

duction of better chicks and give chicks a better start and better livability; that its use would mean the difference between success and failure in the raising of chicks; that it would be efficacious to prevent the picking up of filth infection; and that it would prevent impaction and paralysis of the gizzard. The article did not contain mold-inhibiting properties, antiseptic oils, and other ingredients beneficial to chicks, and it would not be efficacious for the purposes claimed.

Analysis of the Neol disclosed that it contained mineral oil, eucalyptus, thyme, menthol, creosote, and chlorophyl. It was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in an accompanying booklet entitled "Gland-O-Lac Manual of Chicken Diseases" were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of white diarrhea (pullorum disease), respiratory diseases, common colds, contagious coryza, bronchitis, brooder pneumonia, nutritional roup, laryngotracheitis, bacterial bronchitis, and roup; and that it would be efficacious in the control of worms and coccidiosis. The article would not be efficacious for the purposes claimed.

On March 16, 1945, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$100 on count 1 relating to the Coridene and \$50 on count 2 relating to the Neol, a total fine of \$150 plus costs.

**1447. Misbranding of Master Floresine. U. S. v. 22 Bottles of Master Floresine. Default decree of condemnation. Product destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 13330. Sample No. 87320-F.)**

On August 23, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota filed a libel against 22 pint bottles of Master Floresine, at Salem, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 19, 1944, by the Master Laboratories, from Omaha, Nebr.

Examination of a sample disclosed that the article consisted essentially of sulfonated castor oil with small amounts of water, guaiacol, cresol, camphor, oil of eucalyptus, and oil of tar.

The article was labeled in part: (Container label) "when taken internally it exerts an expectorant effect throughout the respiratory tract \* \* \* In some cases when they are too sick to move about to drink or feed, then individual dosing will have to be given with a dose syringe. \* \* \* There are certain ingredients in Master Floresine, which are highly beneficial when inhaled by the animals. \* \* \* Although this medication product was designed for use in treating swine, it is of equal value in respiratory diseases of various other animals and birds. It is an efficient \* \* \* antiferment and febrifuge. A direct local action is obtained when the animals inhale the vapors."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on its label were false and misleading since the article, when used as directed, would not be effective in the prevention or treatment of any disease condition affecting the respiratory tract of animals; and, when taken internally, it would not exert an expectorant effect throughout the respiratory tract of animals.

On October 2, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be disposed of by the marshal. The product was destroyed.

**1448. Misbranding of Dyatrol and Alkamix. U. S. v. 18 Packages of Dyatrol and 33 Packages of Alkamix. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13307. Sample Nos. 54230-F, 54231-F, 54259-F, 54260-F.)**

On August 23, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 9 7-ounce packages and 9 15-ounce packages of Dyatrol, 22 2-pound packages and 11 6-pound packages of Alkamix, and a quantity of circulars entitled "On the March with Cooke's Tested Poultry Formulae . . . and in step for Better Poultry," and leaflets entitled "Cooke's Tested Poultry Formulae Alkamix The Whys and Wherefores," at Glendale, Ariz., alleging that the articles and the printed matter had been shipped on or about January 20, 1944, by Cooke Laboratory Products, Sepulveda, Calif.

Analysis disclosed that the Dyatrol consisted of coal-tar dyes, including methylene blue and methyl violet; ammonium chloride; phenolic substances; 53 percent of an acid-insoluble mineral, such as talc; and aromatics. Bacteriological examination showed that it failed to kill typhoid- and pus-producing organisms in 19 hours, when diluted as directed in the labeling. It was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the accompanying circulars and leaflets which represented and suggested that the article was an antiseptic; and