

576. Misbranding of Hilltop Wor-Mor Powder, Hilltop Poultry Breathing Stimulator, and Hilltop Kure-Mor Intestinal Astringent. U. S. v. Hilltop Farm Feed Co., Frank E. Moore, and Fred H. Moore. Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$150. (F. D. C. No. 2978. Sample Nos. 8382-E to 8384-E, incl.)

On June 9, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed an information against Hilltop Farm Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Frank E. Moore, and Fred H. Moore, alleging delivery for introduction in interstate commerce within the period from on or about March 29 to on or about April 25, 1940, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Wisconsin of quantities of poultry remedies that were misbranded. They were labeled in part: "Hilltop * * * Worm Powder Wor-Mor Powder"; "Hilltop Poultry Breathing Stimulator"; or "Hilltop * * * Intestinal Astringent Kure-Mor."

Analysis of a sample of the Wor-Mor Powder showed that it consisted essentially of copper sulfate, iron sulfate, plant material including nux vomica and anise, and nicotine sulfate. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing on the cartons representing that it was efficacious in the control of worms in poultry and that it was efficacious to eliminate and eradicate worms in poultry, were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for such purposes. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements on the carton, "Directions Mix 8 ounces of Hilltop Wor-Mor Powder into 100 lbs. of mash. Feed for two days and then repeat for one day two weeks later. For control of worms repeat this plan every month after the chicks are one month old throughout their entire life. It pays. The cost is small. Don't feed wormy chickens. Eliminate the Worms. Hilltop Kure-Mor should be fed in all drinking water for its healing * * * effects during the above treatment and for a few days following," regarding another drug product sold by said defendant, i. e., Kure-Mor, were false and misleading in that they represented that Kure-Mor if fed in drinking water during treatment for worms would have a healing effect; whereas it would not.

Analysis of a sample of the Hilltop Poultry Breathing Stimulator showed that it consisted essentially of phenolic compounds such as cresol and guaiacol, and volatile oils such as eucalyptus, anise, and camphor, incorporated in a saponified base. Bacteriological examination showed that it was not antiseptic. It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements appearing on the bottle label representing that it was a poultry breathing stimulator; that it would be efficacious as a respiratory stimulant that would tend to alleviate bronchial conditions; that it was efficacious as an antiseptic, as a gastro-intestinal antiseptic, and as an intestinal anti-ferment; that it would be efficacious to affect favorably the respiratory tract, hinder and act against the spread of contagions such as roup, catarrh, influenza, brooder pneumonia, chickenpox, diphtheria, and other diseases of the respiratory tract in poultry flocks; and that it would penetrate the nostrils, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Analysis of a sample of the Hilltop Kure-Mor showed that it consisted essentially of compounds of magnesium and potassium sulfate, nitrate, chlorate, and dichromate. It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements appearing on the bottle label representing that it was efficacious as an intestinal astringent; that it had great merit for poultry of all ages and would maintain poultry in good condition; that it was efficacious in the treatment of poultry which was out of condition and in need of a regulator and conditioner; that it would be efficacious as an aid in better starting of young poultry, would help the chick digest the egg yolk the first few days, and act as a bowel regulator and conditioner at all times; that it would be efficacious to soften and remove the caked waste, without causing bleeding, in chicks that had become "pasted up" with bowel trouble; that it would be efficacious to flush the system of chicks of poisonous deposits in the intestines; and that it would increase the consumption of water and cause heavier egg production, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On June 9, 1941, pleas of guilty having been entered by the defendants, the court imposed a fine of \$50 against each.

577. Misbranding of Crawford's Ridia. U. S. v. 20 Bottles of Crawford's Ridia. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3826. Sample No. 55743-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the treatment of diabetes.

On February 20, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 20 bottles of Crawford's Ridia at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 10, 1941, by Crawford Foods, Inc., from San Jose, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded.