

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE*

1993. Misbranding of Medicrude. U. S. v. Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Judgment of guilty. Fine, \$500. (F. D. C. No. 20161. Sample No. 18748-H.)

INFORMATION FILED: August 8, 1946, Northern District of Oklahoma, against the Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: From the State of Oklahoma into the State of Minnesota. The article was shipped on or about March 10, 1945, and a number of circulars entitled "For the Farm Diamond D-X Lubricants and Fuels and Other Products" and "Medicrude For the Treatment of Mange and Other Ailments of Hogs and Other Livestock" were shipped prior to that date.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label and in the circulars and certain designs in the circulars illustrating disease or abnormal conditions affecting hogs were false and misleading in that they represented and created the impression that the article would be effective in the treatment of demodectic or follicular type of mange which commonly infests hogs; that it would be effective against lice which infest poultry; that it would be of value in cleaning out lice from poultry houses; and that the article, when used as directed, would be effective in the control in hogs of flu, colds, constipation, worms, elephant hide, bull nose, and other ailments of hogs. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: August 29, 1946. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court found the defendant guilty as charged and imposed a fine of \$500.

1994. Misbranding of Sulfasol. U. S. v. 6 Bottles and 106 Bottles of Sulfasol, and a number of circulars and posters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20252. Sample No. 51519-H.)

LABEL FILED: June 19, 1946, District of South Dakota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 15, 1946, by the Sibley Veterinary Supply Co., Sibley, Iowa.

PRODUCT: 6 ½-gallon bottles and 106 pint bottles of *Sulfasol* at Sioux City, S. Dak.; also a number of circulars entitled "Now! Sulfa in Liquid Form for Poultry" and a number of posters entitled "Sulfasol the Sulfa Drug for Poultry." Analyses showed that the article contained, as declared, essentially 18.75 grams of sodium sulfathiazole per fluid ounce.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements and designs were false and misleading: (Label) "An Aid in the Control of Colds"; (circular) "An Aid in the Control of Colds or Coryza in Poultry * * * a valuable aid in controlling Colds or Coryza in infected flocks. * * * Sulfasol—for Colds or Coryza * * * Used effectively as an aid in the Control of Colds or Coryza * * * "; (poster) [drawing of the head of a sick chicken having a towel pinned around the neck, and showing symptoms of a bad head cold] "An Aid in the Control of Colds or Coryza." The product, when used as directed, would not be effective in the treatment of colds or coryza in poultry.

DISPOSITION: July 23, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the drug and the circulars were ordered destroyed.

1995. Misbranding of Flick. U. S. v. 81 Bottles of Flick. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20240. Sample No. 52945-H.)

LABEL FILED: June 10, 1946, Southern District of Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 19, 26, and 27, 1946, by the Garden Products Co., from St. Louis, Mo.

PRODUCT: 45 3-ounce and 36 6-ounce bottles of *Flick* at Cincinnati, Ohio. Analysis showed that the product consisted essentially of a suspension of a small amount of rotenone in a mixture of pine oil and sulfonated oils.

LABEL, IN PART: "Flick Hygienic Dip For Dogs."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502(a), the following statements on the bottle label were false and misleading: "Relieves Eczema, Mange, Sores, Itching, Scratches and Skin Irritations Removes 'Doggy Odor' Produces a glossy coat. Keeps skin healthy. * * * highly efficient for maintaining dog health * * * Harmless to the skin * * * Eczema, Mange, Sores, itching and other skin irritations are relieved by applying Flick full strength on

*See also Nos. 1963, 1966.

and around sores and scratches. * * * Whether your dog is infested or not a Flick treatment after every bath will keep his skin healthy and his coat beautiful." The product would not be effective for the purposes claimed, and it might be harmful to the skin of dogs.

DISPOSITION: July 24, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1996. Adulteration and misbranding of Pratts Poultry Worm Powder and misbranding of Pratts N-K Capsules. U. S. v. 66 Packages of Pratts N-K Capsules (and 2 other seizure actions against Pratts Poultry Worm Powder and Pratts N-K Capsules). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 19979, 20481, 20482. Sample Nos. 4929-H, 4932-H, 4933-H, 4935-H, 4936-H.)

LIBELS FILED: On or about June 3 and July 12, 1946, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 4, 1945, and January 17 and May 9, 1946, by the Pratt Food Co., from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 66 packages and 46 packages of *Pratts N-K Capsules* at Vineland and Millville, N. J., respectively, and 4 cartons, each containing 10 packages, of the capsules, together with 32 packages of *Pratts Poultry Worm Powder*, at Brooklawn, N. J. Analyses revealed that the *Pratts N-K Capsules* each consisted essentially of nicotine between 2.38 percent and 2.54 percent, phenothiazine between 1.90 percent and 2.89 percent, and a small amount of strychnine; and that the *Pratts Poultry Worm Powder* consisted essentially of nicotine, 4 percent, phenothiazine, 9.25 percent, and small amounts of copper sulfate and strychnine.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Pratts Poultry Worm Powder*, adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, since it was represented to contain 12 percent of phenothiazine, but contained less than that amount. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective for the removal of all species of worms which infest poultry, and that it would be effective against cecal worms in poultry, whereas it would not be effective for such purposes; and the label statement, "Active Ingredients * * * Phenothiazine 12.00%," was false and misleading.

Pratts N-K Capsules, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the article and in accompanying labeling consisting of package inserts entitled "Pratt's Split Action Capsules," a circular entitled "Why Feed 3 Pullets To Get One Egg," and a booklet entitled "The Poultry Health Guide" were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would have special action in releasing the different ingredients at different times in the intestinal tract for the elimination of the different species of worms that infest poultry, and that the article would be effective in the treatment of cecal worms (*Heterakis gallinae*) and capillaria species of worms that infest the intestinal tract of poultry. The article did not possess the special action stated and implied, and it would not be effective in the treatment of the conditions mentioned. Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Improved Formula Phenothiazine Added," appearing on the article at Vineland and Brooklawn, N. J., was misleading in that it suggested that phenothiazine was present in the article in a sufficient amount to be effective as an active ingredient for the removal of cecal worms which infest chickens and turkeys, whereas phenothiazine was not present in the product in a sufficient amount to be effective as an active ingredient for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: June 28 and August 9, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1997. Misbranding of Diarex, Swinade, Lax-A-Ton, and Paralax. U. S. v. 14 Cans of Diarex, 42 Packages and 360 Packages of Swinade, 231 Quarts, 112 Pints, 44 Gallons, and 17 ½-Gallons of Lax-A-Ton, and 18 Cartons and 15 Cartons of Paralax (and 1 other seizure action against Diarex and Swinade). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 19697, 19723. Sample Nos. 19645-H, 19646-H, 50694-H to 50697-H, incl.)

LIBELS FILED: April 22 and May 3, 1946, Northern District of Iowa and District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of May 29 and July 13, 1944, by Central Laboratories, from Bensenville, Ill.