

up nights; and that it would be useful for treating diseases generally. The article was alleged to be misbranded further (1) in that the name "I-Do-Lax" was false and misleading since it represented and implied that the article was an effective laxative when used as directed, "One tablespoonful in water 3 times a day," whereas the article contained insufficient laxative ingredients to constitute it an effective laxative when used as directed; and (2) in that its labeling was misleading since it failed to reveal the fact that it contained but a small proportion of magnesium sulfate (Epsom salt), which fact was material in the light of the representation on its labels, "Iodide of Potash Compound with Iron and Magnesium Sulfate."

Analysis of the Q. B. Skin Aid disclosed that it was a clear, greenish yellow, volatile liquid having an aromatic and phenolic odor, and consisting essentially of carbolic acid, alcohol, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, menthol, and eucalyptol. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on its labels and in an accompanying circular which represented and suggested that the article would allay irritation of the skin, promote healing, and would be efficacious in the treatment of skin ailments generally; that it would rapidly kill fungi, help clean healing, and guard against and ward off infection; that it would be efficacious in the treatment of eczema itch, skin irritations, and painful sunburn; and that it would soothe the skin. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that it contained carbolic acid, and its labeling failed to bear a warning that it might cause harmful effects if applied to the fingers or toes and bandaged, or if applied to large areas of the body.

Analysis of the Sen-San Diuretic Compound disclosed that it was a dark brown liquid containing 0.235 gram per 100 ml. of salicylic acid, together with senna, sodium, and citrate. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on its label and in an accompanying circular which represented and suggested that it would help the kidneys in their necessary action of elimination; that it would be efficacious in the treatment of frequent urination or burning on urination, kidney ailments, gas and bloating, physical weakness, circles under the eyes, swollen ankles, leg pains, dizziness, and loss of vigor; and that it would be of value in the treatment or prevention of headache, puffy eyes, legache, nervousness, backache, tiredness, loss of pep, getting up nights, or the complications resulting therefrom. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use since the directions in its labeling suggested and implied that it should be taken continuously, whereas it was essentially a laxative and should be taken only occasionally, as needed.

Analysis of the Equine Antimalarial disclosed that it was a saline solution containing sodium cacodylate equivalent to 44.4 grains anhydrous sodium cacodylate per 15 cc. ampul, or about 60 grains sodium cacodylate N. F. VII. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on its labels which represented and suggested that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of malaria in horses, mules, and cattle.

Analysis of the Veterinary Specific disclosed that it was a clear liquid containing chloral hydrate, potassium bromide, and the alkaloids strychnine and arecoline. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on its labels which represented and suggested that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of gas and water colic in horses, mules, and cows; and in that its labeling did not bear appropriate directions and adequate warnings that it should not be administered over a long period of time.

On April 26, 1944, pleas of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendants, the court fined the corporate defendant \$50 on count 1, which was paid. The court also fined the corporation \$100 on each of the remaining 6 counts, but suspended payment. Imposition of sentence of the individual defendant was suspended indefinitely.

1260. Adulteration and misbranding of Pep-O-Sol Tablets, and misbranding of Vital-X Spray. U. S. v. Clarence A. Near (Near Chemical Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 11423. Sample Nos. 8169-F, 8170-F.)

On July 10, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed an information against Clarence A. Near, trading as the Near Chemical Co., Minneapolis, Minn., alleging shipment of quantities of the above-named products from the State of Minnesota into the State of Wisconsin on or about June 5 and July 19, 1943.

Analysis of the Pep-O-Sol Tablets disclosed that the article contained oxyquinoline sulfate, boric acid, and a sugar, and, when diluted as recommended, was devoid of antiseptic properties. The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, since it was represented to be an antiseptic whereas it was not an antiseptic within the meaning of the law in that it was not a germicide when used in the dilutions recommended in its labeling, and it did not purport to be and was not represented as an antiseptic for inhibitory use as a wet dressing, ointment, dusting powder, or such other use as involves prolonged contact with the body. It was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in an accompanying circular entitled "Near's Stockmen News," which represented and suggested that the article, when used as directed in the drinking water of baby chicks, growing birds, turkeys, and laying flocks, and other livestock, would make the drinking water antiseptic; that the article was a powerful antiseptic; that it would increase pep in poultry, give chicks improved health, cause faster growth, greater vitality, and quicker development; that its use would obviate danger of infection; that it would control disease germs and protect chicks from disease; and that it would be efficacious to keep the intestinal tract clear of infection, aid digestion, and furnish blood-building elements that are necessary for health and vitality.

Analysis of the Vital-X Spray disclosed that it consisted essentially of eucalyptol, camphor, menthol, creosote, turpentine, chloroform, a phenolic substance such as guaiacol, and a saponifiable oil. The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) because of false and misleading statements in the circular accompanying the article, which represented and suggested that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of roup, colds, flu, gapes, bronchitis, and pneumonia in fowls; (2) in that its label failed to bear a statement containing the name of any of the ingredients of the article; and (3) in that its labeling failed to bear any directions for use.

On July 10, 1944, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

1261. Misbranding of Dr. Holland's Cow Cathartic, Mineralized Medicated Stock Salt, and Liquid Gall Kure. U. S. v. The Holland Stock Remedy Co. and Alan R. Branson. Pleas of guilty. Fine of \$250 and costs against each defendant. (F. D. C. No. 11339. Sample Nos. 798-F, 22098-F, 46808-F, 53172-F.)

On February 3, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed an information against the Holland Stock Remedy Co., a corporation, Wellington, Ohio, and Alan R. Branson, president and treasurer of the corporation, alleging shipment of quantities of the above-named products between the approximate dates of April 16 and September 9, 1943, from the State of Ohio into the States of Michigan, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Virginia.

Analysis of the Cow Cathartic disclosed that it consisted essentially of Epsom salt and plant material, including nux vomica (containing strychnine) and ginger. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on the label which represented and suggested that disorders of the digestive organs are the most common ailments of cattle; that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disorders of the digestive organs of cattle, indigestion, scours, suppression of milk, bloat, and causes of strong smelling, bad tasting, ropy milk; and that the article could be always administered safely to a sick cow. It was alleged to be further misbranded in that its label bore no statement of the quantity of the contents; and in that it contained strychnine and its label did not bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of strychnine contained in the article.

Analysis of the Mineralized Medicated Stock Salt disclosed that it consisted essentially of salt and small proportions of sulfur, charcoal, plant material, and compounds of calcium, iron, and phosphorus. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in its labeling which represented and suggested that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of worms, indigestion, or scours and pin worms in horses, contagious abortion in cows, hog cholera, and worms in lambs and sheep; that it was "Medicated," i. e., that it contained ingredients, other than salt, in therapeutically important amounts; that it was effective as a poultry tonic, and would produce good results in the raising of poultry; that it would increase the quantity and improve the quality of milk; and that it would keep animals healthy and enable them to resist disease. It was alleged to be further misbranded in that it was recommended for administration to rabbits, foxes, and other small