

Examination of the Wind Colic Drops disclosed that each retail package contained 2 1-ounce bottles, designated as No. 1 and No. 2. Analyses showed that the contents of bottle No. 1 consisted essentially of alcohol and water with extract of nux vomica; and that of bottle No. 2 consisted essentially of alcohol and water with extract of colocynth. The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) because of false and misleading statements on the label which represented and suggested that it was an adequate treatment for flatulent colic, also known as wind colic and bloat colic with its anomalies, (2) in that the statement on the label, "Use Dr. A. C. Daniels C. C. & F. Drops for relief of Coughs Colds and Fevers for Horses," was a false and misleading claim in respect to another drug; (3) in that neither bottle bore a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, or an accurate statement of the quantity of contents in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count; and (4) in that neither bottle bore a label declaring the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

Analysis of the C. C. & F. Drops disclosed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol and water with extracts of alkaloid-bearing plant drugs such as belladonna and aconite. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement in its labeling which represented and suggested that it was an adequate treatment of febrile conditions associated with respiratory disturbances of horses was false and misleading since it was not an adequate treatment for such conditions.

On October 22, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1197. Misbranding of Southard's Red Comb. U. S. v. 261 Bottles of Southard's Red Comb. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9920. Sample No. 3350-F.)

On or about May 20, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 261 8-ounce bottles of the above-named product at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article, which had been consigned on or about April 3, 1943, had been shipped from Kansas City, Kans., by the Curts-Folse Laboratories; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis disclosed that the article consisted essentially of water with small amounts of salt, potassium permanganate, sodium sulfate, and potassium chlorate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the picture on the label of a rooster with a red comb, and the name "Red Comb," were misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would maintain a red comb on roosters or chickens, indicating a healthy condition of the bird, whereas the article would not maintain a red comb on roosters or chickens; and in that the statement on the label, "Poultry Remedy For Many Common Diseases of Poultry," was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that, when used as directed, the article was effective as a remedy for many known common diseases of poultry, whereas it was not effective as a remedy for any known common diseases of poultry.

On January 6, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

1198. Misbranding of Korum. U. S. v. 16 Bottles, 34 Bottles, and 8 Bottles of Korum. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10119. Sample Nos. 6955-F to 6957-F, incl.)

On July 6, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois filed a libel against the above quantities of Korum at Edwardsville, Ill. On November 17, 1943, the libel was amended to cover additional goods, making a total of 15 1-gallon, 50 32-ounce, 105 16-ounce, and 16 8-ounce bottles of Korum. It was alleged in the libel that the article had been shipped on or about May 29, 1943, from Kansas City, Mo., by the I. D. Russell Co., and that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article contained, per 100 cc., 5.61 grams of sodium chloride, 4.03 grams of potassium dichromate, 3.64 grams of Epsom salt, 155 grams of sodium chlorate, 1.46 grams of potassium nitrate, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the accompanying labeling, which consisted of a booklet entitled "Russel Poultry Medicines and Biologics," and leaflets entitled "Questions Often Asked By Poultry Raisers and Answers," and "Turkey Pointers," and which represented and implied that the article, when used as directed, would be effective in the prevention or treatment of any cause of diarrhea; that it would aid in dissolving mucus; that it would be effective as a laxative in keeping

the intestinal tract clean or in keeping the flock in better health; that it would aid greatly in the prevention and treatment of blackhead and trichomoniasis in poultry; that it would prevent birds from becoming sick; that it would be effective in keeping birds in better condition, and thereby increase poultry profits; that it would be effective in the prevention or treatment of any form of coccidiosis or mycosis; and that it would aid in the elimination from poultry of any disease condition.

On November 17, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1199. Misbranding of Wayne Flushing Mash. U. S. v. 160 Bags of Wayne Flushing Mash. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a Federal institution, for use as animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 11755. Sample No. 59532-F.)

On February 11, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan filed a libel against 160 bags, each containing 25 pounds, of the above-named product at Centerline, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by Allied Mills, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., between the approximate dates of October 28 and November 27, 1943; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the article consisted essentially of carbohydrates, protein, fats, bran, small amounts of the carbonates, sulfates, chlorides, iodides and phosphates of calcium, iron, sodium, and manganese.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in an accompanying circular which represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the prevention or treatment of coccidiosis and would be an aid in preventing disease in chickens were false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the prevention or treatment of coccidiosis or any other disease condition of chickens.

On March 14, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a Federal institution, for use as animal feed.

1200. Misbranding of flushing mash. U. S. v. 40 Bags of Flushing Mash. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 10988. Sample No. 50437-F.)

On or about October 22, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware filed a libel against 40 100-pound bags of flushing mash at Roxanna, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped from Cincinnati, Ohio, by Cooperative Mills, Inc., on or about August 13, 1943; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Cooperative Mills Quality * * * Flushing Mash."

Analysis disclosed that the article was essentially a feed mixture containing 17 percent crude protein, 13 percent crude fat, and 6 percent crude fiber.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on its label which represented and suggested that, when fed according to directions, it would be of value in the treatment or prevention of cecal or acute coccidiosis, were false and misleading since the article would not be of any value in the treatment or prevention of cecal or acute coccidiosis.

On January 22, 1944, the Southern States Cooperative having appeared as claimant through its subsidiary, the Cooperative Mills, Inc., judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.