

that the article had been shipped on or about September 12, 1944, from Newburgh, N. Y., by Louis Sampanis.

Examination showed that the article consisted essentially of water with extracts of plant materials and traces of iron and ammonium compounds, and that it was contaminated with mold.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. It was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements on the bottle labels and on the labels and circulars which were shipped with the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of anemia, diabetes, eruptions of the skin, high or low blood pressure, fistula of the arteries, varicose veins, eczema, pimples, ulcers of the stomach, hemorrhoids, rheumatism, neurasthenia, unhealthy blood, menstrual disorders, underdeveloped, high-strung, or weak children, poor circulation, chronic venereal diseases, syphilis, and gonorrhoea. The article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients which would be effective in the treatment of the disease conditions mentioned.

On November 29, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1455. Adulteration of mouse ear herb. U. S. v. 1 Metal Container of Mouse Ear Herb. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13668. Sample No. 86850-F.)

On September 20, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana filed a libel against 1 metal container containing about 24 pounds of mouse ear herb at Hammond, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 8, 1944, by J. L. Hopkins & Co., New York, N. Y.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of rodent hair fragments and insect fragments.

On November 13, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1456. Adulteration of rhubarb root. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Rhubarb Root. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13713. Sample No. 90391-F.)

On September 20, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 1 barrel of rhubarb root at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 4, 1944, by J. L. Hopkins & Co., from New York, N. Y.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insect fragments and rodent hair fragments.

On November 27, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1457. Adulteration of corn silk. U. S. v. 1,418 Pounds of Corn Silk. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13818. Sample No. 85025-F.)

On September 23, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 1,418 pounds of corn silk at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 17, 1944, from New York, N. Y., by J. L. Hopkins and Co.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of whole insects, beetle eggs, insect fragments, mites, thrips, and insect excreta pellets.

On November 22, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF DEVIATION FROM OFFICIAL OR OWN STANDARDS

1458. Adulteration and misbranding of Broncotol and tincture of nux vomica. U. S. v. Standard Pharmaceutical Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$1,000 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 14296. Sample Nos. 35938-F, 35941-F.)

On February 23, 1945, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed an information against the Standard Pharmaceutical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment of quantities of Broncotol and tincture of nux vomica from the State of Maryland into the State of Georgia on or about January 14 and February 3, 1944.