

**2144. Misbranding of Acidox and Germozone. U. S. v. 272 Bottles, etc., and a number of catalogs (and 10 seizure actions against other lots of the same products).** (F. D. C. Nos. 15963, 15972, 15983, 16006, 16032, 16184, 16193, 16199. Sample Nos. 14661-H, 14662-H, 17620-H, 17621-H, 18578-H to 18581-H, incl., 18734-H to 18739-H, incl., 18993-H to 18997-H, incl., 19211-H to 19215-H, incl., 19219-H to 19226-H, incl., 20361-H to 20364-H, incl.)

**LIBELS FILED:** Between May 1 and June 5, 1945, District of Kansas, District of Minnesota, Eastern District of Michigan, Western District of Wisconsin, and Southern District of Iowa.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** Between the approximate dates of January 4, 1944, and April 16, 1945, from Omaha, Nebr., by the George H. Lee Co.

**PRODUCT:** 1,182 bottles of *Acidox* and 1,384 bottles of *Germozone* at Chanute, Kans.; Lyle, Richmond, and Waseca, Minn.; Detroit, Mich.; What Cheer and Thornburg, Iowa; and Madison, Wis. The bottles of the products consisted of 4-ounce-, 12-ounce-, 1-quart-, ½-gallon-, and 1-gallon-sizes. The products were accompanied by catalogs entitled "The Lee Way Poultry Book 1943" and "The Lee Way Poultry Book 1944" and a window poster entitled "Give Your Chicks This Triple Protection."

Analyses of samples showed that the *Acidox* consisted of 9.7 percent of acetic acid, 12 percent of sodium chloride, 6.1 percent of sodium bisulfate, 2.7 percent of zinc chloride, 1.3 percent of pyridine, and approximately 68.2 percent of water; and that the *Germozone* consisted of 1.4 percent of potassium permanganate, 1.3 percent of potassium chlorate, 4.2 percent of aluminum sulfate, 24.5 percent of sodium chloride, 0.6 percent of potassium chloride, and approximately 68 percent of water.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** *Acidox*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements and designs in the labeling of the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article when used as directed would be an effective treatment and preventive of coccidiosis of poultry and rabbits, and that it would be effective to control protozoan parasites and parasitic worms. The article when used as directed would not be effective for such purposes.

*Germozone*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements and designs in the labeling of the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article, by reason of its germicidal or bactericidal properties, would be effective when used as directed, in the drinking water to successfully combat disease conditions of poultry and livestock caused by germs; that it would be effective to prevent transmittal of such diseases; that it would be effective when used as directed in the treatment and prevention of coccidiosis, diarrhea, bowel trouble, and other serious disease conditions of poultry; that it would be effective in the treatment of scours, necrotic enteritis, and other disease conditions of calves, pigs, and other livestock; and that it would be effective by reason of its astringent action, to combat diseases of the digestive tract of fowls and other animals. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

**DISPOSITION:** The George H. Lee Co., claimant, having petitioned for consolidation of the cases, an order was entered by the Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, directing that the cases other than the Michigan case be removed and consolidated for trial with the Michigan case. On October 28, 1946, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**2145. Misbranding of Korum. U. S. v. 156 Bottles \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 22287. Sample No. 41130-H.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** February 17, 1947, Southern District of Illinois.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about February 2, 1945, and January 2, 1947, by the I. D. Russell Laboratories, from Kansas City, Mo.

**PRODUCT:** 24 8-fluid-ounce bottles, 107 16-fluid-ounce bottles, 12 32-fluid ounce bottles, and 13 1-gallon bottles of *Korum* at Carrollton, Ill. Analysis of the product showed that it consisted essentially of water, with small amounts of sodium chlorate, potassium dichromate, saltpeter, and epsom salt.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Korum for Poultry."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements appearing in the label were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective as a mild astringent for chicks, pullets, layers and breeders, turkeys, and poults, and in the prevention and treatment

of disease conditions of poultry. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

**DISPOSITION:** April 21, 1947. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2146. Misbranding of N-D-R Tablets and Choloid Tablets. U. S. v. 59 Bottles, etc.** (F. D. C. No. 19733. Sample Nos. 19897-H, 19898-H.)

**LIBEL FILED:** April 29, 1946, Northern District of Iowa.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about November 15, 1945, by the Northwest Poultry Supplies Co., from Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

**PRODUCT:** 59 bottles of *N-D-R Tablets* and 38 bottles of *Choloid Tablets* at Spencer, Iowa. Analysis showed that the *N-D-R Tablets* consisted essentially of potassium dichromate, 0.82 grain per tablet, and iodine, 0.02 grain per tablet, with small amounts of creosote and guaiacol, and that the *Choloid Tablets* consisted essentially of copper sulfate, citrate arsenite, zinc, calcium, and sodium sulfocarbulates.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain label statements were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the *N-D-R Tablets* would be effective in the treatment of colds, roup, bronchitis, nasal discharges, swollen eyes, and cankerous throats of poultry; and that the *Choloid Tablets* would be effective for cholera and fowl typhoid of poultry, would be effective as a preventive and to check all bowel troubles of poultry, would be effective in the treatment of severe intestinal disorders, including cholera and fowl typhoid, and would be effective as a stimulant to the laying flocks. The articles would not be effective for the purposes claimed.

**DISPOSITION:** May 29, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**2147. Misbranding of Swinade and Diarex. U. S. v. 314 Cans, etc.** (F. D. C. No. 19723. Sample Nos. 19645-H, 19646-H.)

**LIBEL FILED:** May 3, 1946, District of Minnesota.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about July 13, 1944, by the Central Laboratories, from Bensenville, Ill.

**PRODUCT:** 238 1-pound cans and 78 5-pound cans of *Swinade* and 178 7-ounce cartons of *Diarex* at Mankato, Minn. Analysis showed that the *Swinade* consisted essentially of sulfur, iron sulfate, mandrake, strychnine-bearing material, corn meal, hydrated lime, and a magnesium compound, and that the *Diarex* consisted essentially of bismuth subnitrate and subcarbonate, phenyl salicylate, tannic acid, sodium bicarbonate, and calcium and magnesium carbonates.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** *Swinade*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Swinade" and certain statements appearing on the label represented and suggested that the article would be an aid for swine, would be effective to help eliminate intestinal parasites and large round worms in swine, and would be effective to eliminate intestinal parasites in swine by repeating the treatment in 7 days when a herd was heavily infected with worms. The article would not be an aid for swine, and would not be effective for the purposes stated and implied.

*Diarex*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Diarex" and certain statements appearing on the label of the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the prevention and treatment of scours and diarrhea in animals. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

**DISPOSITION:** July 3, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

#### DRUG ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF OMISSION OF, OR UNSATISFACTORY, INGREDIENTS STATEMENTS\*

**2148. Misbranding of Ramol. U. S. v. 1 Drum \* \* \* (and 1 other seizure action).** (F. D. C. Nos. 21401, 21827. Sample Nos. 52766-H, 60869-H.)

**LIBELS FILED:** November 6 and December 10, 1946, Northern District of Ohio.

\*See also Nos. 2105, 2134.