

bismuth subnitrate, red gum eucalyptus, anise, oil of cloves, and gambir. It contained 43.63 percent mineral matter, consisting largely of calcium carbonate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing on the carton labels and in the circular entitled "Save the Calf," which accompanied the article, and which represented and suggested that the article was effective in the treatment of scours in calves and in other young animals; that it was effective to keep calves alive and strong, to produce better growth and better health of calves, to prevent calves from dying, and to alleviate pain and diarrhea accompanying scours; that it was an effective treatment for scours, common scours, bloody scours, and white scours; that it was effective to enable inflamed surfaces to heal; that it was effective in checking hemorrhagic and bloody scours; and that it was effective for different forms of scours and as an intestinal antiseptic, were false and misleading since the article was not so effective.

On April 6, 1943, the claimant and owner having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1096. Misbranding of Kamnic Poultry Powder. U. S. v. 137 Cans of Kamnic Poultry Powder. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9864. Sample 3166-F.)**

On April 28, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska filed a libel against 137 1-pound cans of Kamnic Poultry Powder at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped from Kansas City, Mo., by Research Products, Inc., on or about March 10, 1943; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of 35.08 percent of iron sulfate and 0.16 percent of nicotine, together with kamala, Areca, and Quassia.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the name "Kamnic" was misleading since it suggested that the article was composed of kamala and nicotine, two commonly used poultry remedy ingredients, whereas the article, when used as directed, furnished insignificant amounts of these two ingredients; and in that the statements appearing on its label "Contains:—\* \* \* Iron Sulfate (Standardized) 32%, Tobacco (Nicotine 1%) 35%," was false and misleading since the article contained more iron sulfate and less nicotine than declared. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements appearing on its label, "For Flock Treatment of Poultry \* \* \* Withhold feed for 24 hours, allowing only drinking water. For each 30 chicks, mix one heaping tablespoonful of Kamnic Poultry Powder thoroughly with one quart of bran or shorts in thin mash and give at one feeding. For mature birds increase the above dosage one half. Repeat in 24 hours. Four hours after last treatment, give four ounces Epsom Salts to each quart of drinking water," were false and misleading since such directions for use and dosage for the flock treatment of poultry, when appearing upon the label of a poultry remedy containing nicotine and kamala, represented and suggested that the product, when used as directed, was of value in the treatment of tapeworms and roundworms which infest poultry, whereas the article, when used as directed, was of no value for any species of worms which infest poultry, nor of any value whatever as a treatment for any known disease conditions of poultry.

On May 25, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1097. Misbranding of General Hog Liquid. U. S. v. 46 Bottles, 9 Bottles, and 9 Jugs of General Hog Liquid. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9838. Sample Nos. 37845-F, 37846-F.)**

On April 22, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois filed a libel against 46 8-ounce bottles, 9 1-gallon bottles, and 9 5-gallon jugs of General Hog Liquid at Paxton, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 24 and 25 and March 8, 1943, by the General Veterinary Laboratory, Omaha, Nebr.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, sodium hydroxide, small proportions of compounds of calcium, copper, potassium, arsenic (60 grains per quart), creosote, oil of Chenopodium, phosphate, sulfate, and a minute amount of strychnine (0.10 gram per quart).

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of strychnine and arsenic contained therein since the quantity or proportion stated was incorrect; and in that the statements "Extract of Nux Vomica (giving one quart of medicine .0266 cc. of strychnine), Solution of Potas-