

product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE**

**2039. Misbranding of C. C. C. Formula. U. S. v. Charles C. Craig (C. C. Remedy Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 20163. Sample Nos. 18687-H, 18694-H.)**

**INFORMATION FILED:** August 13, 1946, Western District of Wisconsin, against Charles C. Craig, trading as the C. C. Remedy Co., at La Valle, Wis.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about May 5 and July 5, 1945, from the State of Wisconsin into the States of Minnesota and Iowa.

**PRODUCT:** One shipment of this product consisted essentially of water, formaldehyde, oil of wintergreen, and not more than 7.5 percent of sulfanilamide. The other shipment consisted essentially of mineral oil, formaldehyde, and not more than 9.2 percent of sulfanilamide or sulfathiazole.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "C. C. C. Formula \* \* \* Sulphanilamide," "Triple C. C. C. Formula \* \* \* Sulphanilamide, or Sulfathiazole."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and in circulars entitled "C. C. Remedy Company's Better Milk Program," accompanying a portion of the article, were false and misleading. The statements in the labeling represented and suggested that the article, when used as directed, would be efficacious in the treatment of garget and mastitis in milch cows, whereas the article would not be efficacious for such purpose. Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling was misleading since it represented and suggested that the article, when used as directed, contained a significant therapeutic dosage of a sulfonamide, whereas the article, when used as directed, did not contain a significant therapeutic dosage of a sulfonamide.

**DISPOSITION:** October 29, 1946. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$50 on each of the 2 counts of the information.

**2040. Misbranding of Chick D-W Tablets and Alkazing. U. S. v. Smithson Products Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 17864. Sample Nos. 22161-H, 22162-H.)**

**INFORMATION FILED:** May 7, 1946, Southern District of Illinois, against the Smithson Products Co., a partnership, Peoria, Ill.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** From the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri. The products were shipped on or about March 5 and May 10, 1945, and a number of accompanying circulars entitled, "Helps for Making More Money from Live-stock and Poultry," were shipped within the period from the latter part of 1944 to on or about May 21, 1945.

**PRODUCT:** Examination showed that the *Chick D-W Tablets* consisted of green compressed tablets containing, chiefly, copper sulfate, potassium alum, and small amounts of boric acid, siliceous excipient, and green color; and that the *Alkazing* consisted of a red powder containing, chiefly, sodium carbonate and sodium hydroxide, and small amounts of copper carbonate, cresol, and red color, with anise flavor and sweetened with saccharin.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** *Chick D-W Tablets*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article, and certain statements and a picture of a dragon breathing fire, appearing in the circulars were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective as an intestinal astringent for poultry; that when used as directed the article would be effective in the prevention and treatment of bowel troubles of chicks and adult fowls; that it would be effective to guard against contagions; that it would help to stop the spread of certain intestinal contagions, such as coccidiosis, fowl cholera, and fowl typhoid; that it would be effective against intestinal disturbances, such as diarrhea and dysentery and pasting up behind in chicks; that it would be effective until all danger signs of diarrhea and dysentery were gone; that it would be effective to help save chicks; that it would be effective against the dread bacillary white diarrhea (*S. pullorum* infection), which may be spread through contaminated drinking water; that it would be effective to ward off certain intestinal diseases, and to help stop the spread of certain intestinal infections; that it would be effective to stop the spread of dysentery and diarrhea through drinking water, and to give

relief from the weakening effects of dysentery and diarrhea; and that it would be effective as a medication until all signs of diarrhea and dysentery disappeared. The article would not be effective for the purposes represented.

*Alkazing*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the pictures of scrawny and runty pigs and certain statements appearing in the circulars were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective as a prevention and treatment against intestinal disturbances and intestinal disorders of pigs and hogs, such as necro and necrotic enteritis, paratyphoid, and caseous enteritis and infectious necrotic enteritis; that it would be effective to clean sows inside and out, and to clean the intestinal tract of pigs and hogs; that it would be cheap insurance against probable further setbacks and losses in time, feed, and death of pigs and hogs; that it would be effective in making money-makers out of emaciated, fever-drawn, half-starved, runty looking pigs; that it would be effective in making market hogs out of runts; that it would be effective to cause improvement in pigs that looked like they were not doing well; that it would make profitable porkers out of runty pigs; and that it would put poor doers into condition. The article would not be effective for the purposes represented.

DISPOSITION: June 3, 1946. A plea of guilty having been entered, the defendant was fined \$100 on each of the 2 counts of the information, plus costs.

**2041. Misbranding of Chick-O-Dee Antiseptic Capsules. U. S. v. 123 Packages of Chick-O-Dee Antiseptic Capsules. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 16695. Sample No. 23613-H.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** July 13, 1945, Western District of Texas.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about May 14, 1945, by the Service Sales Co., from New Orleans, La.

**PRODUCT:** 123 packages of *Chick-O-Dee Antiseptic Capsules* at San Antonio, Tex. Analysis disclosed that the product consisted essentially of epsom salt and sodium bicarbonate, with small proportions of calcium lactate, aluminum, potassium, and iron sulfates, and a trace of gambir.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article, when used as directed, was an antiseptic, a disinfectant, and a deodorant; that the article would counteract contamination of drinking water and prevent spreading of disease; that it would be effective to prevent rickets, to overcome hyperacidity, and relieve diarrhea; and that it would be effective as a purgative. The article, when used as directed, was not an antiseptic, a disinfectant, or a deodorant, it would not accomplish the results claimed, and it would not be effective for the purposes represented.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statement, "Active Ingredients:— Calcium Lactate, Sodium Bicarbonate, Gambir, Iron, Protosulphate, Aluminum and Potassium Sulphate, Magnesium Sulfas," was misleading since none of the ingredients named was present in the article in sufficient quantity to have any therapeutic value for any disease condition of poultry when used in the manner directed on the label.

DISPOSITION: January 25, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2042. Misbranding of Choloid Tablets. U. S. v. 289 Bottles of Choloid Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20707. Sample No. 51188-H.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** August 9, 1946, Northern District of Iowa.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about May 17, 1946, by the Northwest Poultry Supplies Co., from Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

**PRODUCT:** 289 bottles of *Choloid Tablets* at Sioux Center, Iowa. Analysis showed that the tablets consisted essentially of copper sulfate, citrate arsenite, zinc, and calcium and sodium sulfocarbates.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following label statements were false and misleading: "Choloid Cholera and Fowl Typhoid Tablets \* \* \* If trouble is of mild form use two or three tablets to a gallon. For severe cases use four or five tablets to a gallon. \* \* \* Use until disease is checked. \* \* \* Choloid Tablets are recommended for use as a preventive and check for all bowel trouble of poultry. They are especially effective for treatment of the severe intestinal disorders—Cholera and fowl