

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

typhoid. Given as a mild dose one day each month to the laying flock, they act as a stimulant." The article would not be effective for the purposes represented and suggested.

DISPOSITION: September 11, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2043. Misbranding of Germ-O-Tone. U. S. v. 134 Bottles of Germ-O-Tone. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 21049. Sample Nos. 44905-H, 44906-H.)

LIBEL FILED: September 30, 1946, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 17, 1946, by the Germ-O-Tone Laboratories, from Phoenix, Ariz.

PRODUCT: 134 bottles, from 8-ounce to ½-gallon sizes, of *Germ-O-Tone* at Riverside, Calif. Analysis showed that the product was essentially a lime and sulfur solution, with small amounts of potassium iodide and nitrate.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Germ-O-Tone" was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that the product was of value as a tonic for germ infestation of animals, and that it was a germicide, whereas it was not a tonic for germ infestation of animals, and it was not a germicide. Certain statements on the bottle label were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the product would be effective in the treatment of sorehead, roup, and chicken pox of poultry, and ear canker and sore hocks in rabbits; that it would be effective in the prevention and removal of intestinal worms in poultry, livestock, and dogs, and in the prevention and removal of lice, mites, blue bugs, fleas, and ticks from all ages of poultry, livestock, and dogs; that it would be effective to prevent diarrhea, coccidiosis, and other bowel troubles in baby chicks, poults, growing and adult poultry, and livestock, including hogs, cattle, sheep, and horses; that it would be effective as a tonic and would stimulate the appetite and keep poultry and livestock doing good; that it would help poultry have full feathers and cause all types of livestock to have smooth silky coats; and that it would be effective for the prevention and treatment of distemper in all types of livestock. The article would not be effective for the purposes stated and implied.

DISPOSITION: October 31, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2044. Misbranding of On The Nose (drug). U. S. v. 345 Packages of On The Nose, and 500 leaflets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 21016. Sample No. 17700-H.)

LIBEL FILED: September 23, 1946, Eastern District of Michigan.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 23, 1944, by the Tested Specialties Co., from Gillett, Wis.

PRODUCT: 345 packages of *On The Nose* and 500 accompanying leaflets entitled "On The Nose Keep Them Healthy" at Detroit, Mich. Analysis showed that the product was a gray ointment containing benzoin and 13.7 percent of mercury.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the accompanying leaflets were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the product would be effective to keep dogs, cats, foxes, and other fur animals healthy; that it would be effective against disease germs; that it would be effective as a preventive or treatment of distemper, cough, colds, catarrh, listlessness, drooping, colic, or indigestion; that it would be effective as a laxative by changing abnormal conditions to normal; and that it would be effective to prevent gripe, pain, or distress of pets. The product would not be effective for the purposes represented and suggested.

DISPOSITION: November 5, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product and leaflets were ordered destroyed.

2045. Misbranding of Ski Hi. U. S. v. 31 Bottles of Ski Hi, and a quantity of printed matter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 20744. Sample No. 1667-H.)

LIBEL FILED: August 22, 1946, Western District of North Carolina.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 21, 1946, by the Edisto Products Co., from Denmark, S. C.