ing Powder" and as "Bovosan Powder," 110 articles known as "Bovostick," 1 large can of a product known as "Powder No. 1," and as "Pregnancy Powder," and 2 paper bags containing a powder known as "Powder No. 2," and as "Rinsing Powder," alleging that the articles had been shipped in foreign and interstate commerce from Zug, Switzerland.

The articles, with the exception of Bovostick, were alleged to be misbranded ing that they were drugs in package form and failed to bear labels containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; (2) in that they failed to bear labels containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents; and (3) in that they were fabricated from two or more ingredients and their labels failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient. The products, including the Bovostick, were alleged to be misbranded in that their labels failed to bear adequate directions for use.

On October 24, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

846. Misbranding of Near's Garjex Powder. U. S. v. 22 Packages of Near's Garjex Powder. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7400. Sample No. 86226–E.)

On May 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 22 packages of Near's Garjex Powder at Elgin, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 18, 1942, by Near's Food Co., Inc., and the Troy Chemical Co., Inc., from Binghamton, N. Y.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of hexamethylenetetramine, manganese, cobalt, copper, iron, sodium, potassium and magnesium salts including iodides, sulfates, and chlorides, together with sulfur and plant material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the representation that the article was a preventive and appropriate treatment for mastitis was false and misleading, since the article was not a preventive or appropriate treatment for mastitis.

On August 28, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

847. Misbranding of Apcoton and Apco Worm-Tabs. U. S. v. 21 Packages of Apcoton and 33 Bottles of Apco Worm-Tabs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7961. Sample Nos. 11385–E, 11387–E.)

In addition to false and misleading curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling of both of these products the "Apcoton" contained a smaller amount of nicotine alkaloid than declared, and the Apco Worm-Tabs contained smaller amounts of nicotine and copper sulfate than declared.

On July 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 21 packages of Apcoton and 33 bottles of Apco Worm-Tabs at Houston, Texas, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 13, 1942, by the American Products Co., Inc., from Shawnee, Kans.

Analysis of a sample of the Apcoton showed that it contained iron sulfate, copper sulfate, nicotine 0.5 per cent, talc, and plant material, including capsicum. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the labeling: "Flock Treatment * * * As tonic—stomachic * * * As a Flock treatment * * * Contains * * * (Nicotine Alkaloid, 6%)," were false and misleading since they represented that the article was a flock treatment for diseased conditions of poultry and was an effective tonic and stomachic for poultry, whereas it was not so effective and it failed to contain the quantity of nicotine alkaloid declared.

Analysis of a sample of the Apco Worm-Tabs shows that it consisted of iron oxide coated tablets, containing essentially kamala, nicotine 0.163 grain, copper sulfate 1.89 grains, with small amounts of napthalene and nux vomica. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements: "For combatting infestation of large round worms (Ascaris) and large tape worms (Infundibuliformis) in poultry. Contains * * * Nicotine 1.4 gr., copper sulphate 2½ gr." were false and misleading, since the article did not contain sufficient amounts of any ingredient to be an effective treatment for any species of worms which infest poultry and did not contain the quantity of nicotine and copper sulfate declared.

On September 17, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.