tion, treatment, and prevention of general debility, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and diseases of the respiratory tract. The article would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Asthmatic Solution, adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from and its purity and quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, since it was represented to be of a purity and quality appropriate and suitable for intravenous use, whereas is was not appropriate and suitable for such use because of contamination with undissolved material. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Asthmatic Solution" was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that the article, when used as directed, would be efficacious in the cure, treatment, and prevention of asthma. The article would not be efficacious for such purpose.

Antirheumatic Ampuls, adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from and its purity and quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, since it was represented to contain 15 grains of sodium iodide and 15 grains of sodium salicylate per 10 cc., and it was represented to be of a purity and quality appropriate and suitable for intravenous use, whereas it contained less than 15 grains of sodium iodide and less than 15 grains of sodium salicylate per 10 cc., and it was not appropriate and suitable for intravenous use because of contamination with undissolved material. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Each 10 cc Ampoule contains Sodium Iodide 15 grains, Sodium Salicylate 15 grains," were false and misleading; and the label statements, "Antirheumatic * * * Indications—Rheumatism, Influenza, Streptic sore throat, Chronic Arthritis," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article, when used as directed, would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of rheumatism, influenza, streptic sore throat, and chronic arthritis. The article would not be efficacious for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: December 21, 1945. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $250 and costs.

1719. Adulteration and misbranding of L. G. Rubbing Compound. U. S. v. 15 Cases of Rubbing Compound. Default decree of forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 18028. Sample No. 25561–H.)

LIBEL FILED: October 23, 1945, District of Idaho.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 7, 1945, by the Lura-Glo Laboratories, from Oakland, Calif.

PRODUCT: 15 cases, each case containing 24 bottles, of *rubbing compound* at Twin Falls, Idaho. Analysis showed that the product contained approximately 30 percent by volume of isopropyl alcohol. It was labeled as containing 70 percent of isopropyl alcohol. All bottles of the product contained less than 1 pint, the volume declared.

LABEL, IN PART: "L. G. Rubbing Compound Isopropyl."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Isopropyl Alcohol 70% by Volume," was false and misleading; and, Section 502 (b) (2), the article failed to bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

DISPOSITION: December 14, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution.

1720. Adulteration and misbranding of Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder and misbranding of Pratt's N-K Capsules. U. S. v. 68 Packages of Pratt's N-K Capsules and 9 Packages of Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 18396. Sample Nos. 3921–H, 3923–H.)

LIBEL FILED: November 19, 1945, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 13, 1944, and August 17 and September 14, 1945, by the Pratt Food Co., from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 68 packages each containing 100 *Pratt's N-K Capsules*, and 6 8-ounce packages and 3 2½-pound packages of *Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder* at Flemington, N. J.

Analysis revealed that the *Pratt's N-K Capsules* each consisted essentially of nicotine, 2.35 percent, phenothiazine, 2.88 percent, and a small amount of strychnine; and that the *Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder* consisted essentially of nicotine, 4 percent, phenothiazine, 7.66 percent in the 8-ounce package and 8.98 percent in the 2½-pound package, and small amounts of copper sulfate and strychnine.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Pratt's 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 percent" was false and misleading.

Pratt's N–K Capsules, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the labeling were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would have some 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," was misleading in that it suggested that phenothiazine was present in the product in sufficient amounts 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 sufficient amounts to be effective as an active ingredient for such purposes; and, Section 502 (a) (2), the label of the article did not bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

DISPOSITION: February 5, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1721. Adulteration and misbranding of Watkins Veterinary Salve. U. S. v. 29¾ Dozen Packages of Watkins Veterinary Salve. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 18322. Sample No. 21176–H.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about November 6, 1945, Western District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 4, 1945, by the J. R. Watkins Co., from Winona, Minn.

PRODUCT: 29¾ dozen packages, each containing 11 ounces, of *Watkins Veterinary Salve* at Kansas City, Mo. Examination showed that the product was a brown, aromatic semi-solid containing not more than 0.35 percent of chloramine-T.

LABEL, IN PART: "Watkins Veterinary Salve Active Ingredients * * * Chloramine T . . . 3.10%."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, since the article failed to contain 3.10 percent of chloramine–T.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Chloramine T . . . 3.10%," was false and misleading; and the label statements, "Watkins Veterinary Salve promotes the healing of superficial wounds, certain burns and cuts for it contains an ingredient which deters the growth of bacteria," were false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained no ingredient capable of producing the results stated and implied by those statements.

DISPOSITION: December 5, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.