

entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the boxes and the enclosed circulars be destroyed and that the bottles be relabeled.

532. Misbranding of McMillan's Nomoppin and McMillan's Demytin. U. S. v. 59 Bottles of McMillan's Nomoppin and 20 Bottles of McMillan's Demytin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3448. Sample Nos. 20924-E, 20925-E.)

On or about December 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia filed a libel against the above-named products at Augusta, Ga., alleging that the articles had been shipped by McMillan Drug Co. from Columbia, S. C., on or about July 17, 1940; and charging that they were misbranded.

Analyses of samples showed that Nomoppin consisted essentially of potassium arsenite and water; and that Demytin consisted essentially of calcium thiosulfate, calcium polysulfide, and water.

McMillan's Nomoppin was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling bore representations that it was efficacious as a treatment, preventive, and cure for sorehead of poultry; that it was efficacious as a tonic; that it would protect and free hens and chicks from mites; and that it would hasten moulting, brighten plumage, increase egg production, and promote more and stronger chicks, which representations were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its labeling failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

McMillan's Demytin was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling bore representations that it was efficacious as a preventive of diarrhea of poultry, and that it would free hens from "mites, etc.," promote prompter moulting, brighten plumage, increase egg production, and promote growth, strength and vigor of chicks, which representations were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Both articles were alleged to be misbranded further in that their labels failed to bear the common or usual names of their active ingredients, and in the case of Nomoppin the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of arsenic that was present.

On January 1, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

533. Misbranding of veterinary remedies. U. S. v. 69 Packages of National Hog Remedy, 45 Packages of National Horse, Cow, and Mule Remedy, and 9 Packages of National Dog Worm Powder. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2321 to 2323, incl. Sample Nos. 343-E to 345-E, incl.)

On July 8, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia filed a libel against the above-named products at Galax, Va., alleging that they had been shipped on or about May 16, 1940, by the National Hog Remedy Co. from Raleigh, N. C.; and charging that they were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles showed that the Hog Remedy consisted essentially of sodium thiosulfate, sodium chloride, sodium sulfate, sodium bicarbonate, iron sulfate, antimony sulfide, fenugreek, flaxseed meal, charcoal, and lime; the Horse, Cow, and Mule Remedy consisted essentially of sodium chloride, sodium thiosulfate, iron sulfate, antimony sulfide, fenugreek, flaxseed meal, a cereal plant, charcoal, and lime; and the Dog Worm Powder consisted essentially of sodium chloride, sodium thiosulfate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulfate, iron sulfate, antimony sulfide, fenugreek, flaxseed meal, and charcoal.

The Hog Remedy was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it was a powerful tonic, flesh builder, and anthelmintic, and that it would be efficacious in the prevention and treatment of disease conditions of swine, were false and misleading, since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

The Horse, Cow, and Mule Remedy was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it was a medicinal tonic, conditioner, flesh builder, blood alterative or blood purifier, and worm remover, and that it would increase milk production and promote health, were false and misleading, since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

The Dog Worm Remedy was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it would be efficacious in the removal of all species of worms infesting dogs, were false and misleading, since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

All products were alleged to be misbranded further in that they were drugs and their labels failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

On January 14, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

534. Misbranding of Red-Hed Coxol. U. S. v. 1 Drum and 1 Drum of Red-Hed Coxol. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2828, 3836. Sample Nos. 21627-E, 26956-E.)

On September 26, 1940, and February 25, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed libels against 2 50-gallon drums of Red-Hed Coxol at Modesto, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 7 and November 5, 1940, by Production Laboratories from Seattle, Wash.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of mineral oil (61 percent), a saponifiable oil consisting in part of fish oils, turpentine (3 percent), a small amount of iodine, and a red coal-tar dye.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the labeling directly and indirectly represented that it was effective as a preventive of and treatment for coccidiosis and blackhead in chickens and turkeys, which representations were false and misleading since it was not effective for such purposes.

On November 16, 1940, and March 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

535. Misbranding of Tonik-Kote 4-Use Skin Conditioner and Tonik-Kote Ointment. U. S. v. 115 Cartons of Tonik-Kote 4-Use Skin Conditioner and 69 Cartons of Tonik-Kote Ointment. Consent decree of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 4052. Sample Nos. 60207-E, 60208-E.)

On March 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against the above-named products at Seattle, Wash., alleging that they had been shipped by Gross Laboratories from Portland, Oreg., on or about February 26, 1941; and charging that they were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles showed that the Skin Conditioner consisted of water, alcohol (2.8 percent by volume), and oil, together with small amounts of pine oil, borates, and protein; and that the Ointment consisted of water, oil, soap, protein, and borates, and contained no peroxide.

The Skin Conditioner was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that representations in its labeling that it was efficacious in the treatment of all types of skin irritations, eczema, ear canker, sore pads, mange, ringworm, and lice on pets and animals, and that it was efficacious as a skin conditioner, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes. (2) In that the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol that it contained, and the common or usual names of its active ingredients.

The Ointment was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that representations in its labeling that it was efficacious in the treatment of mange, eczema, ringworm, and other skin irritations on dogs and cats, and that it was made from peroxide, were false and misleading; since it would not be efficacious for such purposes, and it was not made from peroxide. (2) In that its label failed to bear the common or usual names of its active ingredients.

On April 24, 1941, Gross Laboratories, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered released under bond conditioned that they be relabeled to comply with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

536. Misbranding of Verm A Food. U. S. v. 56½ Dozen Packages of Sellers Verm A Food No. 1 and 39½ Dozen Packages of Sellers Verm A Food No. 2. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3243. Sample No. 34540-E.)

On October 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against the above-named products at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped by Hugh Sellers & Co. from Washington, D. C., on or about September 24, 1940; and charging that they were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles showed that they consisted essentially of meat, cereals, and senna.

They were alleged to be misbranded in that the labeling bore representations that they were efficacious treatments for large roundworms and constipation of