

brown powder containing copper sulfate, iron sulfate, sodium sulfate, calcium carbonate, salt, iron oxide, sulfur, charcoal, areca nuts, quassia chips, aromatic oils, and plant matter; that the *National Hog Liquid* was a heterogeneous solid-liquid mixture containing 5.5 percent of copper sulfate, epsom salt, capsicum, potassium dichromate, potassium iodide, magnesium sulfate, chlorides, guaiacol, and sodium bicarbonate; and that the *Carboline* consisted essentially of a mixture of water, resins, and end products of coal-tar distillation.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the products and in an accompanying circular entitled "National Yeast Feeds," which circular related to the *Reininger's National Yeast Feeds* and which was shipped prior to the shipment of such feeds, were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested:

That the *Dry Insecticide Dip* would be efficacious in the treatment of flu in hogs; and that when used as directed about the house, barns, and hen house, it would be effective as a disinfectant;

That the *Guai-Calyptol* would be effective in the treatment of disease conditions of the respiratory tract of hogs and poultry; and that when used as a spray and as a smudge in accordance with directions, it would be capable of producing an expectorant and carminative action;

That the *National Hog or Mange Oil* possessed great healing powers for all affections of the skin, was a splendid dressing for open wounds and sores on farm animals, and would be effective in stopping and preventing coughs and as an antiseptic dressing for cuts, wounds, and sores of farm animals;

That the *Reininger's National Yeast Feeds* contained 3.4 percent of fat and not less than .035 percent of potassium iodine; that it would increase the appetite, aid digestion and assimilation, aid the stomach and other internal organs in the assimilation of the pork making elements in the usual farm feeds, eliminate practically all bowel troubles of hogs, increase the growth and egg production of chickens, give hogs bigger appetite, promote vigor and tone, and make healthier hogs and baby chicks; and that it would be effective in the cure, mitigation, and treatment of coccidiosis and other bowel troubles of chickens;

That the *Master-Mix Mineral Feed for Cattle* would be effective to stimulate the appetite, to promote digestion, and to hasten assimilation of feeds; and that it contained not less than 10 percent of crude protein, 2.5 percent of crude fat, and .08 percent of iodine;

That the *Reininger's National Compound for Sheep* would be effective in stimulating the appetite, eliminating gases, speeding digestion, adding to thrift and vigor, and expelling worms; and that it would be effective as a tonic and as a conditioner of sheep;

That the *National Hog Liquid* would be efficacious in the treatment and prevention of necrotic enteritis and infectious bowel troubles of swine; and that it contained 2 percent of copper sulfate;

That the *Carboline* would be effective in the treatment of flu in hogs.

The above statements were false and misleading, since the products would not be effective for the purposes represented; the yeast feeds contained a smaller amount of fat and potassium iodine, and the mineral feeds contained a smaller amount of crude protein, crude fat, and iodine than represented; and the hog liquid contained more than 2 percent of copper sulfate.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (b) (2), the cans containing the *National Hog or Mange Oil* and the *Carboline* bore no labels containing statements of the quantity of the contents; and, Section 502 (e) (2), the label of the *National Hog or Mange Oil* failed to bear the common and usual name of each active ingredient of the article.

The *Reininger's National Yeast Feeds* and the *Master-Mix Mineral Feed for Cattle* were alleged also to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: April 29, 1948. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$250.

2547. Adulteration and misbranding of Young's Old Prescription. U. S. v. 25 Drums * * *. (F. D. C. No. 24740. Sample No. 18783-K.)

LABEL FILED: April 23, 1948, Northern District of Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 21, 1948, by Young's Stock Food Co., from Roaring Spring, Pa.

PRODUCT: 25 125-pound drums of *Young's Old Prescription*, at New Philadelphia, Ohio. Analysis showed that the product contained 2.98 percent of protein, 0.83 percent of fat, 3.35 percent of crude fiber, 18.12 percent of calcium, 42.32 percent of phosphoric acid, 2.20 percent of iron, 0.003 percent of iodine, and 0.0017 percent of strychnine, with small amounts of copper and manganese, and possibly the other ingredients declared on the label.

LABEL, IN PART: "Analysis Protein 3:55 Fat 1:25 Fiber 3:87, Mineral Analysis Calcium 18:42 Phos. Acid 26:63. Trace Minerals Manganese, Iodine (Stabilized). Copper, Iron, Cobalt Vitamin D₂ For Four-Footed Animals Guaranteed to contain 16,000 U. S. P. Units per Pound. Ingredients: DiCalcium Phosphate, Iron Oxide, Poke Root, Fenugreek Seed, Licorice Root, Star Anise Seed, Cocoa Meal, Nux Vomica, Trace Mineral Compound (Iron, Iodine, Manganese, Copper, Cobalt), Vitamin D₂ Compound (Irradiated Ergosterol)."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the quality and strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, since it contained less protein and fat and more phosphoric acid than declared on the label.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the leaflet contained in each drum were false and misleading, since they represented and suggested that the article when used as directed would be effective in the treatment of scours in calves and as a general tonic for cows and bulls, whereas the article would not be effective for such purposes; and, Section 502 (e) (2), the article was fabricated from two or more ingredients, and its label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of strychnine contained therein.

DISPOSITION: May 18, 1948. The Young's Stock Food Co., claimant, having admitted the facts set forth in the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for reprocessing and relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

2548. Adulteration and misbranding of Chexit. U. S. v. 47 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 24881. Sample Nos. 25368-K, 25369-K.)

LIBEL FILED: June 10, 1948, District of South Dakota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 16, 1948, by the United Farmers Exchange, from Council Bluffs, Iowa.

PRODUCT: 47 1-pound size bottles and 12 3-pound size bottles of *Chexit* at Howard, S. Dak. Analyses showed that the product consisted chiefly of calcium carbonate, powdered nux vomica, poke root, ginger, fenugreek, and potassium iodide. The proportion of potassium iodide contained in the product in the 1-pound size bottles was 0.032 percent.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article in the 1-pound size bottles differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely, "Potassium iodide, .40%."

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the name "Chexit" and certain statements on the label of the article were false and misleading. The name and the statements on the label of the article in the 1-pound size represented and suggested that the article when used as directed was effective to check disease conditions of the bowels and stomach of animals; that it was a demulcent tonic and a tonic to the appetite of animals; and that it contained 0.40 percent of potassium iodide. The article when used as directed was not effective for the purposes represented; it was not a tonic as represented; and it did not contain 0.40 percent of potassium iodide. The name of the article and the statements on the label of the 3-pound size of the article represented and suggested that the article when used as directed was effective to check disease conditions of calves, lambs, colts, kids, sows with suckling pigs, milch cows, and steers; and that it was a demulcent tonic and a tonic to the appetite of animals. The article when used as directed was not effective for the purposes represented, and it was not a tonic as represented.

DISPOSITION: July 27, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.