and was effective in exterminating lice-mites, fleas, and blue bugs on poultry, whereas the article was not effective for such purposes. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the label statement, "Active Ingredients * * * Calcium Polysulphide, Calcium Thio-Sulphate, Sulphur," was false and misleading since the ingredients named were not active when the article was used as directed.

On April 27, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product and the leaflets were ordered destroyed.

1550. Misbranding of Poul-Tra-Tone. U. S. v. 54 Bottles, 24 Jugs, and 11 Jugs of Poul-Tra-Tone, including all labeling. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15278. Sample No. 18317-H.)

On February 21, 1945, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 54 quart bottles, 24 half-gallon jugs, and 11 gallon jugs of Poul-Tra-Tone at Arlington, Minn., and against all labeling of the article of drug consisting of a supply of circulars at Arlington, Minn., entitled: "20 Suggestions for Making Chick Raising Easier and Better." It was alleged that the Dutton Co. had shipped the article of drug from Galesville, Wis., on or about March 27 and June 27, 1944, and the circulars from that place on or about February 15, 1944.

Analysis showed that the drug was an aqueous solution containing, essentially, potassium dichromate, potassium nitrate, magnesium sulfate, and a small amount of chlorate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on its label and in the circulars were false and misleading since they represented and implied that it would be effective for the prevention and treatment of coccidiosis, anemic conditions, worms, surplus mucus, simple diarrhea, and other disease conditions of poultry involving the intestinal tract, whereas the product, when used as directed on the label, would be practically worthless and would have no value for such disease conditions.

On April 5, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering the destruction of the product.

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PRODUCTS

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Aller-Cee 1539
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Bio-Mineral 1540
Blemo Ointment 1503
Burma Foot Cream 1505
Cartier's, Pierre, Medicine 1533
Chezit 1547
Comstock's Worm Pellets 1543
Cosmetic (subject to the drug provisions of the Act) 1503
Cramp bark 1518
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Epinephrine hydrochloride, solution of 1508
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Franklin Gi-Co, Franklin Udder-Eze, and Franklin N-C-K Compound 1548
Gauze. *See* Bandages and dressings.
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N. J. No.

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Menadione sodium bisulfite injection 1516, 1517
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FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT

[Given pursuant to section 705 of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act]

1451–1500

DRUGS AND DEVICES

The cases reported herewith were instituted in the United States district courts by the United States attorneys acting upon reports submitted by direction of the Federal Security Administrator.

MAURICE COLLINS, *Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency.*
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 24, 1946.*

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DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF POTENTIAL DANGER WHEN USED ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS

1451. Misbranding of Bristol's Compound and Kemp's Vermifuge (liquid). U. S. v. 153 Dozen Packages of Bristol's Compound and 289 Dozen Packages of Kemp's Vermifuge (Liquid). Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14428. Sample Nos. 33165–F, 33169–F.)

On November 14, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico filed a libel against 153 dozen packages of Bristol's Compound and 289 dozen packages of Kemp's Vermifuge (liquid) at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the articles had been shipped between the approximate dates of March 14 and October 23, 1944, from New York, N. Y., by Lanman and Kemp-Barclay and Co., Inc.

Examination of the Bristol's Compound showed that it contained extracts of plant drugs, including a laxative plant drug such as senna, and an iodide such as potassium iodide. It was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling failed to warn that the article should not be used in cases of abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, or other symptoms of appendicitis, and that frequent or continued use of the article or use in accordance with the directions, namely, "For adults, one tablespoonful * * * three times daily * * * For children 3 to 5 years old, ½ teaspoonful; 6 to 11 years, 1 teaspoonful; 12 to 15 years, 2 teaspoonfuls; 16 to 18 years, 3 teaspoonfuls * * * three times daily," might result in dependence upon laxatives to move the bowels. It was alleged to be misbranded

* For drugs actionable because of failure to bear adequate directions or warning statements, see No. 1451; omission of, or unsatisfactory, ingredients statements, Nos. 1470, 1485, 1494; failure to bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, No. 1481; failure to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents, No. 1492; cosmetics, subject to the drug provisions of the Act, Nos. 1491, 1492.