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On February 2, 1945, the sole intervener having withdrawn its claim and answer, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.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

On October 10, 1944, no claimant heaving appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1464. Adulteration of aminophylline. U. S. v. 172 Ampuls of Aminophylline. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14443. Sample No. 85208–F.)

On November 20, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 172 ampuls, 20 cc. size, of aminophylline at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 29, 1944, from New York, N. Y., by the Estro Chemical Co.

The article 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 standard set forth therein since the article was not free of undissolved material.

On February 20, 1945, the Estro Chemical Co., claimant, filed an answer which alleged that the product, when manufactured, was in full accordance with the then existing United States Pharmacopoeia and was free of undissolved material at the time of shipment. However, the answer failed to deny the allegations of the libel that the product, at the time of seizure, contained undissolved material and therefore was adulterated. A motion for judgment was filed by the Government's attorney, based on the insufficiency of the claimant's answer, and the court, after consideration of the matter, entered judgment in favor of the Government. On the same date, a decree of condemnation was entered against the product, and it was ordered destroyed.

1465. Adulteration of isotonic sodium chloride solution, isotonic solution of three chlorides, and lactate Ringer's solution. U. S. v. 138 Bottles of Isotonic Sodium Chloride Solution (and 2 other seizure actions against drugs intended for parenteral use). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 14323 to 14325, incl. Sample Nos. 82734–F, 82739–F, 82745–F, 82747–F to 82753–F, incl.)

On October 30 and November 3, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against 138 bottles of isotonic sodium chloride solution, 77 bottles of isotonic solution of three chlorides, and 45 bottles of lactate Ringer's solution, at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped during the year 1944, from Chicago, Ill., by Hospital Liquids, Inc.

The isotonic sodium chloride solution and the isotonic solution of three chlorides were alleged to be adulterated in that they purported to be "Sterile Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride for Parenteral Use" and "Sterile Isotonic Solution of Three Chlorides for Parenteral Use," respectively, drugs the names of which are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but their quality and purity fell below the standards set forth therein since the articles were contaminated with undissolved material.

The lactate Ringer's solution was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, since it purported to be and was represented as suitable for parenteral use, whereas it was not suitable for such use since it contained undissolved material.

Between November 17 and December 7, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1466. Adulteration of sodium citrate solution. U. S. v. 702 Ampuls of Sodium Citrate Solution. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13800. Sample No. 82802–F.)

On September 21, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 702 ampuls of the above-named product at Jersey City, N. J.; and on September 25, 1944, an amended libel was filed to include the seizure of an additional lot of 88 ampuls of the product at the same place. It was alleged in the amended libel that the article had been shipped on or about January 29 and March 6, 1944, from New York, N. Y., by the Loeser Laboratory, Inc. The article was labeled in part: "Sterile Solution Sodium Citrate 2½% (W/V) For Use in Blood Transfusion."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as "Sterile Anticoagulant Solution of Sodium Citrate for Parenteral Use," 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 contaminated with undissolved material.