SEIZURES

351. Adulteration of epinephrine chloride solution. U. S. v. 12 Bottles of Epinephrine Chloride Solution. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2408. Sample Nos. 15179–E, 15266–E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found that it did not conform to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On July 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa filed a libel against 12 bottles of epinephrine chloride solution at Des Moines, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 18, 1937, by the Difco Laboratories, Inc., from Detroit, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated.

It 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, but its quality fell below the standard set forth in the pharmacopoeia since examination showed that it was dark brown in color and contained sediment; whereas epinephrine chloride solution is a synonym for a solution of epinephrine hydrochloride, a designation used by the United States Pharmacopoeia, which states that a solution of epinephrine hydrochloride is "a nearly colorless * * * liquid, gradually turning dark on exposure to air and light, and when the solution has become brown in color, or contains a precipitate, it must be rejected."

On October 9, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

352. Adulteration of mineral oil. U. S. v. 16 Drums of White Oil. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be disposed of for technical purposes. (F. D. C. No. 2550. Sample No. 14969–E.)

This product fell below the pharmacopoeial specifications because of the presence of moisture and solid paraffins.

On August 13, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 16 drums of white oil at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 30, 1940, by the Wanango Oil Corporation from Newark, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it purported to be or was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, but its strength differed from and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth in such compendium. It was labeled in part "White Oil."

On September 9, 1940, the American Oil & Supply Co., Newark, N. J., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond. On September 21, 1940, the decree was amended to provide that the product should not be disposed of except for technical purposes in the manufacture of various compounds.

353. Misbranding of mineral oil. U. S. v. 1,409 Dozen Pints of Mineral Oil. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for relabeling. (F. D. C. No. 3218. Sample No. 30199–E.)

This product was light mineral oil. It was in interstate commerce when examined, at which time it was found to be labeled to indicate that it was heavy mineral oil.

On or about October 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 1,409 dozen pint bottles of mineral oil at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 21, 1940, by the Atlantic Refining Co. from Point Breeze, Philadelphia, Pa., and consigned to Walgreen Drug Stores, Chicago, Ill. The product, when shipped in interstate commerce, was in bulk and had been invoiced by the shipper as "1 Tank Car Atreol 13 White Mineral Oil USP Light." Upon arrival at Chicago it was put up in pint bottles and was incorrectly labeled in part: "White Mineral Oil (USP Light) Russian Type * * * Union Drug Co., Distributor, Chicago, Illinois."

The libel alleged that the said oil so labeled was misbranded in that the statement "Russian Type," was false and misleading as applied to a light white mineral oil of domestic origin.

On December 2, 1940, the Walgreen Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be properly relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.