

Analysis of the *Ironated Hog Liquid* showed the presence of copper and magnesium sulfates, ammonia, and aromatics, but not of potassium permanganate, and of only a negligible trace of iron. Analysis of the *Black Hawk's Special Dairy Products* showed that it contained phosphorus compounds representing not more than 1.5 percent of phosphorus.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** *Ironated Hog Liquid*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements on the label of the article and on the order blanks accompanying the article were false and misleading: (Jug label) "Ironated Hog Liquid. To aid the control of Ordinary Hog Scours. Ingredients: \* \* \* Potassium Permanganate \* \* \* No other feed necessary during the treatment \* \* \* Feed hog liquid twice weekly when sows are in run down condition. Ironated Hog Liquid should be fed in slop once per week as a tonic for slow growing, unthrifty pigs." and (order blanks) "Hog Liquid (Necro Remedy)." The article would not furnish any significant amount of iron; it contained no potassium permanganate; it was not effective to control any of the ordinary types of scours in hogs; it was not effective for a run-down condition in sows or for slow growing unthrifty pigs; and it was not an effective remedy for "necro."

*Black Hawk's Special Dairy Products*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements on the label of the article and in the accompanying circular entitled "Maximum Gain" were false and misleading: "Shy breeding has been a serious trouble as well as anemia \* \* \* minerals with vitamin D and extra iron and bone building elements will be beneficial far beyond the cost of minerals fed. \* \* \* All Black Hawk Mineral Feeds are fortified with Iron, more Iodine and an increased amount of Vitamins as an aid to overcome and guard against anemia, lump jaw \* \* \*" and "Phosphorus (P) not less than 3.40%." The article was not effective in the treatment, or a preventive, for shy breeding, anemia, and lump jaw, and it contained less than 3.40 percent of phosphorus.

**DISPOSITION:** June 12, 1952. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the products be disposed of by sale or gift, if possible, or be destroyed. The *Ironated Hog Liquid* was destroyed, and the *Black Hawk's Special Dairy Products* was disposed of for use as stock feed.

3818. Misbranding of Blake's Mineral Compound. U. S. v. 17 Packages \* \* \* (and 2 other seizure actions). (F. D. C. Nos. 33248 to 33250, incl. Sample Nos. 14255-L to 14257-L, incl.)

**LABELS FILED:** May 16, 1952, District of New Mexico.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about January 16, February 25, and April 4, 1952, by the Dencolo Corp., from Denver, Colo.

**PRODUCT:** 32 packages of *Blake's Mineral Compound* at Springer, Santa Rosa, and House, N. Mex.

**LABEL, IN PART:** (Package) "Blake's Mineral Compound \* \* \* Ingredients: (active) Ammonium Chloride; Potassium Chlorate; Sodium Sulphate; Calcium Carbonate; Tobacco Powder \* \* \* Hy-Life Mineral Co., 2145 Blake St. Denver, Colo."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was effective in the prevention and treatment of bloat in sheep and cattle, whereas the article was not effective for such purposes.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the name "Blake's Mineral Compound" and the representations on the label that the declared ingredients were active, coupled with the directions for use, were false and misleading. The name and the representations suggested that the article furnished essential minerals required by sheep and cattle. However, ammonium chloride and sodium sulfate, two of the declared active ingredients, are not required by sheep and cattle; tobacco powder is not a mineral; and, when used as directed, the article would furnish inconsequential nutritional amounts of potassium chlorate and calcium carbonate.

DISPOSITION: July 21, 1952. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction:

**3819. Misbranding of Nico tablets. U. S. v. 231 Packages, etc. (F. D. C. No. 33199. Sample No. 33674-L.)**

**LABEL FILED:** May 15, 1952, Northern District of Illinois.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about November 24, 1951, from Kansas City, Mo., to Fidelity Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

**PRODUCT:** *Nico tablets*. 231 100-tablet packages, 7 50-tablet packages, 1 100-tablet bottle, and 49 50-tablet bottles at Chicago, Ill.

**RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION:** The tablets were shipped in bulk, and upon receipt by the consignee, were repackaged into the above-mentioned packages and bottles.

**LABEL, IN PART:** (Package and bottle) "Nico Tablets (Sheep) For Treatment of Sheep and Goats against large round worms. Contains: Copper Sulfate . . . 6.0 grs. Nicotine Sulfate . . . 1.0 gr. Kaolin.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "For Treatment of Sheep and Goats against large round worms" was false and misleading since the article was not effective in the treatment of large round worms in sheep and goats. The article was misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: September 24, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

**DRUG ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO BEAR A LABEL CONTAINING AN ACCURATE STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF THE CONTENTS**

**3820. Misbranding of elixir terpin hydrate and codeine. U. S. v. Purepac Corp. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$250. (F. D. C. No. 19552. Sample No. 7605-H.)**

**INFORMATION FILED:** July 17, 1946, Southern District of New York, against the Purepac Corp., New York, N. Y.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about July 11, 1945, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (b) (2), the labels of the article failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents. The labels on the bottles containing the article bore the statement "Two Fluid Ounces," whereas the bottles contained less than 2 fluid ounces.

DISPOSITION: July 18, 1952. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$250.