tion of all the licorice root and certain portions of the other products, totaling approximately 10,745 pounds.

**3108. Adulteration of crude drugs. U. S. v. 8 Bags, etc.** (F. D. C. No. 27850. Sample Nos. 11552–K to 11562–K, incl., 11565–K to 11578–K, incl.)

LIBEL FILED: September 19, 1949, Eastern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between August 30, 1944, and April 8, 1949, from various States in the United States and from various foreign countries.

PRODUCT: 8 100-pound bags and 2 50-pound bags of *saw palmetto berries*, and 1 191-pound barrel of *granulated saw palmetto berries, dried;* 15 112-pound bags, 1 50-pound bag, and 18 117-pound bags of *hawthorne berries;* 17 40-pound bags of *stillingia root;* 1 162-pound bag of *Florentine orrisroot;* 5 150-pound bags of *stillingia root;* 27 120-pound bags of *Belgian burdock root;* 7 50-pound bags and 2 25-pound bags of *tonka bark;* 4 50-pound bags and 4 25-pound bags of *tonga vine;* 13 bales, containing 2,166 pounds, of *angelica root;* 24 110-pound bales of *Portuguese bryonia root;* 10 140-pound bales of *Spanish licorice root;* 50 62-pound bales of *corn silk;* 6 105-pound bags of *dandelion root;* 7 250-pound bales of *chiretta herb;* 3 162-pound bags of *Florentine orrisroot;* 3 191-pound barrels, 6 50-pound boxes, and 5 25-pound boxes of *powdered orrisroot;* 5 25-pound boxes and 1 46-pound box of *granulated orrisroot;* 2 91-pound bags of *psyllium husks;* 2 174-pound bags of *jambul seed;* 3 114-pound bags of *juniper berries;* 25 149-pound bags of *Verona orrisroot;* 15 bags, assorted sizes, of *black walnut hulls;* 21 bags, containing a total of 1,256 pounds, of *stillingia root;* 33 115-pound bags of cut *Belgian burdock root;* 1 205-pound bag of *dandelion root; and* 2 26-pound cartons of *granulated jambul seed*, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (a) (1), the articles consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances by reason of the presence of insects in all of the articles, manure fragments in the hawthorne berries and black walnut hulls, and rodent pellets in the black walnut hulls; and the stillingia root also consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of mold. The articles were adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: November 9, 1949. J. L. Hopkins & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the products be released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portions, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. The segregation operations resulted in the destruction of a total of 21,905 pounds of the drugs.

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

**3109. Adulteration of distilled water. U. S. v. 4,900 Ampuls * * *.** (F. D. C. No. 29032. Sample No. 48932–K.)

LIBEL FILED: March 29, 1950, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 8, 1950, by Crescent Laboratories, Inc., from Trenton, N. J.

PRODUCT: 4,900 10-cc. ampuls of *distilled water* at Philadelphia, Pa.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Water for Injection," a drug the name of which

is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, and its quality fell below the official standard since the article had a distinctive odor and taste. The Pharmacopoeia provides that water for injection be without odor and taste.

DISPOSITION: May 10, 1950. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

**3110. Adulteration and misbranding of chorionic gonadotropin. U. S. v. 18 Vials * * *.** (F. D. C. No. 29016. Sample No. 57259–K.)

LIBEL FILED: March 16, 1950, Eastern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 28, 1949, from Newark, N. J.

PRODUCT: 18 10-cc. vials of *chorionic gonadotropin* at Brooklyn, N. Y. Examination showed that the product contained approximately 5,600 International Units of *chorionic gonadotropin* per vial.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported to possess.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "10,000 I. U. * * * Chorionic Gonadotropin" was false and misleading since the article contained less than the stated amount of *chorionic gonadotropin*. The article was adulterated and misbranded in the above respects while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: May 31, 1950. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

**3111. Adulteration and misbranding of Estrocrine Tablets. U. S. v. 33 Boxes * * *.** (F. D. C. No. 28991. Sample No. 49677–K.)

LIBEL FILED: April 27, 1950, District of Colorado.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 20 and 25, 1950, by the Woodard Laboratories, from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 33 90-tablet boxes of *Estrocrine Tablets* at Denver, Colo. Examination showed that each tablet contained 0.014 milligram of alpha-estradiol.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, namely, 0.022 milligram alpha-estradiol per tablet.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Each Tablet Contains: 0.022 Mg. Alpha Estradiol" was false and misleading.

DISPOSITION: June 6, 1950. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

**3112. Adulteration and misbranding of camphorated oil. U. S. v. 2 Gross Bottles * * *.** (F. D. C. No. 29033. Sample No. 34742–K.)

LIBEL FILED: April 4, 1950, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 13, 1950, by Chemical Affiliates, from San Carlos, Calif.

PRODUCT: 2 gross bottles of *camphorated oil* at Longview, Wash. Examination of samples showed that the product contained not more than 15.1 percent of camphor.

LABEL, IN PART: "Camphorated Oil (Liniment Camphor, U. S. P.) * * * 2 Oz. Carlton Products Co. San Carlos, California."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Camphorated Oil," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, and its strength differed from the official standard since the article contained less than 19 percent of camphor, the minimum permitted by the standard.