1064. Adulteration of calcium chloride. U. S. v. 200 Cartons of Calcium Chloride (and 7 other seizure actions against calcium chloride). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 9904, 10069, 10074, 10127, 10323, 11141, 11175, 11280. Sample Nos. 11807–F, 11809–F, 35130–F, 35430–F, 36460–F, 36472–F, 36476–F, 44142–F, 53013–F to 53015–F, incl., 57291–F.)

Samples of the product were found to contain specks, fibers, dust-like particles, and other visible undissolved material, readily discernible by the unaided eye when examined in the manner described in the National Formulary, whereas the Formulary provides that ampuls of calcium chloride shall be substantially free from foreign bodies which can be readily discerned by the unaided eye when examined as provided therein.

Between May 6 and July 27, 1943, the United States attorneys for the Eastern Districts of Missouri and Virginia, the Southern District of Georgia, and the Northern District of California, filed libels against the following amounts of calcium chloride: 200 cartons at St. Louis, Mo.; 600 boxes at Richmond, Va.; 394 boxes at Savannah, Ga.; and 100 cartons at San Francisco, Calif., each carton and box containing 12 ampuls of calcium chloride 10 percent. It was alleged that all shipments of the article with one exception had been shipped by the Pro-Medico Laboratories, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y., between the approximate dates of April 7 and 20, 1943; and that one shipment had been made by the Second Zone Transportation Officer from New York, N. Y., on or about April 26, 1943.

On November 19 and 23, 1943, libels were filed in the District of Colorado against 485 cartons, each containing 12 ampuls, of the same product at Denver, Colo., which had been shipped on or about September 25 and October 16, 1943, by the Pro-Medico Laboratories, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.

On December 16, 1943, a libel was filed in the Northern District of New York against 100 cartons, each containing 12 ampuls, of the product at South Schenectady, N. Y., alleging that on or about August 31, 1943, the article had been offered for shipment and introduced into interstate commerce, and shipped from Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Pro-Medico Laboratories, Inc., in pursuance of a contract with the United States War Department, and that it was designed and intended to be delivered and received at various places outside the United States.

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 National Formulary, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein, and the difference in quality and purity from the standard was not plainly stated on the label.

Between June 15, 1943, and April 15, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1065. Adulteration of aromatic ammonia. U. S. v. 747 Cartons of Aromatic Ammonia. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10007. Sample Nos. 11799–F, 11805–F.)

On May 26, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 747 cartons, each containing 10 ampuls, of aromatic ammonia at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 16, 1942, by the Handy Pad Supply Co., from Worcester, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Aromatic Ammonia For use as Smelling Salts."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, since the specifications under which the article was purchased by the consignee provided in part, "Each ammonia inhalant shall consist of a thin sealed glass ampule * * * having a free ammonia content of not less than 15 percent," whereas the article contained not more than 9.3 percent free ammonia.

On September 15, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1066. Adulteration of sterile phenolsulfonphthalein. U. S. v. 1,136 Cartons, each containing 10 Ampuls, of Sterile Phenolsulfonphthalein. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9766. Sample No. 44702–F.)

On April 9, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against the above-named product at Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the article has been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 25, 1943, by the Pro-Medico Laboratories, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging