1147. Misbranding of Kon-Trold Nicotine. U. S. v. 25 Cartons and 17 Cartons of Kon-Trold Nicotine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10521. Sample Nos. 12294–F, 12295–F.)

On September 2, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 25 20-ounce cartons and 17 8-ounce cartons of Kon-Trold Nicotine at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 19, 1942, and July 2, 1943, from Burbank, Calif., by the Kon-Trold Products Co.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis disclosed that the article was a gray, largely insoluble powder containing nicotine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing on its label, "For the control of poultry Round Worms * * * For Round Worm elimination," were false and misleading in that, while a product of this character may have value when used as directed on the label for expelling large roundworms, it would not be effective against all species of roundworms which infest poultry.

On November 1, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1148. Misbranding of McClellan's Nicotine Krumbles. U. S. v. 22 Cartons, 118 Cartons, and 34 Cartons of McClellan's Nicotine Krumbles. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10520. Sample No. 12297–F.)

On September 3, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 22 2½-ounce cartons, 118 7-ounce cartons, and 34 15-ounce cartons of McClellan's Nicotine Krumbles at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 12, 1942, and March 3 and April 28, 1943, from Los Angeles, Calif., by the C. U. McClellan Laboratories Corporation; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the article was a reddish-brown, largely insoluble powder containing 4.35 percent of nicotine. The label bore the declaration, "Nicotine Sulphate, Rosin, Iron Sulphate, Red Oxide of Iron."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing upon its label, "Herd Treatment for Hogs for Large Round Worms * * * McClellan's Nicotine Krumbles for hogs is effective," were false and misleading since the article would not be of value as a treatment for large roundworms in hogs; and in that the containers of the 15-ounce size were so filled as to be misleading since they were less than half filled.

On November 1, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1149. Misbranding of Neol and Coridene. U. S. v. 29 Bottles of Neol and 25 Bottles of Coridene. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10120. Sample Nos. 5667–F, 5668–F.)

On June 23, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa filed a libel against 9 16-ounce bottles and 20 6-ounce bottles of Neol, and 6 32-ounce bottles and 19 16-ounce bottles of Coridene at Shenandoah, Iowa, alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about December 12, 1942, from Omaha, Nebr., by the Gland-O-Lac Company; and charging that they were misbranded.

Analysis disclosed that the Neol consisted essentially of thyme oil, eucalyptus oil, creosote, menthol, and a chlorinated phenol dissolved in mineral oil, colored green with chlorophyll; and that the Coridene consisted essentially of an emulsion of cod liver oil and water flavored with thymol and cineol, containing glutamic acid hydrochloride (4.6 percent), total hydrochloric acid (7.5 percent), acetic acid (1.5 percent), copper sulfate (2.4 percent), and arsenic trioxide (0.007 percent—0.03 grain per fluid ounce).

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements appearing in the booklet entitled "Gland-O-Lac Manual of Chicken Diseases," and in a circular entitled "This Year . . . try Gland-O-Lac's Formula for Better Chicks," were false and misleading since such statements, as they related to each article, represented and suggested that the articles constituted appropriate and adequate treatment for the conditions and diseases of poultry enumerated therein, namely, in the case of the Neol, white diarrhea (pullorum disease), respiratory diseases, common colds, contagious coryza, bronchitis, brooder pneumonia, nutritional roup, laryngotracheitis, coryza, simple bronchitis, bacterial bronchitis, colds, and roup; and in the case of the Coridene, white diarrhea, mycosis, erosions of gizzard lining, non-specific infections, coccidiosis, and fowl typhoid, in addition to aiding digestion, stimulating the liver, aiding in the production of red blood coloring matter in certain conditions, and helping avoid