of granulated wild cherry bark and 1 bag, containing approximately 100 pounds, of ground buckthorn bark at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about February 15 and March 30, 1944, by S. B. Penick & Co., from Jersey City, N. J.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated (1) in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances by reason of the presence, in the wild cherry bark, of insect parts, mites, insect excreta, and rodent hairs and, in the buckthorn bark, of insect parts, mites, and rodent hair fragments; (2) in that the articles had been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby they may have become contaminated with filth; and (3) in that they purported to be and were represented as wild cherry bark and buckthorn bark, drugs the names of which are recognized in official compendia, the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary, respectively, but their quality and purity fell below the standards set forth in such compendia, since they were contaminated with filth.

On April 11, 1945, the sole intervenor having withdrawn its claim and answer, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the products were ordered destroyed.

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

1417. Adulteration of triple distilled water. U. S. v. The Diarsenol Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $1,050. (F. D. C. No. 12567. Sample Nos. 23467-F, 23665-F, 23734-F.)

On November 9, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed an information against the Diarsenol Co., Inc., Buffalo, N .Y., alleging shipment of quantities of triple distilled water between the approximate dates of July 3 and August 21, 1943, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that, by reason of the fact that it was dispensed as a vehicle, solvent, or diluent for a substance to be administered parenterally, it purported to be "Water for Injection," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium; but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein, since it contained pyrogens and undissolved material; and its difference in quality and purity from the official product was not plainly stated, or stated at all, on its label. The article was alleged to be adulterated further in that pyrogens and undissolved material had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce its quality.

On January 2, 1945, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $350 on each of 3 counts, a total fine of $1,050.

1418. Adulteration of triple distilled water. U. S. v. 9 Cartons and 48 Boxes of Triple Distilled Water (and 3 other seizure actions against the same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 13286, 14137, 14484, 14510. Sample Nos. 62001-F, 67995-F, 86952-F, 87510-F, 87511-F.)

Between August 22 and December 6, 1944, the United States attorneys for the District of Minnesota, the Northern District of Illinois, the Southern District of Alabama, and the Southern District of Ohio filed libels against the following quantities of triple distilled water: 9 cartons, each containing 100 ampuls, and 48 boxes, each containing 10 ampuls, at Minneapolis, Minn.; 84 boxes, each containing 10 ampuls, at Chicago, Ill.; 70 boxes, each containing 10 ampuls, at Mobile, Ala.; and 11 boxes, each containing 12 vials, at Springfield, Ohio. The libels alleged that the article had been shipped between the approximate dates of November 10, 1943, and April 5, 1944, by the American Medical Specialties Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be water for injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since all lots were not clear but contained insoluble suspended material, and since the Minnesota lot did not meet the official test for pyrogens but contained pyrogenic substances.

Between October 26, 1944, and February 20, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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*See also Nos. 1407, 1414, 1416.