The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, epinephrine hydrochloride ampuls, 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 the article was not free from undissolved material.

On February 28, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that a portion of the product be released to the Federal Security Agency, and that the remainder be destroyed.

1215. Adulteration of pentothal sodium with redistilled water. U. S. v. 1,866 Packages of Pentothal Sodium with Redistilled Water. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 11264. Sample No. 57293–F.)

On December 11, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York filed a libel against 1,866 packages of the above-named product at Schenectady, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 12, 1943, from Chicago, Ill., by the Abbott Laboratories; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Pentothal Sodium * * * And Chemically Pure Water, 50 CC. * * * Dissolve the contents of the ampoule of Pentothal Sodium in the 50 cc. of sterile chemically pure water * * * For intravenous injection." The ampul of water was labeled "Chemically Pure Water (Ampul of Redistilled Water, N. F.)."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that the water purported to be and was represented as redistilled water, 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 since the water was not free from undissolved material.

On March 15, 1944, the Abbott Laboratories, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1216. Adulteration of atabrine and distilled water combination packages. U. S. v. 1,050 Cartons and 2,473 Cartons of Atabrine Dihydrochloride with Distilled Water. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 11799, 11800. Sample Nos. 10695–F, 12665–F.)

On February 11 and 21, 1944, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of California and the Western District of Washington filed libels against 3,523 cartons of the above-named product at Oakland, Calif., and Seattle, Wash., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 17 and 23, 1943, from Albany, N. Y., by the Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "5 Ampuls 0.2 Gm. Atabrine Dihydrochloride * * * With 5 Ampuls, 10 cc. Size Sterile Distilled Water."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, "Sterilized Distilled Water" and "Water for Injection," the names of which are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since the Pharmacopoeia provides that sterilized distilled water (and water for injection) is a clear liquid, whereas the article was contaminated with undissolved material.

On March 17, 1944, the Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc., having appeared as claimant for the California lot, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On August 19, 1944, no claimant having appeared for the Seattle lot, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1217. Adulteration of sterile distilled water. U. S. v. 2 Packages and 10 Packages of Sterile Distilled Water. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11685. Sample No. 51270–F.)

On January 24, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 2 packages, each containing 25 ampuls, and 10 packages, each containing 10 ampuls, of the above-named product at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 12, 1943, from Philadelphia, Pa., by the Stratford-Cookson Co.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, "Sterilized Distilled Water" and "Water for Injection," the names of which are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and official compendium, and as "Ampuls of Redistilled Water," 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 in those compendiums since it was contaminated with undissolved material.

On March 6, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1218. Adulteration of cream of tartar. U. S. v. 5 Drums of Cream of Tartar. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10965. Sample No. 50607–F.)

On October 18, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 5 drums of cream of tartar at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 17, 1943, from New York, N. Y., by the Legion Products Co.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Cream of Tartar Mfd. By the Brocker Chemical Co. Morganville, N. J."

A portion of the article (4 drums) was of a light brown color and was not completely soluble in ammonia, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that cream of tartar shall be a white powder, and that 0.5 gram shall be completely soluble in 3 cc. of ammonia test solution. Examination of the fifth drum showed that it contained a mixture of sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid instead of cream of tartar.

The article was alleged to be adulterated (four drums) in that it was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, the United States Pharmacopoeia, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein; and (one drum) in that a mixture of sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid had been substituted wholly for cream of tartar.

The article in one drum was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

On February 21, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered sold. On May 15, 1944, the decree was amended to provide for the destruction of the product.

1219. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform. U. S. v. 2,000 Cartons, 1,000 Cartons, and 1,000 Cartons of Chloroform. Decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. Nos. 11192, 11220, 11448. Sample Nos. 29638–F, 48151–F, 49475–F, 49476–F, 54730–F, 54731–F.)

On or about December 1, 11, and 30, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed libels against 4,000 cartons, each containing 12 ampuls, of chloroform at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped from on or about November 12 to December 11, 1943, by Parke, Davis and Co., from Detroit, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated and that a portion was misbranded.

Examination of samples revealed that 20 cc. of the article required from 0.38 to 40.0 cc. of hundredth-normal sodium hydroxide for neutralization, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia, in establishing the limit for the content of acids and phosgene in chloroform, provides that not more than 0.20 cc. of hundredth-normal sodium hydroxide is required to neutralize 20 cc. of chloroform.

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 stand ard set forth therein since the article failed to meet the requirement for acids and phosgene specified for chloroform by the Pharmacopoeia.

A portion of the article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in the labeling, "the purest chloroform obtainable, free from decomposition products," and "Dropper-Ampoules of Chloroform insure for every operation an ample supply of anesthetic of full strength and purity," were false and misleading as applied to an article which failed to meet the requirements of the Pharmacopoeia for quality and purity.

On June 13, 1944, Parke, Davis and Co. having appeared as claimant, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered released under bond, conditioned that it should not be sold as an anesthetic and that it be disposed of in compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.