1573. Adulteration of thiamine hydrochloride. U. S. v. 807 Ampuls of Thiamine Hydrochloride. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13781. Sample No. 77567–F.)

LIBEL FILED: September 16, 1944, Eastern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 2, 1944, by John Wyeth & Brother, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 807 ampuls of thiamine hydrochloride at Long Island City, N. Y.

LABEL, IN PART: "Ampoule Solution Thiamine Hydrochloride * * * For Intravenous or Intramuscular Administration."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the purity and quality of the article fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, since an article intended for parenteral administration should be essentially free from undissolved material, whereas the article was contaminated with undissolved material.

DISPOSITION: November 15, 1944. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1574. Adulteration of spirits of camphor, isopropyl rubbing alcohol compound, and camphorated oil; and adulteration and misbranding of sweet oil and solution of boric acid. U. S. v. 62 Bottles of Spirits of Camphor, 106 Dozen Bottles of Isopropyl Rubbing Alcohol Compound, 25 Bottles of Solution of Boric Acid, 24 Bottles of Camphorated Oil, and 69 Bottles of Sweet Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15125. Sample Nos. 3844–F, 3845–F, 3851–F, 3853–F, 3862–F.)

LIBEL FILED: February 5, 1945, Western District of Oklahoma.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of July 18 and October 16, 1944, from Springfield, Mo., by T. Loveless, trading as the Loveless Pharmacal Co.

PRODUCT: 62 ½-ounce bottles of *spirits of camphor*, 106 dozen 16-ounce bottles of *isopropyl rubbing alcohol compound*, 25 4-ounce bottles of *solution of boric acid*, 24 2-ounce bottles of *camphorated oil*, and 69 1-ounce bottles of *sweet oil* at Enid, Okla.

Analyses disclosed that the *spirits of camphor* contained not less than 11.78 grams of camphor in each 100 cc. and not more than 66.9 percent of alcohol, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that the product shall contain not more than 10.4 grams of camphor per 100 cc. and not less than 80 percent of alcohol; that the *isopropyl rubbing alcohol compound* contained not more than 49.96 percent by volume of isopropyl alcohol; that the *solution of boric acid* contained not more than 1.17 grams of boric acid per 100 cc., whereas the National Formulary provides that the product shall contain not less than 4.25 grams of boric acid per 100 cc.; that the *sweet oil*, which designation is recognized by the Pharmacopoeia as a synonym for olive oil, consisted essentially of cottonseed oil; and that the *camphorated oil* consisted of 11.26 percent of camphor dissolved in cottonseed oil, whereas the Pharmacopoeia provides that camphorated oil shall contain not less than 19 percent of camphor.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Spirits of camphor and camphorated oil*, adulteration, Section 501 (b), the articles were represented as drugs the names of which are recognized in the United States Pharmacopeia, an official compendium, but their strength differed from the standards set forth in the compendium.

Isopropyl rubbing alcohol compound, adulteration, Section 501 (c), its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely, "Isopropyl alcohol 70% by Volume."

Solution of boric acid, adulteration, Section 501 (b), it was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the standard set forth therein, and its difference in strength from the standard was not plainly stated on the label. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Solution Boric Acid 4%," was false and misleading since the article did not contain 4 percent of boric acid.

Sweet oil, adulteration, Section 501 (d) (2), cottonseed oil had been substituted in whole or in part for olive oil. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statement "U. S. P. Sweet Oil" was false and misleading as applied to the article, which was not olive oil.

DISPOSITION: April 10, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.