milligrams of iron. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement, "Contains: Citro Chloride of Iron Sol. Aletris True Squaw Vine Berberis Aquifolium Black Haw Bark Saw Palmetto Berries Senna T. V.," and similar label statements in Spanish, were false and misleading since they created the impression that the article possessed tonic properties, and particularly tonic properties due to its iron content, whereas the article, when consumed as directed, would not be effective as a tonic because it yielded too little iron in such dosage to possess tonic properties, and the other ingredients possessed no tonic properties. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement, "Reno's New Health Uterine Tonic," which was blown into the glass bottles, was false and misleading since use of the article would neither maintain the health of those who were healthy nor restore health to those who were unhealthy, and it would not act as a uterine tonic.

On November 1, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1445. Misbranding of hair tonic. U. S. v. 81 Bottles and 32 Bottles of Hair Tonic. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 12914. Sample Nos. 78223–F, 78224–F.)

On July 10, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 81 3½-fluid ounce bottles and 32 8-fluid ounce bottles of hair tonic at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 10 and May 3 and 27, 1944, from New York, N. Y., by the Alpinol Corporation. The article was labeled in part: "Acqua * * * Chinina-Migone Tonico Per I Capelli Migone's Hair Tonic."

Analysis of samples showed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol and water, with small amounts of essential oils, a red coloring matter, and a trace of quinine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in its labeling which represented and implied that the article contained a significant proportion of quinine; and that it was a hair tonic and would be efficacious in preventing dandruff and the loss of hair.

On August 2, 1944, the Alpinol Corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE

1446. Misbranding of Coridene and Neol. U. S. v. The Gland-O-Lac Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $150 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 12548. Sample Nos. 5667–F, 5668–F.)

On September 4, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska filed an information against the Gland-O-Lac Co., a partnership, Omaha, Nebr., alleging shipment of quantities of the above-named products on or about December 12, 1942, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Iowa.

Analysis disclosed that the Coridene contained water, cod liver oil, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, glutamic acid, copper sulfate, thymol, and eucalyptol.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in a booklet entitled "Gland-O-Lac Manual of Chicken Diseases" and in a circular entitled "This year . . . try Gland-O-Lac's Formula for Better Chicks," accompanying the article, were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article contained mold-inhibiting properties, antiseptic oils, and other ingredients beneficial to the chicks; that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of white diarrhea (pullorum disease), mycosis, erosions of the gizzard lining, nonspecific infections, coccidiosis of both the cecal type and intestinal type, and fowl typhoid; that it would be efficacious in the prevention of loss of blood, anemia, susceptibility to disease and bacterial infections; that it would aid in the production of red blood coloring matter; that it would supply important acids, antiseptic oils, and other ingredients essential to survival in the danger period; that it would protect the chicks from both internal and external parasites during the first week or two; that it would aid digestion and help avoid constipation, thereby assisting the intestines in throwing off infectious organisms; that it would clean out the blind intestine and prevent absorption of toxins from decomposed tissue trapped in the blind intestine; that its use would pay big dividends in poultry raising; that it would aid in the pro-