizure actions against lubricating jelly.) Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 8574, 8632, 8718, 8728, 8917, 8964, 9018, 9064, 9139, 9175, 9220, 9221. Sample Nos. 189-F, 301-F, 5574-F, 13164-F, 13171-F, 18376-F, 25108-F, 25156-F, 25411-F, 25564-F, 29459-F, 29465-F, 31374-F, 32234-F, 32240-F, 32315-F.)

This product was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

Between October 15, 1942, and January 23, 1943, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Virginia, the Southern District of Georgia, the Southern District of Ohio, the Western District of Washington, the Northern District of Illinois, and the Northern District of New York filed libels against the following quantities of lubricating jelly: 1,744 tubes and 480 packages at Richmond, Va.; 9,684 tubes at Columbus, Ohio; 1,374 tubes at Savannah, Ga.; 2,822 tubes at Seattle, Wash.; 633 tubes at Chicago, Ill.; and 890 packages at Binghamton, N. Y. It was alleged that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about May 26 to December 3, 1942, from Boston, Mass., by the United Drug Co., with the exception of two lots (480 packages at Richmond, and 1,800 tubes at Seattle) which were alleged to have been shipped by the Columbus Quartermaster Depot, from Columbus, Ohio. The article was labeled in part: "Lubricating Jelly Sterile."

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

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in its labeling which represented that the article was sterile were misleading since it was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

On April 6, 1943, the United Drug Co., claimant for the lots of 5,000 tubes and 4,408 tubes at Columbus, having admitted the allegations of the libels against those lots, judgments of condemnation were entered and they were ordered released under bond for resterilization under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. Between December 21, 1942, and September 16, 1943, no claimant having appeared for the other lots, judgments of condemnation were entered and they were ordered destroyed.

1224. Adulteration and misbranding of first aid kits. U. S. v. 69 Packages of First Aid Kits. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11604. Sample No. 54408-F.)

On January 15, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 69 packages of first aid kits at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 18, 1943, by the Gus. J. Schaffner Co., from Avalon, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Schaffner's 'Little Doc' Jr. First Aid Kit."

The first aid kit contained, among other things, absorbent cotton labeled, (carton) "Schaffner's 'Little Doc' White Absorbent Cotton Sterilized After Packing." Examination showed that the absorbent cotton was not sterile, as required by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

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 an official compendium, and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in the labeling, "Sterilized Absorbent Cotton Your First Line of Defense Against Infection," and "Sterilized After Packing," were false and misleading since the cotton contained in the article was not sterile, and unsterile cotton is not the first line of defense against infection.

On March 9, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1225. Adulteration and misbranding of first aid dressings and misbranding of bandage compresses. U. S. v. 104 Cases of First Aid Dressings (and 2 other seizure actions against bandage compresses). Decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond with the exception of 1 lot of bandage compresses, which was ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 11174, 12440, 12845. Sample Nos. 49474-F, 58686-F, 60765-F.)

Between November 20, 1943, and July 3, 1944, the United States attorneys for the Western District of Kentucky, the Eastern District of Virginia, and the Northern District of California filed libels against 104 cases, each containing 500