

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the can label, "Ether Purified U. S. P. X.," was false and misleading when applied to an article containing peroxide.

On February 4, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17918. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 113 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25634. I. S. No. 5080. S. No. 3924.)

Samples of ether from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On January 7, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one hundred and thirteen 1-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the American Solvents & Chemical Corporation, from Albany, N. Y., on or about November 28, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the can label, "Ether U. S. P. X.," was false and misleading when applied to an article containing peroxide.

On February 26, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17919. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Forty-four 5-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25558. I. S. No. 11674. S. No. 3851.)

Samples of ether from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On December 24, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of forty-four 5-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, from New York, N. Y., on or about October 29, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the can label, "Ether U. S. P.," was false and misleading.

On March 4, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*