291. Misbranding of mineral oil. U. S. v. 4 Gross Bottles of Mineral Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3345. Sample No. 36240–E.)

This product was light mineral oil. It was represented to be Russian mineral oil, which is heavy mineral oil.

On November 6, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 4 gross bottles of mineral oil at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 3, 1940, by the Certified Pharmacal Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Genuine Russian Mineral Oil U. S. P.—Light."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Genuine Russian Mineral Oil" and the Russian emblem appearing on the label were false and misleading since it was not Russian mineral oil, which is heavy, not light, mineral oil.

On December 30, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

292. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 15 Packages of Ether. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3750. Sample No. 65346–E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time 2 of the 10 cans examined were found to contain peroxide.

On February 3, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas filed a libel against 15 packages of ether at El Paso, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 16, 1940, by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works from St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be or was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and its quality or purity fell below the standard set forth therein.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Fully conforms to all Requirements of U. S. P. XI" and "Is free from Peroxide," were false and misleading since they were incorrect.

On March 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

293. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 82 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2601. Sample Nos. 4059–E, 4061–E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time peroxide was found in 5 of the 40 cans examined and aldehyde also was found in 1 of the 5 cans.

On or about August 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan filed a libel against 82 cans of ether at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 3, 1940, by E. R. Squibb & Sons from Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part "Ether for Anesthesia."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be or was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and its strength differed from and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Ether U. S. P.," was false and misleading as applied to an article which contained peroxide and aldehyde.

On November 7, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

294. Adulteration and misbranding of Endiphrin Inhalant. U. S. v. 24 Bottles of Endiphrin Inhalant. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2330. Sample No. 4639–E.)

This product contained only two-thirds of the amount of epinephrine hydrochloride declared on the label.

On July 12, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 24 bottles of Endiphrin Inhalant at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about