All products were alleged to be misbranded further in that they were drugs and their labels failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

On January 14, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

534. Misbranding of Red-Hed Coxol. U. S. v. 1 Drum and 1 Drum of Red-Hed Coxol. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2828, 3836. Sample Nos. 21627-E, 26956-E.)

On September 26, 1940, and February 25, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed libels against 2 50-gallon drums of Red-Hed Coxol at Modesto, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 7 and November 5, 1940, by Production Laboratories from Seattle, Wash.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of mineral oil (61 percent), a saponifiable oil consisting in part of fish oils, turpentine (3 percent), a small amount of iodine, and a red coal-tar dye.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the labeling directly and indirectly represented that it was effective as a preventive of and treatment for coccidiosis and blackhead in chickens and turkeys, which representations were false and misleading since it was not effective for such purposes.

On November 16, 1940, and March 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

535. Misbranding of Tonik-Kote 4-Use Skin Conditioner and Tonik-Kote Ointment. U. S. v. 115 Cartons of Tonik-Kote 4-Use Skin Conditioner and 69 Cartons of Tonik-Kote Ointment. Consent decree of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 4052. Sample Nos. 60207-E, 60208-E.)

On March 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against the above-named products at Seattle, Wash., alleging that they had been shipped by Gross Laboratories from Portland, Oreg., on or about February 26, 1941; and charging that they were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles showed that the Skin Conditioner consisted of water, alcohol (2.8 percent by volume), and oil, together with small amounts of pine oil, borates, and protein; and that the Ointment consisted of water, oil, soap, protein, and borates, and contained no peroxide.

The Skin Conditioner was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that representations in its labeling that it was efficacious in the treatment of all types of skin irritations, eczema, ear canker, sore pads, mange, ringworm, and lice on pets and animals, and that it was efficacious as a skin conditioner, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes. (2) In that the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol that it contained, and the common or usual names of its active ingredients.

The Ointment was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that representations in its labeling that it was efficacious in the treatment of mange, eczema, ringworm, and other skin irritations on dogs and cats, and that it was made from peroxide, were false and misleading; since it would not be efficacious for such purposes, and it was not made from peroxide. (2) In that its label failed to bear the common or usual names of its active ingredients.

On April 24, 1941, Gross Laboratories, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered released under bond conditioned that they be relabeled to comply with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

536. Misbranding of Verm A Food. U. S. v. 56½ Dozen Packages of Sellers Verm A Food No. 1 and 39½ Dozen Packages of Sellers Verm A Food No. 2. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3243. Sample No. 34540-E.)

On October 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against the above-named products at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped by Hugh Sellers & Co. from Washington, D. C., on or about September 24, 1940; and charging that they were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles showed that they consisted essentially of meat, cereals, and senna.

They were alleged to be misbranded in that the labeling bore representations that they were efficacious treatments for large roundworms and constipation of