the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 28, 1941, by Arner Co. from Buffalo, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of sodium phenobarbital, ephedrine hydrochloride, ephedrine sulfate, starch, and milk sugar.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling which represented that it was an effective and appropriate treatment and prophylactic for distemper in dogs were false and misleading since it would not be an effective and appropriate treatment for such condition.

On July 17, 1942, the claimant having withdrawn its claim and answer, judgment

of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

900. Misbranding of poultry remedies. U. S. v. 19 Packages of Pratt's Poultry Regulator and 12 Bottles of Pratt's Poultry Inhalant. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 7413. Sample Nos. 54862–E, 54863–E.)

On April 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel at Trenton, N. J., against 19 packages, each containing 23/4 pounds, of Pratt's Poultry Regulator, and 8 pint bottles and 4 quart bottles of Pratt's Poultry Inhalant, alleging that they were shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 27, 1942, by Pratt Food Co., from Philadelphia, Pa.

Examination of a sample of Pratt's Poultry Regulator showed that it consisted essentially of peanut hull meal, iron oxide, calcium carbonate, bone meal, and Epsom salt, together with small amounts of gentian root, fenugreek and nux vomica, and iodides.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was effective as a regulator, tonic, and appetizer for increasing egg production, was effective for preventing food deficiency diseases, and was effective for building greater vigor and disease resistance in poultry, whereas the article was not so effective.

Examination of a sample of Pratt's Poultry Inhalant showed that it consisted essentially of water, ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, formaldehyde, boric acid, and

oil of eucalyptus.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that it was effective in the relief, treatment, and prevention of diseases, symptoms, and conditions affecting the respiratory tract of poultry, whereas it was not so effective.

On December 8, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation

was entered and the article was ordered destroyed.

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PRODUCTS

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¹ Injunction issued. Contains findings of fact and conclusions of law.