

the label failed to bear the name and quantity or proportion of strychnine contained in the article.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (b), the statement, "Net Weight * * * 24 ounces," appearing on the label of the article in the Maryland lot, was false and misleading since the article contained considerably less than 24 ounces.

DISPOSITION: June 8 and September 5, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product in the Maryland lot was ordered destroyed, and that in the District of Columbia lot was ordered delivered to the National Zoological Park, for use as poultry feed.

1697. Misbranding of Williams Horse, Cattle and Sheep Medicine and Williams Hog Medicine. U. S. v. 13 Sacks of Williams Horse, Cattle and Sheep Medicine and 4 Sacks of Williams Hog Medicine (and 2 other seizure actions against both products). Decrees of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. Nos. 16100 to 16102, incl. Sample Nos. 22556-H, 22557-H, 24352-H, 24353-H.)

LABELS FILED: On or about May 4 and 8, 1945, Eastern District of Arkansas, Western District of Louisiana, and Northern District of Mississippi.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of May 31, 1944, and February 23, 1945, by the Williams Stock Medicine Co., Inc., from Quincy, Ill. Two booklets entitled "Williams Horse, Cattle and Sheep Medicine" had been sent by the same shipper from Quincy, Ill., the exact dates being unknown.

PRODUCT: *Williams Horse, Cattle and Sheep Medicine*, 13 sacks at Tallulah, La., 36 sacks at Clarksdale, Miss., and 25 bags at Earle, Ark. *Williams Hog Medicine*, 4 sacks at Tallulah, La., and 5 bags at Earle, Ark. Two booklets entitled "Williams Horse, Cattle and Sheep Medicine" were located at Earle, Ark. There was also enclosed in the sacks a circular containing representations concerning another product of the shipper, "Williams Medicine."

Examination of a sample of the *Horse, Cattle and Sheep Medicine* disclosed that the product consisted essentially of 50 percent salt, 16 percent glauber salt, 3 percent soda, 3 percent calcium carbonate, charcoal, and plant material, including 0.014 percent of nicotine. Examination of a sample of the *Williams Hog Medicine* disclosed that the product consisted essentially of 58 percent glauber salt, 25 percent calcium carbonate, 5 percent soda, 1 percent salt, charcoal, and plant material, including 0.01 percent of nicotine.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Williams Hog Medicine*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statement on the label, "The Hog Grower," and certain statements in a leaflet enclosed in the bag, were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective as a hog grower; that it would be effective to expel worms or condition hogs; that it would overcome run-down conditions in hogs; and that it would otherwise favorably influence the health and development of hogs. The article would not be efficacious for such purposes. Further misbranding (portions of both products), Section 502 (a), certain statements in the accompanying booklets entitled "Williams Horse, Cattle and Sheep Medicine" were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the products would be effective to enable stock to grow faster, gain more quickly, and keep in better condition; that they would be effective to expel worms, rid hogs of worms, and prevent reinfestation by worms; that they would be effective to stop pigs from coughing and cattle from bloating; that they would prevent malnutrition in cows; that they would be effective to keep horses and mules fit; and that they would act as tonic conditioners, appetizers, and digestive regulators. The products would not be effective for such purposes. Further misbranding of *Williams Horse, Cattle and Sheep Medicine* under Section 502 (a) was alleged because of false and misleading claims in the labeling of the article that another product of the shipper, *Williams Hog Medicine*, would supply mineral elements lacking in the regular rations; that it would make strong, hefty, healthy hogs; that it would help get them to market in the shortest time; that the said *Williams Hog Medicine* was a vermifuge; and that another product of the firm, referred to as "Williams Medicine," would make stock thrive better or pay better profits. The other products referred to in the labeling of the *Williams Horse, Cattle and Sheep Medicine* would not be effective for the purposes recommended. Further misbranding (all lots), Section 502 (e) (2), they were fabricated from 2 or more ingredients and their labels failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

DISPOSITION: Between May 17 and October 2, 1945. The Delta Grocery and Cotton Co., Clarksdale, Miss., having appeared as claimant for the Clarksdale lot, and the Williams Stock Medicine Co., Inc., having appeared as claimant for the remaining lots, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

DRUG ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF DECEPTIVE PACKAGING

1698. Misbranding of Sealtex. U. S. v. 16 Dozen Packages of Sealtex. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15309. Sample No. 18927-H.)

LIBEL FILED: March 5, 1945, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 6, 1944, and January 2, 1945, by the Sealtex Co., from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 16 dozen packages of *Sealtex* at Minneapolis, Minn. The product consisted of a roll of gauze with a paper wrapper, enclosed in a carton. The diameter of the roll of gauze with its paper wrapping was 1½ inches. The carton, the depth of which was approximately that of the length of the roll, had a cross section 2 by 2 inches.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (i) (1), the container of the article was so made and filled as to be misleading since the carton was materially larger than was necessary to hold the roll of bandage contained therein.

DISPOSITION: April 26, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be delivered to charitable institutions or destroyed.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO BEAR ACCURATE STATEMENTS OF THE QUANTITY OF THE CONTENTS*

1699. Misbranding of isopropyl rubbing compound. U. S. v. 40 Dozen Bottles of Isopropyl Rubbing Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 16094. Sample No. 2273-H.)

LIBEL FILED: May 18, 1945, Eastern District of North Carolina.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 26 and October 13, 1943, by the Adde Co., from Baltimore, Md.

PRODUCT: 40 dozen bottles of *isopropyl rubbing compound* at Kinston, N. C. Examination showed that the product was short-volume.

LABEL, IN PART: "Mild Isopropyl Rubbing Compound * * * 6 Fluid Ounces."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (b) (2), the label of the article failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

DISPOSITION: July 16, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1700. Misbranding of ammonium alum and aromatic spirits of ammonia. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Packages of Ammonium Alum and 17 Dozen Packages of Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia. Default decree of condemnation. Products ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 15443. Sample Nos. 23713-H, 23714-H.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about March 1, 1945, Southern District of Texas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 29, 1945, by McKesson and Robbins, Inc., from Memphis, Tenn.

PRODUCT: 11 dozen packages of *ammonium alum* and 17 dozen packages of *aromatic spirits of ammonia* at Houston, Tex.

LABEL, IN PART: "Four Ounces Alum Lump Ammonium Alum * * * Packaged by Van Vleet Laboratories," and "½ Fluid Oz. Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia * * * Manufactured by Van Vleet Laboratories."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (b) (2), the *ammonium alum* was short of the declared weight, and the *aromatic spirits of ammonia* was short of the declared volume.

DISPOSITION: April 18, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered delivered to a charitable institution.

*See also Nos. 1656, 1696.