The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported or was represented to possess, "Anterior pituitary-like sex hormone standardized to a potency of 500 International Units per cc."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on its label, "10 cc. * * * Package 5,000 International Units * * * Chorionic Gonadotropic Hormone," and "Contains Anterior pituitary-like sex hormone standardized to a potency of 500 International Units per cc.," were false and misleading since the article had a potency materially less than 500 International Units per cubic centimeter (5,000 International Units per 10 cc.) of chorionic gonadotropic hormone.

On November 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1021. Adulteration of Akerite Glycerin Alternate. U. S. v. 1 Keg of Akerite (Alternate). Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9463. Sample No. 23339–F.)

On March 1, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 1 keg containing approximately 48 pounds of Akerite Glycerin Alternate at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 25, 1943, from Norwood Park, Ill., by the Akerite Chemical Works, Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The product was alleged to be adulterated (1) in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported or was represented to possess, (on the invoice) "Glycerin Alternate," since it was not an alternate for glycerin but was a poisonous mixture containing Diethylene glycol; and (2) in that a poisonous chemical compound, Diethylene glycol, had been substituted in part for the article, (in a folder entitled "Akerite Glycerin Substitute," supplied to the consignee) "Akerite Glycerin Substitute is an aqueous solution derived from dextrin, starch and corn sugar by a special process."

The article was also alleged to be adulterated under the provisions of the law applicable to foods as reported in the notices of judgment on foods, No. 5762.

On March 23, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1022. Adulteration and misbranding of Brom-Acet. U. S. v. 19 Dozen Packages of Brom-Acet. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for relabeling. (F. D. C. No. 8457. Sample Nos. 13914–F, 13922–F.)

Analyses of samples of this product showed the presence of sodium bromide in amounts ranging from 10.4 to 11.9 grains per ounce.

On September 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 19 dozen packages of Brom-Acet at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 18 and 23 and July 11, 1942, by the Purity Drug Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it was represented to possess. It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of sodium bromide contained therein since the statement on the label, "Each Ounce contains Sodium Bromide 16 Grains," was not correct.

On March 2, 1943, the Purity Drug Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling or reprocessing in compliance with the law. The product was satisfactorily relabeled.

1023. Adulteration and misbranding of calomel. U. S. v. 7 Cartons and 14 Cartons of Calomel. Decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for reprocessing. (F. D. C. Nos. 8901, 8951. Sample Nos. 16413–F, 16512–F, 25410–F.)

Examination showed that the chloride (mercury bichloride) content of one portion of this product (7 cartons) was from 2 to 4 times the limit permitted by the United States Pharmacopoeia, and that of the other portion was from 3.5 to 8 times such limit.

On November 20 and December 18, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Virginia and the District of Colorado filed libels against 7 cartons of calomel at Richmond, Va., and 14 cartons at Denver, Colo., each carton containing 100 bottles, alleging that the article, which had been consigned by the Day Chemical Co., had been shipped on or about October 10 and 12, 1942, from Newark, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The

article was labeled in part: "4 Oz. * * * Calomel (Mild Mercurous Chloride) U. S. P. XI Poison Mfd. by F. W. Berk Co., Inc., Wood Ridge, N. J. Day Chemical Co., * * * Contractor."

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 purity fell below the standard set forth therein since the Pharmacopoeia provides that, when tested as prescribed, the ether extract from 2 grams of calomel shall show no more chloride (mercury bichloride) than corresponds to 0.1 cc. of 50th normal hydrochloric acid, whereas the article, when tested by the method prescribed in that compendium, contained more chloride than corresponded to 0.1 cc. of 50th normal hydrochloric acid.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing on its label, "Calomel (Mild Mercurous Chloride) U. S. P. XI," was false and misleading since the article was not calomel (mild mercurous chloride) U. S. P. XI.

On January 18 and 28, 1943, F. W. Berk & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the lot at Richmond, and F. W. Berk & Co., Inc., and the Day Chemical Co. having appeared as claimants for the lot at Denver, and having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered released under bond for reprocessing under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1024. Adulteration of Special Enteric Tablets. U. S. v. 7,700 Special Enteric Tablets. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9599. Sample No. 3149–F.)

Analysis of a sample of this product showed that each tablet contained not more than 1.01 grains of nicotine sulfate per tablet.

On March 23, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska filed a libel against 7,700 Special Enteric Tablets at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 30, 1942, from St. Louis, Mo., by Charles H. Dietz, Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Special Enteric SC Red Tablet Rx 2940 Each C. T. contains: Nicotine sulphate___1.9375 gr." (the letters C. T. meaning compressed tablet).

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it was represented to possess.

On June 9, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1025. Adulteration and misbranding of lubricating jelly. U. S. v. 2,877 Jars and 3,945 Jars of Lubricating Jelly. Consent decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 8245, 8267. Sample Nos. 5163–F, 5440–F, 29128–F.)

On August 27, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Northern Districts of Georgia and Ohio filed libels against 2,877 jars and 3,945 jars of lubricating jelly at Atlanta, Ga., and Toledo, Ohio, respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 15 and August 17, 1942, by the Lambert Pharmacal Co., from St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

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

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Sterile" was misleading since it created the impression that the article was sterile, whereas it was not sterile but was contaminated with living anaerobic and aerobic spore-bearing bacteria.

On October 13, 1942, the Lambert Pharmacal Co. having appeared as claimant for the lot at Toledo, the action was ordered transferred to the Northern District of Georgia for consolidation with the proceeding against the Atlanta lot. After the consolidation and in accordance with a stipulation filed by the parties, an order was entered on October 19, 1942, providing for the removal of the consolidated case for trial to the Eastern District of Illinois. On November 4, 1942, an answer was filed by the claimant denying that the article was adulterated or misbranded, and on April 6, 1943, the claimant filed a petition for re-delivery of the product for the purpose of reprocessing it. On the same date the court ordered it released under bond, conditioned that it be reprocessed under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On July 22, 1943, by consent of the claimant, judgment was entered vacating the order of April 6, 1943, and providing for the forfeiture and destruction of the product.

1026. Adulteration and misbranding of lubricating jelly. U. S. v. 120 Packages and 13½ Dozen Packages of Lubricating Jelly. Decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 9355, 9356. Sample Nos. 29054–F, 38019–F.)

On February 10 and 13, 1943, the United States attorneys for the Northern Districts of Illinois and Georgia filed libels against 120 packages of lubricating