

tion at definite times * * * Double-Duty Poultry Wormers are in tablet form for individual dosing. The one treatment expels both large round worms and tape worms. Individual dosing with a reliable vermifuge is generally recognized as being the most efficient method for the treatment of wormy poultry and as poultry is infested with both round and tape worms a combination treatment that will expel both kinds is preferable. Poultry that is heavily infested with worms will have many embryo worms in the intestines that will soon develop into mature worms. That is why in some cases two treatments are necessary. They should be given about two or three weeks apart. The use of Double-Duty Tablets as directed, coupled with an efficient sanitary program, can be depended upon to hold worm infestation to a minimum. * * * The entire flock should be wormed twice each year with Double-Duty * * * The North Dakota Agricultural College recently issued a caution to turkey raisers reading in part as follows: 'The young turkey 4 to 6 weeks of age heavily infested with tape worms has little vitality at best and will soon die if not relieved. Therefore, losses that occur after treatment may be due to the birds being too far gone before treatment was given.' Where worm infestation is at all heavy the intestines are usually inflamed and in many cases disease germs are present.'"

On October 5, 1934, the consignor and consignee having withdrawn their answer filed to the libel and having confessed judgment, a decree was entered condemning the product and ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23243. Adulteration and misbranding of rubbing alcohol. U. S. v. Albert Cohan, Ira Cohan, Ben Cohan, and Jack Cohan (Pine Forest Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$50. (F. & D. no. 32138. Sample no. 40945-A.)

This case was based on a shipment of a product represented to contain 70 percent of ethyl alcohol, but which contained no ethyl alcohol, and did contain approximately 58.6 percent of isopropyl alcohol.

On June 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Albert Cohan, Ira Cohan, Ben Cohan, and Jack Cohan, copartners, trading as the Pine Forest Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 5, 1933, from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, of a quantity of rubbing alcohol which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Rubbing Alcohol Compound * * * Alcohol 70 Per Cent * * * Schlitz Bros. Co. Appleton, Wis."

The information charged that the article was adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since it was represented to contain 70 percent of ethyl alcohol, whereas it contained no ethyl alcohol and contained not more than 58.6 percent of isopropyl alcohol.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Rubbing Alcohol Compound * * * Alcohol 70 Per Cent", borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading, since the said statement represented that the article contained 70 percent of ethyl alcohol, whereas it contained no ethyl alcohol and contained not more than 58.6 percent of isopropyl alcohol. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article contained isopropyl alcohol, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained therein.

On October 8, 1934, the defendants entered pleas of guilty and were sentenced to pay fines totaling \$50.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23244. Misbranding of St. Joseph's Moraline Petroleum Jelly, and Tee-Tone Pure Aspirin. U. S. v. Plough, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. no. 32211. Sample nos. 42943-A, 42944-A.)

This case was based on a shipment of petroleum jelly, and aspirin tablets, the labels of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On September 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Plough, Inc., trading at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about July 28, 1932, from the State of New York into the State