

"Dry Dip" in large conspicuous type which were immediately preceded by the words "A Remedy Erroneously, Sometimes Called" in smaller type.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of calcium carbonate and iron compounds, containing creosote oil, phenols, and small amounts of nicotine, naphthalene, and siliceous material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements, "A Remedy * * * for combating Flu Germs in live stock. How a hog gets the Flu. When the hog rakes his bedding together they pile up—then the inner hog gets too warm and goes outside to eat and catches cold. Then the Flu Develops. If you will sprinkle plenty of this remedy in the hogs bedding they will not pile up. When a hog catches cold or the flu, they loose weight. * * * Used for Combatting Flu Germs * * * You owe it to yourself and to your animals to give this product a trial and satisfy yourself. It will save you money. For Hogs * * * Flu Remedy * * * For Horses and Cattle * * * Flu Remedy * * * For Poultry * * * Flu Remedy," borne on the label, were false and misleading since they represented that the article was efficacious in the diseases and conditions for which it was recommended; whereas it was not efficacious in such diseases and conditions.

On December 2, 1940, a plea of guilty was entered by the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

303. Misbranding of Moorman's Hog Block Minerals. U. S. v. 47 Blocks of Moorman's Hog Block Minerals. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1844. Sample No. 16012-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the treatment of the conditions indicated below.

On April 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma filed a libel against 47 blocks of Moorman's Hog Block Minerals at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 9, 1939, by the Moorman Manufacturing Co. from Quincy, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, small proportions of compounds of iron, manganese, magnesium and copper, sulfur, charcoal, and a very small proportion of an iodine compound.

Misbranding was alleged in that the labeling of the article bore representations that it would insure the best and most profitable gains at decreased feeding costs; that it would build stronger bones and healthier blood; that it would be efficacious in anemia and other mineral deficiency diseases and that it contained ingredients which aid in a general way in preventing other diseases; that when fed to brood sows it would increase the number of pigs born alive as well as the size and vigor of the pigs and would also keep the sows in better condition; that it would prevent mineral deficiency diseases in growing pigs; that the product should be given to pigs just as early as they would eat anything and that about 2 weeks after weaning Moorman's E-Z-Ex Treatment should be administered to remove worms; that it would keep the bowels in good condition and furnish the body with the proper kind and quantity of minerals; that it would be efficacious in the treatment of indigestion, worms, and constipation, the most frequent causes of thumps; and that it was efficacious in black scours in pigs, in frame or back weakness, and in necro or necrotic enteritis, which representations were false and misleading since the article was not efficacious for the purposes so recommended.

On June 25, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS

304. Misbranding of Anti-Poison. U. S. v. 27 Packages of Anti-Poison. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1490. Sample No. 67136-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below.

On or about February 28, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma filed a libel against 27 packages of Anti-Poison at Buffalo, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 11, 1939, by the Anti-Poison Medicine Co. from Springfield, Mo.; and charging that it was misbranded.