used as directed, the article was efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, prevention, or removal of all types of worms in poultry; that it was scientifically compounded and would prevent disease in poultry; that it was efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of coccidiosis and internal parasites; that, when used as directed, it would desegment those species of tapeworms that cause an irritation to the intestinal lining and absorb those nutrients from the feed that are essential to the growth, development, and egg-producing organs of pullets; that it was efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, prevention, or removal of tapeworms; that the article, in addition to other drug products of "The Willits X-Line" of poultry and livestock health products, represented the latest developments in the control of poultry and livestock diseases; that the article would expel ascaridia lineata and other forms of roundworms, and would desegment large tapeworms in chickens and turkeys; that it was efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention in poultry of droopy plumage, unthriftiness, pale combs and legs, drooping wings, and emaciation were false and misleading since the article would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

Analysis of a sample of the Cow-Vet showed that, in addition to not more than 0.178 percent of potassium iodide, it contained saltpeter, Epsom salt, and plant material, including nux vomica incorporated in a base of linseed meal.

The Cow-Vet was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in its labeling which represented and suggested that the article had been investigated and approved by competent animal research authorities; that it had a special tonic value; that it contained not less than 0.36 percent of potassium iodide; that it was a tonic for cows and a herd conditioner, and was an effective treatment for cows that would not conceive and for bulls that had become impotent; that it was scientifically compounded; that the article, in addition to other drug products of "The Willits X-Line" of poultry and livestock health products, represented the latest developments in the control of poultry and livestock diseases; that the article would stimulate and nourish the glands that control reproduction, food assimilation, and milk production; that the ingredients of the article had a definite function on the glands which control reproduction; that the article would supply vitamin E for dairy cattle and thereby correct breeding troubles; that it was efficacious in the treatment of colds of the urinary tract and of disease of the bladder; that it would increase perspiration in formative stages of colds and in muscular ailments due to colds; that it was efficacious in the treatment of uterine disorders such as after-pains and dysmenorrhea; and that it was a gentle tonic were false and misleading since the article contained less than 0.36 percent of potassium iodide and would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess since the statement "Cow-Vet Contains * * * Potassium Iodide .36 percent," appearing on its label, represented and suggested that the article contained not less than .36 percent of potassium iodide, whereas it contained not more than 0.17 percent of potassium iodide.

On January 20, 1943, the defendant having entered a plea of nolle contendere, the court suspended the imposition of sentence and placed the defendant on probation for 6 months.

921. Adulteration of chorionic gonadotropic hormone. U. S. v. Abraham J. Blaivas, Murray Blaivas, Benjamin W. Feldman, and Emanuel Mandelbaum (Kings County Research Laboratories). Pleas of guilty. Fines of $100 against Benjamin W. Feldman, $300 against Murray Blaivas, and $500 each against Abraham J. Blaivas and Emanuel Mendelbaum. Sentence against each of the defendants of 6 months in prison suspended, and the defendants placed on probation for 18 months. (F. D. C. No. 7694. Sample No. 54941–E.)

This article differed from its declared standard of strength and quality.

On April 3, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed an information against Abraham J. Blaivas, Murray Blaivas, Benjamin W. Feldman, and Emanuel Mandelbaum, copartners trading as the Kings County Research Laboratories, Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment on or about March 2, 1942, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of chorionic gonadotropic hormone which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, viz., a physiological activity of 5,000 rat units (equivalent to approximately 6,000 international units) of chorionic gonadotropic hormone in each 10 cc., and anterior

pituitary-like sex hormone having a physiological activity of 500 rat units in each cubic centimeter, since it possessed a physiological activity, if any, of not more than 280 rat units or not more than 280 international units of chorionic gonadotropic homone in each 10 cc., and contained in each cubic centimeter an amount of anterior pituitary-like sex hormone having a physiological activity, if any, of not more than 28 rat units.

On April 22, 1943, the defendants having entered pleas of guilty, the court imposed fines of $100 against Benjamin W. Feldman, $300 against Murray Blaivas, and $500 each against Abraham J. Blaivas and Emanuel Mandelbaum. Sentences against each of the defendants of 6 months in prison were suspended and the defendants were placed on probation for 18 months.

922. Adulteration of Ladner's Improved Poultry Mixture. U. S. v. Ezra Everett Ladner (Ladner's Laboratories). Plea of guilty. Sentence, 6 months in Federal jail; sentence suspended and defendant placed on probation for 6 months. (F. D. C. No. 4138. Sample No. 35410–E.)

On July 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama filed an information against Ezra Everett Ladner, trading as Ladner's Laboratories at Mobile, Ala., alleging shipment on or about January 3, 1941, from the State of Alabama into the State of Mississippi of a quantity of Ladner's Improved Poultry Mixture which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of the article showed that it contained 68 percent of hydrated lime (calcium hydroxide), 11.96 percent of Epsom salt (magnesium sulfate), 7.68 percent iron hydroxide (equivalent to 5.74 percent iron oxide), 11.11 percent sulfur, and 1.95 percent acid-insoluble residue (which was chiefly sand and silica).

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported or was represented to possess, since it was represented in its labeling as consisting of the following ingredients in the stated proportions: "Magnesium Sulphate .062–3%, Sulphur Lotum .062–3%, Calcium Hydroxide .100%, Mineral Oxide of Iron .081%," whereas it did not consist of the ingredients in the proportions stated, but did consist essentially as disclosed by the analysis above.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "Contents Magnesium Sulphate .062–3%, Sulphur Lotum .062–3%, Calcium Hydroxide .100%, Mineral Oxide of Iron .081%," borne on the carton, were false and misleading since the article did not consist of the ingredients in the stated proportions. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that statements on the carton regarding the efficacy of the article in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in poultry were false and misleading, since they represented that the article would be efficacious in the treatment of cholera, roup, sorehead, white diarrhea, worms, and limber neck; that it would restore the health of baby chicks; that it would be beneficial in the breeding of fancy poultry, and would improve and maintain the health of the flock and thus increase egg production, whereas the article would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On January 18, 1943, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a sentence of 6 months in the Federal jail in New Orleans, but suspended the sentence and placed him on probation for 6 months.

923. Adulteration and misbranding of aromatic spirit of ammonia, and sweet spirit of nitre. U. S. v. 18 Dozen Bottles of Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia and 18 Dozen Bottles of Sweet Spirit of Nitre. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7518. Sample Nos. 87895–E, 87896–E.)

On May 23, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed a libel against the above-named products at Littleton, N. C., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 21, 1942, by the Baker Drug Corporation, Norfolk, Va.; and charging that they were adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the aromatic spirit of ammonia showed that it contained not less than 2.95 grams of total ammonia in each 100 cc. and not more than 58.2 percent of alcohol, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides, among other things, that each 100 cc. shall contain not more than 2.1 grams of total ammonia and that the alcohol content shall be between 62 and 68 percent by volume.

Examination of a sample of the sweet spirit of nitre showed that its specific gravity was 0.8347 at 25° C. and that its ethyl nitrite content was extremely variable, ranging from 0.77 percent to 2.09 percent, whereas the Pharmacopoeia provides, among other things, that the article shall contain a specific gravity of