

and November 7, 1942, from New Orleans, La., by M. K. Schilling; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of turpentine oil, gum camphor, nitrobenzene, bichloride of mercury, and calomel (mercurous chloride).

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing in its labeling which represented and suggested that it possessed penetrating and healing properties; that it was a remedy for lameness in horses and mules, due to all causes; that it was effective in the treatment of the disease conditions of horses and mules known as spavin, ring-bone, splint, swoeny, fistula, poll evil, wire cuts, distemper, old sores in general, and for all disease conditions affecting the feet of such animals; and that it was effective in the treatment of the skin diseases of humans known as tetter, were false and misleading since the article would not be effective for those purposes. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was a drug that was fabricated from two or more ingredients, and its label failed to state the quantity of bichloride of mercury contained therein; and its label also failed to state that it contained calomel, a mercury preparation, and the quantity thereof.

On November 5, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1094. Misbranding of Wel-being. U. S. v. 288 Tins and 24 Tins of Wel-being. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9554. Sample No. 12942-F.)

On March 17, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 288 3-ounce tins and 24 12-ounce tins of Wel-being at New Brunswick, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 18, 1943, from Portland, Oreg., by the Wel-being Co.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of a finely ground, dark brown vegetable material such as linseed meal, with a small amount of salt and sugar.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the name of the article, "Wel-being," and certain statements in its labeling, were false and misleading since the name and statements represented and suggested that, when taken as directed by cats, dogs, pets, and fur-bearing animals, the article created a feeling of well-being and was a highly concentrated food treatment and supplement; that it was a concentrated food and tonic; that it was effective; that it would overcome itching and scratching; that it aided in body building; that it would restore energy; that it would promote a glossy coat; that it would remove intestinal parasites; that it would aid in whelping and produce vigorous litters; that it would stimulate the appetite; that it was an appetizing, nutritional concentrate; that it would prevent skin irritations due to diet deficiency; that it was effective in stubborn cases; that it would increase body weight; that it was a protective food; that it would supply needed food elements; that it was an appetizing addition to regular rations; that it would avoid starving and dangerous methods of treatment; that it would replace recognized medicinal treatments; that it was a new, simple, scientific pet treatment for any condition; that it was effective for all worms and seasonal skin infections, poor condition, watery eyes, hair falling out, lack of pep, and poor appetite; and that it would maintain good health and guard against worms. The article was not a product of the nature so represented and suggested and would not accomplish the results claimed.

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

On July 8, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1095. Misbranding of Heath's Calf Powder. U. S. v. 18 Cartons, 6 Cartons, and 3 Cartons of Heath's Calf Powder. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9715. Sample No. 3338-F.)

On April 2, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 18 3½-ounce cartons, 6 ½-pound cartons, and 3 1-pound cartons of Heath's Calf Powder at Topeka, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 23, 1943, by the Bovine Specialty Company, Hynes, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article contained calcium carbonate, dried blood flour, blackberry root, Krameria, gum kino, ginger root, sodium bicarbonate,