

milligrams of iron. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement, "Contains: Citro Chloride of Iron Sol. Aletris True Squaw Vine Berberis Aquifolium Black Haw Bark Saw Palmetto Berries Senna T. V.," and similar label statements in Spanish, were false and misleading since they created the impression that the article possessed tonic properties, and particularly tonic properties due to its iron content, whereas the article, when consumed as directed, would not be effective as a tonic because it yielded too little iron in such dosage to possess tonic properties, and the other ingredients possessed no tonic properties. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement, "Reno's New Health Uterine Tonic," which was blown into the glass bottles, was false and misleading since use of the article would neither maintain the health of those who were healthy nor restore health to those who were unhealthy, and it would not act as a uterine tonic.

On November 1, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1445. Misbranding of hair tonic. U. S. v. 81 Bottles and 32 Bottles of Hair Tonic. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 12914. Sample Nos. 78223-F, 78224-F.)

On July 10, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 81 3½-fluid ounce bottles and 32 8-fluid ounce bottles of hair tonic at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 10 and May 3 and 27, 1944, from New York, N. Y., by the Alpinol Corporation. The article was labeled in part: "Acqua * * * Chinina-Migone Tonico Per I Capelli Migone's Hair Tonic."

Analysis of samples showed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol and water, with small amounts of essential oils, a red coloring matter, and a trace of quinine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in its labeling which represented and implied that the article contained a significant proportion of quinine; and that it was a hair tonic and would be efficacious in preventing dandruff and the loss of hair.

On August 2, 1944, the Alpinol Corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE

1446. Misbranding of Coridene and Neol. U. S. v. The Gland-O-Lac Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 12548. Sample Nos. 5667-F, 5668-F.)

On September 4, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska filed an information against the Gland-O-Lac Co., a partnership, Omaha, Nebr., alleging shipment of quantities of the above-named products on or about December 12, 1942, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Iowa.

Analysis disclosed that the Coridene contained water, cod liver oil, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, glutamic acid, copper sulfate, thymol, and eucalyptol.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in a booklet entitled "Gland-O-Lac Manual of Chicken Diseases" and in a circular entitled "This year . . . try Gland-O-Lac's Formula for Better Chicks," accompanying the article, were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article contained mold-inhibiting properties, antiseptic oils, and other ingredients beneficial to the chicks; that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of white diarrhea (pullorum disease), mycosis, erosions of the gizzard lining, nonspecific infections, coccidiosis of both the cecal type and intestinal type, and fowl typhoid; that it would be efficacious in the prevention of loss of blood, anemia, susceptibility to disease and bacterial infections; that it would aid in the production of red blood coloring matter; that it would supply important acids, antiseptic oils, and other ingredients essential to survival in the danger period; that it would protect the chicks from both internal and external parasites during the first week or two; that it would aid digestion and help avoid constipation, thereby assisting the intestines in throwing off infectious organisms; that it would clean out the blind intestine and prevent absorption of toxins from decomposed tissue trapped in the blind intestine; that its use would pay big dividends in poultry raising; that it would aid in the pro-

duction of better chicks and give chicks a better start and better livability; that its use would mean the difference between success and failure in the raising of chicks; that it would be efficacious to prevent the picking up of filth infection; and that it would prevent impaction and paralysis of the gizzard. The article did not contain mold-inhibiting properties, antiseptic oils, and other ingredients beneficial to chicks, and it would not be efficacious for the purposes claimed.

Analysis of the Neol disclosed that it contained mineral oil, eucalyptus, thyme, menthol, creosote, and chlorophyl. It was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in an accompanying booklet entitled "Gland-O-Lac Manual of Chicken Diseases" were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of white diarrhea (pullorum disease), respiratory diseases, common colds, contagious coryza, bronchitis, brooder pneumonia, nutritional roup, laryngotracheitis, bacterial bronchitis, and roup; and that it would be efficacious in the control of worms and coccidiosis. The article would not be efficacious for the purposes claimed.

On March 16, 1945, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$100 on count 1 relating to the Coridene and \$50 on count 2 relating to the Neol, a total fine of \$150 plus costs.

1447. Misbranding of Master Floresine. U. S. v. 22 Bottles of Master Floresine. Default decree of condemnation. Product destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 13330. Sample No. 87320-F.)

On August 23, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota filed a libel against 22 pint bottles of Master Floresine, at Salem, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 19, 1944, by the Master Laboratories, from Omaha, Nebr.

Examination of a sample disclosed that the article consisted essentially of sulfonated castor oil with small amounts of water, guaiacol, cresol, camphor, oil of eucalyptus, and oil of tar.

The article was labeled in part: (Container label) "when taken internally it exerts an expectorant effect throughout the respiratory tract * * * In some cases when they are too sick to move about to drink or feed, then individual dosing will have to be given with a dose syringe. * * * There are certain ingredients in Master Floresine, which are highly beneficial when inhaled by the animals. * * * Although this medication product was designed for use in treating swine, it is of equal value in respiratory diseases of various other animals and birds. It is an efficient * * * antiferment and febrifuge. A direct local action is obtained when the animals inhale the vapors."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on its label were false and misleading since the article, when used as directed, would not be effective in the prevention or treatment of any disease condition affecting the respiratory tract of animals; and, when taken internally, it would not exert an expectorant effect throughout the respiratory tract of animals.

On October 2, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be disposed of by the marshal. The product was destroyed.

1448. Misbranding of Dyatrol and Alkamix. U. S. v. 18 Packages of Dyatrol and 33 Packages of Alkamix. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13307. Sample Nos. 54230-F, 54231-F, 54259-F, 54260-F.)

On August 23, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 9 7-ounce packages and 9 15-ounce packages of Dyatrol, 22 2-pound packages and 11 6-pound packages of Alkamix, and a quantity of circulars entitled "On the March with Cooke's Tested Poultry Formulae . . . and in step for Better Poultry," and leaflets entitled "Cooke's Tested Poultry Formulae Alkamix The Whys and Wherefores," at Glendale, Ariz., alleging that the articles and the printed matter had been shipped on or about January 20, 1944, by Cooke Laboratory Products, Sepulveda, Calif.

Analysis disclosed that the Dyatrol consisted of coal-tar dyes, including methylene blue and methyl violet; ammonium chloride; phenolic substances; 53 percent of an acid-insoluble mineral, such as talc; and aromatics. Bacteriological examination showed that it failed to kill typhoid- and pus-producing organisms in 19 hours, when diluted as directed in the labeling. It was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the accompanying circulars and leaflets which represented and suggested that the article was an antiseptic; and