

The article was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 8098.

On February 2, 1945, the sole intervener having withdrawn its claim and answer, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1461. Adulteration of vitamin B complex. U. S. v. 43 Vials of Vitamin B Complex. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14048. Sample No. 79818-F.)**

On October 18, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 43 vials, each containing 10 cubic centimeters, of the above-named product at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 9, 1944, from Philadelphia, Pa., by the Associated Laboratories, Inc.

This article was packaged in vials enclosed with a rubber cap such as is in common use in products intended for parenteral administration.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, i. e., for parenteral administration, since it was contaminated with undissolved material.

On November 25, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1462. Adulteration and misbranding of Spear 15% "All Mash" Egg Mash. U. S. v. 9 Sacks of Spear 15% "All Mash" Egg Mash. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14003. Sample No. 66869-F.)**

On or about October 20, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 9 100-pound sacks of the above-mentioned product at Kansas City, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 29, 1944, by the Spear Mills, Inc., from Kansas City, Mo.

Analysis indicated that the article contained little or no phenothiazine, and that it contained 115 grains of nicotine sulfate per 100 pounds.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it was represented to possess since it was labeled as containing "not less than 385 grains of Phenothiazine per 100 lbs.," whereas it contained little or no phenothiazine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in its labeling regarding its efficacy in the removal of all species of worms that infest poultry. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the label statements, "preparation for Large Round Worms (Ascaridia Lineate) Control composed of these active ingredients: \* \* \* Phenothiazine, Nicotine Sulphate," and "Contains 115 grains Nicotine Sulphate as Alkaloid from tobacco per 100 pounds," were false and misleading since the amount of nicotine sulfate contained in the article would not be effective as an anthelmintic (worm remover), and since the product contained little or no phenothiazine.

On October 20, 1944, the owner having admitted that the product was adulterated and misbranded, judgment of condemnation was entered and the article was ordered destroyed.

**1463. Adulteration of vitamin C and aminophylline. U. S. v. 2 Boxes of Vitamin C and 10 Boxes of Aminophylline. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13793. Sample Nos. 84910-F to 84912-F, incl.)**

On September 14, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 2 boxes containing a total of 175 ampuls, 5 cc. size, of vitamin C and against 2 boxes containing a total of 175 ampuls, 10-cc. size, and 8 boxes containing a total of 175 ampuls, 20-cc. size, of aminophylline at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 7, 1944, from New York, N. Y., by the Metropolitan Laboratories, Inc.

The aminophylline was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as theophylline ethylenediamine injection (aminophylline ampuls), a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since the article was not free of undissolved material.

The vitamin C was alleged to be adulterated in that its quality and purity fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, since it was labeled "For Intravenous Injection," indicating that it had the quality and purity appropriate for such use, whereas its quality and purity was not appropriate for that purpose by reason of the presence of undissolved material in the solution.