day, with massage from 5 to 10 minutes followed with hot towels; that it was a "grand treatment" and great relief for chillblains, and that if the ointment seemed to irritate for several days, one should not become alarmed as that was the "nature of the ointment," together with a design showing "before" and "after," which representations and design were false and misleading, since they represented that the article was efficacious for the purposes recommended; whereas it was not efficacious for such purposes.

On June 3, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

172. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of special formula tablets. U. S. v. 10,980 Tablets Kamala. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1860. Sample No. 66759–D.)

This veterinary remedy contained less kamala powder and less nicotine alkaloid than was declared on the label.

On April 24, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska filed a libel against 10,980 Tablets Kamala at Clay Center, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 1, 1940, by the Shores Co., Inc., from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

Adulteration was alleged in that the strength of said article differed from that which it purported or was represented to possess since each tablet was represented to contain 15 grains of kamala powder and 1¾ grains of nicotine alkaloid; whereas each tablet contained not more than 9.2 grains of kamala powder and not more than 1.08 grains of nicotine alkaloid.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the representation in the labeling that each tablet contained 15 grains of kamala powder and 1¾ grains of nicotine alkaloid, was false and misleading since the tablets contained less amounts of kamala powder and nicotine alkaloid.

On June 28, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be condemned and destroyed.

173. Adulteration of IVC A B D G Capsules. U. S. v. 46,000 A B D G Capsules. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1886. Sample No. 58345–D.)

This product contained fewer units of vitamins A, B_1, and D than it was represented to contain.

On April 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 46,000 capsules at San Diego, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 13, 1939, by the International Vitamin Corporation from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it was represented to possess in that it was represented to contain 50 International Units of vitamin B_1, 945 International Units of vitamin D, and 10,000 International Units of vitam A per capsule; whereas it contained not more than 25 International Units of vitamin B_1, not more than 800 International Units of vitamin D, and less than 10,000 International Units of vitamin A per capsule.

On June 12, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

174. Adulteration and misbranding of halibut liver oil capsules. U. S. v. 15 Dozen Packages of Halibut Liver Oil Capsules. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1616. Sample No. 85923–D.)

This product was represented to consist of plain halibut liver oil, but consisted in part or other fish-liver oils.

On March 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 15 dozen packages, each containing 100 capsules, of halibut liver oil at New York, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 11, 1939, by the Gelatin Products Co. from Detroit, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Premo Halibut Liver Oil Capsules Plain."

Adulteration was alleged in that another fish-liver oil had been substituted wholly or in part for plain halibut liver oil.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it consisted of halibut liver oil capsules plain and that it had been prepared