On August 27, 1941, the Medical Specialty Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**559. Misbranding of Cravex. U. S. v. 42 Packages of Cravex. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 4723. Sample No. 11249–E.)

In addition to failure to bear adequate directions for use in the labeling, this product was misbranded in that the name "Cravex" in the labeling would falsely imply that it constituted an adequate treatment for alcoholism.

On May 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 42 packages of Cravex at Houston, Tex., alleging that it had been shipped on or about February 21, 1941, by Plant Products Co., Inc., from Burbank, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of calcium and manganese compounds, including phosphates, caffeine, and milk sugar.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the labeling did not bear adequate directions for use, since the directions appearing on the package were not adequate for the treatment of alcoholism, a disease for which it was advertised; and (2) in that the labeling was false and misleading since the name "Cravex" was interpreted by advertising to mean treatment for craving for alcohol, and it did not constitute adequate treatment for such condition.

On June 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

## DRUGS SEIZED BECAUSE OF CONTAMINATION WITH FILTH

**560. Adulteration of bonita livers. U. S. v. 122 Cans of Bonita Livers. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond.** (F. D. C. No. 5417. Sample No. 63538–E.)

Portions of this product were found to be decomposed and putrid.

On August 20, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 122 5-gallon cans of bonita livers at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by Parke, Davis & Co. from San Francisco, Calif., on or about July 30, 1941; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

It also was alleged to be adulterated under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in F. N. J. No. 2993.

On September 10, 1941, Parke, Davis & Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. Subsequently all the cans containing the product were inspected and those found to be unfit were destroyed.

**561. Adulteration of crude drugs. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of "Broken Alex Senna Lvs Pumpkin Seed American Wormseed Anise Seed." Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5673. Sample No. 48086–E.)

This product was contaminated with insect fragments and excreta.

On September 11, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 2 barrels of the above-named product at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 28, 1941, by R. Hillier's Son Corporation from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy substance.

On October 7, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**562. Adulteration of ginger root. U. S. v. 47 Bags of Ginger. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be converted into an inedible product.** (F. D. C. No. 6356. Sample No. 67714–E.)

Examination showed that this product contained worm holes and further evidence of insect infestation.

On December 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee filed a libel against 47 bags containing 5,229 pounds of ginger at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 6, 1940, by J. R. Watkins Co. from Newark, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance.