

it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 25 and March 12, 1942, by I. L. Palmer from Philadelphia, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely "Antiseptic."

On May 11, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**722. Adulteration and misbranding of citrate of magnesia. U. S. v. 36½ Dozen Bottles of Citrate of Magnesia. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7189. Sample No. 64840-E.)**

This product contained a smaller amount of magnesium citrate than that specified in the United States Pharmacopoeia and it also contained sulfates in excess of the amount permitted in the pharmacopoeial product.

On April 11, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 36½ dozen bottles of citrate of magnesia at Youngstown, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 9, 1942, by the William Bettles Co. from Pittsburgh, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia but its strength differed from and its quality fell below the standard set forth therein. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "made of pure citric acid and carbonate of magnesia according to the U. S. Pharmacopoeia" was false and misleading since it was not correct.

On May 11, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**723. Adulteration and misbranding of Russian mineral oil. U. S. v. 477 Bottles, 113 Dozen Bottles, 487 Dozen Bottles, and 17 Drums of Russian Mineral Oil. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 4817. Sample Nos. 56027-E, 56054-E.)**

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce in drums and had been in part bottled and labeled by the consignee.

On or about May 26, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against the above-named product at Bridgeport, Conn., in possession of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., alleging that it had been shipped on or about May 2 and 3, 1940, by Kuhne-Libby Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

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 United States Pharmacopoeia, i. e., white mineral oil, but its quality fell below the standard set forth in the pharmacopoeia with respect to viscosity, and the difference in quality from such standard was not plainly stated on the label since the designation appearing on the bottles, "Light Russian Mineral Oil" and that on the drums, "Russian Mineral Oil U. S. P. Light," did not serve to warn the purchaser that it was not white mineral oil as that term is defined in the pharmacopoeia.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "light" (in comparatively small type) and "Russian Mineral Oil" (in comparatively large type) on the bottle labels, and the designation "Russian Mineral Oil U. S. P. Light" on the drums, were misleading since the term "Russian Mineral Oil" is associated in the minds of purchasers with an oil having a kinematic viscosity which is substantially higher than that of said article.

On April 9, 1942, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**724. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin tablets. U. S. v. 27,500 Vitamin A and D Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7054. Sample No. 30494-E.)**

This product was represented to contain 625 units of vitamin D per tablet but contained not more than 470 units of vitamin D per tablet.

On March 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan filed a libel against 27,500 vitamin tablets at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 5, 1942, by Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.