

(not available in the ordinary diet) essential to abundant vitality and health. * * * quick revitalizing food for all active adults. Vitamins Vigor Vitality." were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was capable of building health, was vital to eyesight, would stimulate the appetite, would aid digestion, would insure good bone and tooth formation, would increase the red corpuscle content of the blood, would restore energy, would insure strength and would provide nutritional elements not available in the ordinary diet which are essential to vitality and health, whereas the article would not accomplish the results or fulfill the promises of benefit represented or suggested for it.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded in violation of the provisions of the law applicable to foods, reported in food notices of judgment.

On November 30, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE²³

948. Misbranding of Garmas Powder, Tulas Powder, and Knox-It. U. S. v. Syracuse Pharmacal Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150. (F. D. C. No. 7263. Sample Nos. 74195-E, 74939-E, 74940-E.)

On November 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York filed an information against the Syracuse Pharmacal Co., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., alleging shipment on or about July 5 and September 19, 1941, and January 16, 1942, from the State of New York into the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey of quantities of the above-named drugs which were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Cartons) "Garmas Powder * * * Mastitis Powder * * * Prepared For F. B. Miller & M. F. Miller Veterinarians Montrose, Pa.," "Veterinary Powder * * * Tulas Powder," or "Knox-It * * * Manufactured For Dairy Remedies Company Monroe, Wisconsin Montclair, New Jersey."

Analysis of a sample of the Garmas Powder showed that it consisted essentially of sulfur, methenamine, compounds of calcium, copper, and antimony, plant material, including plant and cereal tissues, starch, and licorice root, iodides, and a trace of iodoform.

The Garmas Powder was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in its labeling "Mastitis Powder * * * Garmas Powder Treatment for Bloody and Stringy Milk. A well filled tablespoonful of Garmas Powder should be given in each feeding * * * A week or more before calving it is advisable to give once a day to each animal a tablespoonful of Garmas Powder," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of mastitis in animals, whereas it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Analysis of a sample of the Tulas Powder showed that it contained 2.98 percent of arsenous acid, salicylic acid, sulfur, and charcoal.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing in its labeling, "An internal treatment for chronic suppurative conditions in animals," was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that the article was efficacious as an internal treatment for chronic suppurative conditions in animals, whereas it was not efficacious as an internal treatment for such conditions.

Analysis of a sample of Knox-It showed that it consisted essentially of plant material, including a cereal, iodoform, methenamine, sulfur, lime, and small proportions of a copper compound, and an iodide.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in its labeling, "Knox-It For the treatment of common disturbances of the mammary system resulting in thick milk, bloody milk, non-contagious Garget * * * A combination of ingredients which tends to condition milch cows and is favorable in the treatment of disturbances which may result in bloody and stringy milk and non-contagious garget * * * Also tends to build up the resistance of animals against a tendency to simple garget and for this purpose a full tablespoonful may be given daily or oftener, to each animal a week or ten days before calving," were false and misleading since the statements represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of garget or mastitis, whereas it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

²³ See also Nos. 920, 922, 924, for other veterinary remedies.

On May 13, 1943, the defendant having changed its original plea of not guilty to a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$50 on each of the 3 counts, totaling \$150.

949. Misbranding of Grange Poke Root and Salt Petre Compound. U. S. v. Dairy Association Co., Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 7292. Sample No. 90155-E.)

The labeling of this veterinary preparation contained false and misleading therapeutic claims.

On August 8, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont filed an information against the Dairy Association Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt., alleging shipment on or about August 30, 1941, from the State of Vermont into the State of New Hampshire of a quantity of Grange Poke Root and Salt Petre Compound which was misbranded.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of ground root and potassium nitrate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in its labeling which represented and suggested that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of garget, mastitis or fever, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On April 6, 1943, the defendant having entered a plea of nolo contendere, the court imposed a fine of \$100.

950. Misbranding of Wasa-Tusa. U. S. v. A. B. Seelye Medical Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and one-half of the costs. (F. D. C. No. 7747. Sample No. 73654-E.)

On December 12, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed an information against the A. B. Seelye Medical Co., a corporation, Abilene, Kans., alleging shipment on or about January 21, 1942, from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri of a quantity of the above-named drug which was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of small proportions of volatile oils, including camphor, oil of sassafras, and oil of pine, ammonia, capsicum, chloroform and alcohol colored with amaranth.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in its labeling, "Swellings, etc., on Animals. For Colic in Horses, Bloating and Diarrhoea in Cattle and Young Calves. Dose 1 teaspoonful to 3 tablespoonfuls in pint of hot water, then repeat in 20 minutes if needed," were false and misleading in that they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of swellings on animals, colic in horses, and bloating and diarrhea in cattle and young calves, whereas it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On April 12, 1943, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$10 and one-half of the costs.

INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT D. D. N. J. NOS. 901-950

PRODUCTS

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Abortifacients	¹ 901, 905	Chloroform liniment	914
Alcohol, rubbing	915, 916, 935	Coconut milk	933
Alimentone Tablets and Alimentone Powder	² 929	Cod liver oil concentrate	938
Ammonia, aromatic spirit of	923	Cosmetics (subject to drug provisions of the Act)	942
water	914	Cow-Vet	920
Analgesic Balm	912	Cruetz Herb Douche, and Cruetz Herb Tea Nos. 9 and 10	934
Antiseptics	926, 935, 943	Devices	908
Aspirin tablets	936	Diabetes, remedy for	910
Athlete's Isopropyl Alcohol Compound	915, 916	Digitalis tablets	³ 917
Azamine Capsules	924	Dr. Peter's Kuriko	909
Betene	937	Dolphin's Natural Barks	⁴ 927, ² 928
Boric acid, saturated solution of	914	Domino Brand Antiseptic Rubbing Compound with Isopropyl Alcohol	935
Bullock's System Self Treatment for Sinus and Catarrhal Infection	908	Effervescent Kruschen	939
Cascara compound tablets	³ 917		
Chagnon's Sirotar	938		

¹ Permanent injunction issued.

² Prosecution contested.

³ Prosecution contested. Contains opinion of the court.

⁴ Permanent injunction issued. Contains findings of fact and conclusions of law.