at Ogden, Utah, 142 packages at Boston, Mass., 46 packages at Denver, Colo., 59 packages at Charlotte, N. C., and 108 bottles at Baltimore, Md.; alleging that the article, which had been consigned by the Hart's Asthma Medicine Company, had been shipped from Buffalo, N. Y., from on or about November 19, 1941, to February 17, 1944; and charging that it was adulterated. On May 18, 1944, the libel against the lot at Baltimore was amended to cover the seizure of an additional amount of the article.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted of a filthy substance, a mold-containing liquid.

Between September 14, 1943, and May 19, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1160. Adulteration and misbranding of damaged drugs. U. S. v. 1,300 Cases of Petrolagar, 785 Cartons of Hematinic Plastules, and 490 Cartons of Amphojel Keomagma. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10777. Sample No. 52831-F.)

On September 17, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against the above-mentioned products at Portsmouth,, Va., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about September 30, 1942, from Baltimore, Md.; and charging that they were adulterated and misbranded.

The articles became damaged by bilge water en route from Baltimore to Portsmouth, where the vessel put in for repairs. The articles were there unloaded and placed in a warehouse.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they had been held under insanitary conditions whereby they may have become contaminated with filth. They were alleged to be misbranded in that the information required by law to appear on the label or labeling was not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use, since the labeling in part had been damaged and rendered illegible, or had been entirely detached from the packages upon which it had originally been placed.

On February 1, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1161. Adulteration of miscellaneous crude drugs. U. S. v. 125 Pounds of Uva Ursi Leaves, 100 Pounds of Marjoram, 100 Pounds of Coriander Seed, 20 Pounds of Poke Root, 75 Pounds of Sarsaparilla Root, and 75 Pounds of Ground Ginger Root. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10177. Sample Nos. 20500-F, 20723-F, 20727-F to 20730-F, incl.)

These products were stored, after shipment, in rooms which were overrun with rats and exceedingly filthy. Examination disclosed that the uva ursi leaves were contaminated with rodent excreta pellets and rodent hairs; that the marjoram was contaminated with rodent excreta pellets; that the coriander seed contained weevils and rodent hairs and that a material proportion was worm-eaten; that the poke root was contaminated with rodent excreta pellets and rodent hairs; that the sarsaparilla root was contaminated with rodent excreta pellets; and that the ground ginger root contained a large number of dead weevils.

On July 2, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against the above-mentioned quantities of crude drugs at Boston, Mass., alleging that the articles had been shipped from New York, N. Y., and Jersey City, N. J., within the period from on or about January 16, 1941, to December 9, 1942, and that they were in the possession of the G. S. Cheney Co., Inc.; and charging that they were adulterated.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances; and in that they had been held under insanitary conditions whereby they may have been contaminated with filth.

The articles, with the exception of the uva ursi leaves and the poke root, were also alleged to be adulterated under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in the notices of judgment on foods.

On August 2, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1162. Adulteration of senna. U. S. v. 639 Bags of Senna. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 10913. Sample No. 34243-F.)

On October 11, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia filed a libel against 639 bags, each containing approximately 300