represented and suggested that the article was a digestant and would be effective to insure growth, health, and productivity in poultry and hogs; that it would be effective to prevent and correct necrotic enteritis, dysentery, typhoid, and other diseases caused by pathogenic organisms in hogs; that it would aid effectively in the prevention and control of diseases in livestock and poultry; and that it would be effective to prevent and correct worm infestation, coccidiosis, blackhead, and other unhealthy conditions in poultry. The article was not a digestant, and it would not be effective for the purposes represented.

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.

DISPOSITION: October 15, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product and circulars were ordered destroyed.

1891. Misbranding of The Ball Solution. U. S. v. 6 Bottles of The Ball Solution, and 6 Pamphlets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19227. Sample No. 15002-H.)

LIBEL FILED: March 12, 1946, Northern District of Illinois.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 15, 1945, by the Timball Liniment Co., from Detroit, Mich.

PRODUCT: 6 1-pint bottles of *The Ball Solution* at Chicago, Ill., together with 6 pamphlets entitled "Facts The Ball Solution * * * A Positive Solution to the Bad Leg Problem," which were shipped with the product. Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of alcohol 57.1 percent, water, iodine, and potassium iodide, with a small proportion of methyl salicylate.

LABEL, IN PART: "The Ball Solution * * * A Bone and Muscle Remedy."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and in the pamphlets were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective as a remedy for disease conditions of horses involving the bones and muscles; that it would be effective to relieve fever, pain, swelling, and lameness; and that it would be effective in the treatment of bucked shin, big knee, sprains, sore tendons, speedy cuts, osslets, curbs, splints, and ring-bone. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (e), the article was fabricated from two or more ingredients, and its label failed to bear an accurate declaration of the quantity or proportion of the alcohol contained therein.

DISPOSITION: May 14, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1892. Misbranding of Knox-It and Flex-O Udder Ointment. U. S. v. 52 cans of Knox-It and 6 cans of Flex-O Udder Ointment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20215. Sample Nos. 35473-H, 35474-H.)

LIBEL FILED: June 5, 1946, Southern District of Illinois.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 21, 1946, by the Dairy Remedies Co., from Monroe, Wis.

PRODUCT: 52 cans of *Knox-It* and 6 cans of *Flex-O Udder Ointment* at Quincy, Ill. Analyses showed that the *Knox-It* was a tan-colored powder composed chiefly of plant material, iodoform, sulfur, copper salt, calcium salt, and hexamethylenetetramine; and that the *udder ointment* was a red-colored ointment composed chiefly of petrolatum, oil of mustard, oil of turpentine, and methyl salicylate.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the articles and upon an accompanying display card were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the articles would be effective in the treatment and prevention of mastitis of cattle, thick milk, bloody milk, garget, and minor disturbances of the mammary system; and that they would be effective for healthy milk secretion and flow of blood to the udder. The articles would not be effective for those purposes.

DISPOSITION: July 12, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.