Chloro-Iodine Colloidal Concentrate. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the labeling of the article, which labeling included a number of accompanying booklets entitled "Chloro-Iodine," were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article would be effective as an internal and external remedy for better animal health; that when used as directed, the article would be efficacious in the treatment of infections associated with staphylococci, streptococci, *corynebacteria*, abortion bacilli, trichomonads, nematodes, cestodes, trematodes, and other equally virulent and destructive organisms; that when used as directed, the article would be effective as an antiseptic, germicide, and vermicide; that it would be effective as a curative agent in specific diseases; that it would increase and enhance the natural powers of producing dairy food and would ward off ailments which disastrously ravage animal flesh; that it would be effective in preventing and combating disease in livestock, in preventing contamination and blood poison setting in, and in warding off infection caused by disease germs attacking the body; that it would be effective as a sterilizing agent; that it would inhibit sepsis; that when used as directed, the article would be inimical to all pathogenic organisms that infect the animal body; that the article was a healing agent; that when used as directed, it would be effective in the treatment of mastitis, contagious abortion, sterility, and Johne's disease (paratuberculosis); that it would be effective in the eradication of disease; that it would maintain resistance to disease; that it possessed curative properties; that it would be effective as a prophylactic and healer, and as a disinfectant for inflammatory conditions, abscesses, carbuncles, skin infections of all kinds, and the mucous membrane in general; that it would be effective against all infections of the eye, and of the entire genital tract; that it would be effective as a dewormer for goats, sheep, and hogs, and as a bactericide in dysentery of animals; that it would be effective in entirely deworming animals; that it was specific in destroying the causative germs of dysentery, in eradicating the irritation and inflammation of the intestines, and in stopping diarrhea; that the article was a curative and prophylactic for warding off mastitis, milk fever, dysentery, off-feed conditions, diseases that originate from improper feeding, and bacterial and parasitic invasion; that it would be effective in controlling sterility in cows; and that it would be efficacious in the treatment of wooden tongue, timber tongue, endometritis, cervicitis, and vaginitis following *Brucella abortus* (Bang's disease), and *Trichomonas* and *Corynebacteria* infection. The article would not fulfill the promises of benefit suggested and implied.

DISPOSITION: January 17, 1949. A plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of William C. McGregor, the court imposed a fine of $200 and costs against this defendant. Inasmuch as service of process could not be obtained on Albert B. Trencavel because of his absence from this country, no action was taken in his case and it has remained pending.

2974. Misbranding of Philcapco Testans. U. S. v. 1 Bottle * * *. (F. D. C. No. 27998. Sample No. 51850-K.)

LIBEL FILED: September 23, 1949, Northern District of Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 1, 1949, by Philadelphia Capsule Co., Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 1 440-capsule bottle of *Philcapco Testans* at Mansfield, Ohio.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Philcapco Testans * * * Each capsule approximates 2 drachms of Fresh Testicular Beef Substance. This preparation

does not contain any known therapeutically useful constituent of the gland. Caution: To be used only by or on the prescription of a physician."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use since its labeling failed to bear any directions for use. (The article, although bearing the prescription legend, was not entitled to the exemption under the regulations from the requirement that its labeling bear adequate directions for use since adequate information for the use of the article was not readily available to physicians, because the article was inert and, therefore, adequate information for its use as a drug did not exist.)

DISPOSITION: November 7, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2975. Misbranding of Black Eagle Brand Medicine and Millerhaus' Famous Liniment. U. S. v. 140 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 28004. Sample Nos. 13817-K, 13818-K.)

LIBEL FILED: September 26, 1949, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 16, 1949, from Cincinnati, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 140 8-ounce bottles of *Black Eagle Brand Medicine* and 120 1-ounce bottles of *Millerhaus' Famous Liniment* at Philadelphia, Pa., in the possession of Willie Palmer.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the articles failed to bear adequate directions for use for the purposes for which they were intended. The articles were misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: November 28, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF DEVIATION FROM OFFICIAL OR OWN STANDARDS*

2976. Adulteration and misbranding of amphetamine HCL tablets. U. S. v. 9 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 27624. Sample No. 46720-K.)

LIBEL FILED: August 4, 1949, Northern District of West Virginia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 7, 1949, by the Uno Laboratories, from Pitman, N. J.

PRODUCT: 9 bottles of *amphetamine HCL tablets* at Wheeling, W. Va. Examination showed that each tablet contained 9.64 milligrams of racemic desoxyephedrine hydrochloride but no amphetamine hydrochloride.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (d) (2), tablets containing 9.64 milligrams of racemic desoxyephedrine hydrochloride each but no amphetamine hydrochloride had been substituted in whole or in part for "amphetamine hydrochloride tablets," which the article purported to be.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "10,000 * * * Amphetamine HCL Tablets 10 Mgm. per Tablet" was false and misleading as applied to an article containing no amphetamine hydrochloride.

DISPOSITION: October 28, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

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*See also No. 2973.