teeth, keen hearing, sparkling eyes, and would aid greatly in recovery from disease or injury; whereas it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On May 25, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

744. Misbranding of mercurochrome. U. S. v. 10 Gross Bottles of 2% Solution of Mercurochrome. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered distributed to charitable institutions. (F. D. C. No. 6731. Sample No. 84851–E.)

This product was short of the declared volume.

On or about January 19, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 10 gross bottles of 2% solution of mercurochrome at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 9, 1941, by Certified Pharmacal Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded in that the statement "Contents 9 cc." was false and misleading as applied to an article in bottles containing less than 9 cc. The article was labeled in part: "2% Solution Mercurochrome * * * Contents 9 cc. * * * Distributed by United First Aid Co., New York, N. Y."

On May 25, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered distributed to charitable institutions.

VETERINARY REMEDIES

745. Misbranding of Lapp's Poultry Blocketts. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Lapp's Poultry Blocketts. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6987. Sample No. 68914–E.)

On March 9, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 10 cases, each containing 12 cartons, of Lapp's Poultry Blocketts at Topeka, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 1, 1942, by the Lapp Laboratories, Inc., from Nevada, Iowa; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of a mixture of tobacco stems, molasses residue, sodium bicarbonate, and siliceous material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in the labeling which represented and suggested that it was of value in improving production, quality of eggs, and fertility of poultry; was of value in the prevention of intestinal parasites, coccidiosis, simple diarrhea, anemia, and some forms of worms in poultry; and that it was a real poultry regulator, were false and misleading since it would not be of value for such purposes and it was not a poultry regulator.

On April 13, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

746. Misbranding of Wilcoxson's Perfection Liniment. U. S. v. 25 Pint Bottles of Wilcoxson's Perfection Liniment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6993. Sample No. 80373–E.)

On March 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against the above-named product at Lexington, Ky., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 14, 1941, by the Wilcoxson Remedy Co. from Tiffin, Ohio; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, alcohol, oil of turpentine, camphor, potassium iodide, and a trace of organically combined iodine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling which represented and suggested that when used as directed on horses, it was a great remedy for bad legs; would allay all fever; would toughen and harden the leg; would remove soreness from spavins, splints, curbs, ringbones, thoroughpins, and all blemishes; and would be efficacious in the treatment of spavins, splints, thoroughpins, ringbone, and all bone enlargements and would be efficacious for back, shoulder and hip lameness and all rheumatic troubles, were false and misleading since when used as directed on horses, it would not accomplish such results.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the label failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents; and in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and the label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

On April 15, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.