

and around sores and scratches. * * * Whether your dog is infested or not a Flick treatment after every bath will keep his skin healthy and his coat beautiful." The product would not be effective for the purposes claimed, and it might be harmful to the skin of dogs.

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

1996. Adulteration and misbranding of Pratts Poultry Worm Powder and misbranding of Pratts N-K Capsules. U. S. v. 66 Packages of Pratts N-K Capsules (and 2 other seizure actions against Pratts Poultry Worm Powder and Pratts N-K Capsules). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 19979, 20481, 20482. Sample Nos. 4929-H, 4932-H, 4933-H, 4935-H, 4936-H.)

LIBELS FILED: On or about June 3 and July 12, 1946, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 4, 1945, and January 17 and May 9, 1946, by the Pratt Food Co., from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 66 packages and 46 packages of *Pratts N-K Capsules* at Vineland and Millville, N. J., respectively, and 4 cartons, each containing 10 packages, of the capsules, together with 32 packages of *Pratts Poultry Worm Powder*, at Brooklawn, N. J. Analyses revealed that the *Pratts N-K Capsules* each consisted essentially of nicotine between 2.38 percent and 2.54 percent, phenothiazine between 1.90 percent and 2.89 percent, and a small amount of strychnine; and that the *Pratts Poultry Worm Powder* consisted essentially of nicotine, 4 percent, phenothiazine, 9.25 percent, and small amounts of copper sulfate and strychnine.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Pratts Poultry Worm Powder*, adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, since it was represented to contain 12 percent of phenothiazine, but contained less than that amount. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective for the removal of all species of worms which infest poultry, and that it would be effective against cecal worms in poultry, whereas it would not be effective for such purposes; and the label statement, "Active Ingredients * * * Phenothiazine 12.00%," was false and misleading.

Pratts N-K Capsules, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the article and in accompanying labeling consisting of package inserts entitled "Pratt's Split Action Capsules," a circular entitled "Why Feed 3 Pullets To Get One Egg," and a booklet entitled "The Poultry Health Guide" were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would have special action in releasing the different ingredients at different times in the intestinal tract for the elimination of the different species of worms that infest poultry, and that the article would be effective in the treatment of cecal worms (*Heterakis gallinae*) and capillaria species of worms that infest the intestinal tract of poultry. The article did not possess the special action stated and implied, and it would not be effective in the treatment of the conditions mentioned. Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Improved Formula Phenothiazine Added," appearing on the article at Vineland and Brooklawn, N. J., was misleading in that it suggested that phenothiazine was present in the article in a sufficient amount to be effective as an active ingredient for the removal of cecal worms which infest chickens and turkeys, whereas phenothiazine was not present in the product in a sufficient amount to be effective as an active ingredient for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: June 28 and August 9, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1997. Misbranding of Diarex, Swinade, Lax-A-Ton, and Paralax. U. S. v. 14 Cans of Diarex, 42 Packages and 360 Packages of Swinade, 231 Quarts, 112 Pints, 44 Gallons, and 17 ½-Gallons of Lax-A-Ton, and 18 Cartons and 15 Cartons of Paralax (and 1 other seizure action against Diarex and Swinade). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 19697, 19723. Sample Nos. 19645-H, 19646-H, 50694-H to 50697-H, incl.)

LIBELS FILED: April 22 and May 3, 1946, Northern District of Iowa and District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of May 29 and July 13, 1944, by Central Laboratories, from Bensenville, Ill.

PRODUCT: 14 cans of *Diarex*, 42 5-pound packages and 360 1-pound packages of *Swinade*, 231 quarts, 112 pints, 44 gallons, and 17 ½-gallons of *Lax-A-Ton*, and 18 cartons, each containing 6 8-ounce packages, and 15 cartons, each containing 2 1-pound packages, of *Paralax*, at West Union, Iowa; and 238 1-pound cans and 76 5-pound cans of *Swinade*, and 178 7-ounce cartons of *Diarex*, at Mankato, Minn.

Analyses disclosed that the *Diarex* consisted essentially of bismuth subnitrate and subcarbonate, phenyl salicylate, tannic acid, sodium bicarbonate, and calcium and magnesium carbonates; that the *Swinade* consisted essentially of sulfur, iron sulfate, mandrake, strychnine-bearing material, corn meal, hydrated lime, and a magnesium compound; that the *Lax-a-Ton* consisted essentially of water with small amounts of potassium nitrate, potassium chlorate, potassium dichromate, and magnesium sulfate; and that the *Paralax* consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, nicotine, sulfate, 1.95 percent, sulfates of iron and copper, and a strychnine-bearing drug, nux vomica.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Diarex*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Diarex" and certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the prevention and treatment of scours and diarrhea in animals. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

Swinade, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Swinade" and certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be an aid for swine; that it would be effective to help eliminate intestinal parasites and large round worms in swine; and that it would be effective to eliminate intestinal parasites in swine by repeating the treatment in seven days when a herd was heavily infested with worms. The article would not be effective for the purposes stated and implied.

Lax-A-Ton, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Lax-A-Ton" and certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article possessed laxative and tonic properties, and that it would be effective as an intestinal astringent for chickens and turkeys. The article was not a laxative or a tonic, and it would not be effective as an intestinal astringent for chickens and turkeys.

Paralax, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Paralax" and certain statements on the label of the article and in an accompanying leaflet were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article possessed laxative properties; that it would have some effect on paralysis of poultry; that it would be effective in the treatment and prevention of worms which infest poultry; and that when used with the product, *Lax-A-Ton*, it would be effective in the treatment of mycosis, coccidiosis, worms, and paralysis caused by parasites. The article was not a laxative; it would have no effect on paralysis of poultry; and it would not be effective alone or with the product, *Lax-A-Ton*, in the treatment of the conditions stated and implied. Further misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the label failed to bear the name and quantity or proportion of strychnine contained in the article.

DISPOSITION: May 24 and July 3, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgments were entered condemning the products and ordering that they be destroyed.

1998. Misbranding of Knox-It, Flex-O Udder Ointment, and Flex-O Scourene. U. S. v. 88 Packages of Knox-It, 114 Cans of Flex-O Udder Ointment, and 77 Packages of Flex-O Scourene. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 21012. Sample Nos. 19660-H to 19662-H, incl.)

LIBEL FILED: September 19, 1946, Western District of Wisconsin.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 9 and April 3, 1945, and March 12, 1946, by the Dairy Remedies Co., from Montclair, N. J.

PRODUCT: 88 packages of *Knox-It*, 114 Cans of *Flex-O Udder Ointment*, and 77 packages of *Flex-O Scourene* at Monroe, Wis. Analysis of samples of the articles showed that the *Knox-It* consisted essentially of nitrogenous plant material, including starch, sulfur, iodine, iodoform, and formaldehyde compound, with small amounts of copper sulfate and lime; that the *Flex-O Udder Ointment* consisted essentially of petrolatum, with small amounts of wintergreen oil, mustard oil, turpentine, and a red coloring matter; and that the *Flex-O Scourene* consisted of a white powder containing essentially calcium carbonate, sodium, zinc, and calcium phenolsulfonates.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Knox-It*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Knox-It" and certain label statements were false and misleading since they