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.

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

1467. Adulteration of ampuls sodium salicylate. U. S. v. 575 Ampuls of Sodium Salicylate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14207. Sample No. 90342–F.)

On November 7, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 575 ampuls of sodium salicylate at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 21, 1944, from Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Adson-Intrasol Laboratories, Inc.

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 National Formulary, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since the article was contaminated with undissolved material.

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

1468. Adulteration of boric acid. U. S. v. 13 Dozen Cartons of Boric Acid. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14106. Sample Nos. 69509–F, 69518–F.)

On October 23, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico filed a libel against 13 dozen cartons of boric acid at Santa Fe, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 11, 1943, and March 1, 1944, from Oklahoma City, Okla., by the Scotch-Tone Co.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that alum had been substituted in whole or in part for boric acid, which the article was represented to be.

On December 1, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1469. Adulteration of iron cacodylate. U. S. v. 950 Ampuls of Iron Cacodylate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14041. Sample No. 64075–F.)

On October 16, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 950 ampuls, each containing 5 cc., of iron cacodylate at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 8, 1944, by the Adson-Intrasol Laboratories, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y. The article was labeled in part: "Iron cacodylate * * * intravenously."

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

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

1470. Adulteration and misbranding of Digifortis. U. S. v. 1,156 Bottles of Digifortis. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 14085. Sample No. 78785–F.)

On November 2, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 1,156 bottles of Digifortis at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 21, 1944, from Detroit, Mich., by Parke, Davis & Co. The article was labeled in part: "Digifortis * * * 125% Strength of Tincture Digitalis of International Standard."

The United States Pharmacopoeia specifies that 1 cc. of tincture of digitalis shall be equivalent to 1.0 U. S. P. digitalis unit; and it provides that tincture of digitalis which varies not more than 20 percent from the Pharmacopoeial requirement shall be considered to conform to that requirement. Examination of a sample of the article by the method prescribed in the Pharmacopoeia for tincture of digitalis showed that its potency was not less than 2.1 U. S. P. digitalis units per cubic centimeter.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be tincture of digitalis, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the standard set forth in that compendium, and its difference in strength from the standard was not plainly stated on its label.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was a drug not designated solely by a name recognized in an official compendium, and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of the drug, i. e., tincture of digitalis. The article was alleged to be misbranded further (1) in that the statements in its labeling, (carton and bottle labels) "Original potency continued by the use of the International Standard and the lethal dose frog method of assay," and (circular