of $200 and a suspended sentence of 6 months in jail and placed him on probation.

2012. Adulteration of chamomile flowers. U. S. v. 4 Bags of Chamomile Flowers. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20427. Sample No. 45940–H.)

LIBEL FILED: July 24, 1946, Northern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT. On or about June 6, 1946, by E. Meer and Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 4 50-pound bags of *chamomile flowers* at San Francisco, Calif.

LABEL, IN PART: "Hung Type Chamomile Flowers."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (a), the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects, snail shells, and fragments of dirt.

DISPOSITION: October 24, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2013. Adulteration of Hood-Lax. U. S. v. 3 Packages of Hood-Lax. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19993. Sample No. 6516–H.)

LIBEL FILED: June 5, 1946, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 31, 1946, by the Cal-Par Corporation, also known as the Hood Products Corporation, from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 3 5-ounce packages of *Hood-Lax* at Jersey City, N. J.

LABEL, IN PART: "Hood-Lax Active Ingredients: Wheat Germ and Plantago."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (a) (1), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of larvae, insect fragments, and rodent hair fragments; and, Section 501 (a) (2), it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

The libel alleged also that another product, known as *Cal-Par*, was adulterated under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: October 28, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRUG ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF THE PRESENCE OF A NONCERTIFIED COAL-TAR COLOR

2014. Adulteration of Cornocide (corn treatment). U. S. v. 36 Cartons of Cornocide. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20320. Sample No. 8580–H.)

LIBEL FILED: July 3, 1946, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 23, 1946, by the Denver Products Corporation, from Long Island City, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 36 cartons, each containing a bottle of liquid and several corn pads at Newark, N. J.

LABEL, IN PART: "Cornocide Liquid Corn Treatment."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (a) (4), the bottle of liquid contained, for purposes of coloring only, the coal-tar colors, dimethyl-aminoazobenzene (Butter Yellow, Colour Index #19) and tolylazotolylazo beta-naphthol (Sudan IV, Colour Index #258), which had not been listed as harmless and suitable for use in drugs for purposes of coloring only, and they were other than ones from batches that had been certified in accordance with the regulations.

DISPOSITION: August 7, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.