animals, and its labeling did not bear adequate directions for administration to such animals.

Analysis of the Gall Kure disclosed that it was a solution of methylrosanilin. 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 galls and sore teats in cows; that it was the best remedy known for all abrasions of the skin on man or beast; that it would be efficacious to purify and heal all kinds of sores, including galls, and open wounds, and all irritated or inflamed surfaces caused by saddle, collar, harness, or hobbles; that it would be efficacious to cause healing of all inflammations, burns, skin irritations, hives, poison ivy, and similar conditions indicated by the abbreviation "etc.," and to cause healing of harness galls, sores, cuts, wire fence jags, sore heels, sore mouths, and similar conditions, indicated by the abbreviation "etc.," on horses, mules, and other animals; that it would produce the effects of violet rays; and that another article, Medicated Stock Salt, would be efficacious as an animal tonic and conditioner, and as a preventative and destroyer of worms. It was alleged to be further misbranded in that its label bore no statement of the quantity of the contents; and in that it did not bear the common or usual name of the article, i. e., "Solution of Methylrosanilin."

On March 1, 1944, pleas of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendants, the court imposed a fine of 250 and costs against each defendant.

1262. Misbranding of Oripahs. U. S. v. 58 Packages and 220 Packages of Oripahs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11844. Sample Nos. 46730–F, 54809–F.)

On February 19, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed a libel against 58 packages, 20-capsule size, and 220 packages, 40-capsule size, of Oripahs, at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 20, 1943, by Oripahs, Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that the capsules contained boric acid, phenolphthalein (0.26 grain per capsule), and a laxative plant drug such as rhubarb.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that its name and the statements in the leaflet entitled "Oripahs," enclosed in the retail carton, which represented and implied that the article was to be used for the reduction of body weight were false and misleading since the article was not effective for that purpose; (2) in that the statements on the label, "No Dinitrophenol No Thyroid," which implied that the article was a safe and effective treatment for the reduction of body weight were false and misleading since the article was not safe and effective for that purpose; (3) in that its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use, since the article, when taken as directed, provided for a full dose of phenolphthalein, i. e., one grain, and an additional quantity of the laxative ingredient rhubarb, whereas the article was essentially a laxative and should have been taken only occasionally, as needed, and not continuously, as recommended; and (4) in that its labeling failed to warn that frequent or continued use might result in dependence on laxatives to move the bowels, and that the preparation should be discontinued if a skin rash appeared.

On March 29, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1263. Misbranding of Special Compressed Tablets. U. S. v. 96,000 Special Compressed Tablets. Consent decree ordering the release of the product under bond. (F. D. C. No. 10510. Sample No. 48443–F.)

An agreement existed between the shipper and consignee of this product that it was to be repackaged. When repackaged, however, the labeling contained therapeutic claims that constituted misbranding.

On August 31, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 96,000 Special Compressed Tablets at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 9, 1943, by Charles H. Dietz, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

The article was labeled in part: "Special Compressed Tablet RX2742 Each C. T. contains: Caffeine Alkaloid . . . ¼ gr. Acetphenetidin . . . 2½ grs. Aspirin . . . 3½ grs. Tinct. Gelsemium . . . 2 Min." Examination showed that the article had essentially the composition declared on its label.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use; and (2) in that its labeling failed to warn that frequent or continued use of an article containing acetophenetidin may