

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Merco-Tabs No. 2*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label and in the accompanying leaflet were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was an adequate treatment for cholera, typhoid, coccidiosis, and other disease conditions of fowls, whereas the article would not be effective for such purposes.

Gwyo-Dine Poultry Solution Tablets and *Gwyo-Spray*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels and in the accompanying leaflet were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the articles, when used as directed, would be effective to treat roup, colds, and other respiratory diseases of poultry, whereas the articles would not be effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: June 19, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered to be disposed of by the United States marshal, in accordance with the law. The products were destroyed.

1694. Misbranding of Kama-Nico and Far-Vet Alkules, Merco-Tabs No. 2, Gwyo-Dine, and Gwyo-Spray. U. S. v. 237 Bottles of *Kama-Nico*, 197 Cans of *Far-Vet Alkules*, 158 Packages of *Far-Vet Merco-Tabs No. 2*, 730 Bottles of *Far-Vet Gwyo-Dine*, 415 Bottles of *Far-Vet Gwyo-Spray*, and a number of circulars. Consent decrees of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. Nos. 16145, 16151. Sample Nos. 18561-H to 18565-H, incl.)

LABELS FILED: May 26 and June 1, 1945, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: The drugs were shipped between the approximate dates of July 13, 1943, and September 23, 1944, from Kansas City, Mo., by Research Products, Inc.

PRODUCT: 237 100-tablet bottles of *Kama-Nico*, 197 5-pound cans of *Alkules*, 130 100-tablet packages and 28 1,000-tablet packages of *Merco-Tabs No. 2*, 730 100-tablet bottles of *Gwyo-Dine*, and 415 8-ounce bottles of *Gwyo-Spray* at St. Paul, Minn., together with a number of circulars entitled "Dealers' Price List 1944" and "Price List 1944," which accompanied certain lots of the drugs.

Examination disclosed that the *Kama-Nico* contained nicotine sulfate, kamala extractives equivalent to not more than 2.85 grains of powdered kamala per tablet, and 0.49 grain of calomel per tablet; that the *Alkules* consisted essentially of sodium hydroxide, carbolic acid, and small proportions of sodium carbonate, copper sulfate, and sodium hyposulfite; that the *Merco-Tabs No. 2* consisted essentially of 8 grains of mercury bichloride per tablet, zinc sulfo-carbolate, sodium citrate and carbonate, and blue coloring matter; that the *Gwyo-Dine* consisted essentially of potassium dichromate, iodine, creosote, potassium guaiacolsulfonate, and salt; and that the *Gwyo-Spray* consisted essentially of creosote, camphoraceous substances, thymol, phenol, turpentine, and iodine, in an oil base.

LABEL, IN PART: "Far-Vet Alkules [or "Merco-Tabs No. 2—Gallon Size," "Gwyo-Dine," or "Gwyo-Spray"] * * *. Distributed by Farmers Veterinary Supply Co., St. Paul, Minnesota," or "Kama-Nico."

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Kama-Nico*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Give 1 tablet to chicks weighing from 1½ to 3 lbs. Prepare birds by withholding feed for 12 to 24 hours. Six hours afterwards birds may have a liberal amount of Epsom Salts dissolved in water; 2-oz. to a gallon of water * * * Do not worm sick or emaciated birds," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article, when used as directed, would be effective to remove worms from poultry, whereas it would not be effective in the treatment for any species of worms which infest poultry. Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the name of the article, "*Kama-Nico*," was false and misleading since the designation implied that the article contained only the active ingredients kamala and nicotine, whereas the article also contained calomel as an active ingredient; and the label statement, "Each Tablet Contains: Powdered Extract Kamala . . . 2.50 grs. (equal in drug strength to 7.50 grs. (Powdered Kamala))," was false and misleading since the article did not contain 2.5 grains of kamala extract equivalent to 7.5 grains of powdered kamala. Further misbranding, Section 502 (e), the article contained calomel and its label failed to state that calomel is a derivative of mercury.

Alkules, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of sick animals, such as hogs, whereas the article would not be effective in the treatment of any disease condition affecting hogs or other animals: "Directions Dissolve each pound (2 cupfuls) of the powder in a gallon of soft water. If clear solution is desired, filter or allow to stand overnight and draw off clear liquid. Add one pint of this solution to 15 gallons of water in which 1 pound of common salt has been added. Soak 3 bushels of oats in this solution for at least 12 hours. Feed to capacity for a week or ten days, feeding nothing else during this period and allow plenty pure drinking water. Isolate sick animals and keep hogs in dry, comfortable quarters."

Merco-Tabs No. 2, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be of value in the prevention or treatment of diseases of poultry, whereas the article would not be of value for such purposes: "For drinking water medication * * * Directions Dissolve 1 tablet in 1 gallon of drinking water. In aggravated cases use 2 tablets to 1 gallon of water. Allow no other water. At the first sign of an outbreak—isolate all infected birds in separate pen or house to avoid spreading the disease among the rest of the flock. Begin treatment immediately, continuing for about a week and repeating thereafter as indicated." Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statements in the circulars, "For fowl cholera, typhoid, coccidiosis, and blackhead in poultry. One tablet dissolved in a gallon of water will make the best intestinal disinfectant for poultry," and "For Fowl Cholera, Typhoid and Coccidiosis," were false and misleading since the article, when used as directed, would have no value in the treatment or prevention of fowl cholera, typhoid, coccidiosis, or blackhead in poultry, nor would it be effective as an intestinal disinfectant.

Gwyo-Dine, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Poultry Solution Tablets," was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that the article, when used as directed, would be of therapeutic value in the treatment of poultry, whereas the article, when used as directed, possessed no therapeutic value in the treatment of poultry; and the statement, "For Roup, Colds, and All Respiratory Ailments," appearing in the circular entitled "Dealer's Price List 1944," was false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the treatment of roup, colds, and respiratory diseases of fowls.

Gwyo-Spray, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of diseases of the respiratory tracts of fowls, whereas the article would not be effective for such purposes: "Spray Application for Poultry * * * Directions Fill atomizer or spray gun with undiluted Gwyo-Spray and spray nostrils, around the eyes and down the throat of all birds. Birds should then be placed in separate pen or house to avoid contact with healthy birds. May also be used in drinking water; 1 tablespoon to each gallon of water." Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statement, "For Roup, Colds and Brooder Pneumonia," appearing in the circular entitled "Dealers' Price List 1944," was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of respiratory diseases of poultry, whereas the article would not be effective for such purpose.

DISPOSITION: July 19, 1945. Joseph Pogoriler, trading as the Farmers Veterinary Supply Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

1695. Misbranding of Far-Vet Merco-Tabs No. 1, Udder Ointment, and Guaidine Tablets. U. S. v. 418 Bottles of Merco-Tabs No. 1, 71 Bottles of Udder Ointment, 285 Bottles of Guaidine Tablets, and a number of circulars. Consent decree of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 16146. Sample Nos. 18566-H, 18567-H, 18570-H.)

LABEL FILED: May 29, 1945, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: The drugs were shipped between the approximate dates of December 1, 1943, and January 16, 1945, from Kansas City, Mo., by the George A. Lopp Laboratories.

PRODUCT: 418 100-tablet bottles of *Merco-Tabs No. 1*, 71 15-ounce bottles of *Udder Ointment*, and 285 100-tablet bottles of *Guaidine Tablets* at St. Paul,