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.