

tricity and lactic acid, resulting in a source of great power and strength in the human body; that it would furnish energy and normalize the blood pressure, enable the healthy person to stay well and the sick person to get well, be efficacious as a cure for brain anemia, and stimulate and feed the brain and nerve centers. The device would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

**DISPOSITION:** August 18, 1947. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$100 and placed the defendant on probation for 1 year, conditioned upon his compliance with all laws and specifically upon his compliance with the law in regard to the branding of this device and other similar products.

#### DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE

**2186. Adulteration of Dencol-10. U. S. v. 65 Bottles \* \* \* and a number of circulars.** (F. D. C. No. 22134. Sample No. 51679-H.)

**LABEL FILED:** January 3, 1947, District of Minnesota.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** The drug was shipped on or about December 14, 1945, and the circulars were shipped at a prior date, by Barlow, Wright & Shores, Inc., from Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**PRODUCT:** 65 1-pint bottles of *Dencol-10* and a number of circulars entitled "Dencol-10 (Guaiacol 10%)," at Mankato, Minn. Analysis showed that the article was essentially guaiacol, oil of eucalyptus, gum camphor, and creosote in a mineral oil base.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Dencol-10 Indications \* \* \* Distributed by the Denver Serum Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements appearing on the bottle label and in the circular accompanying the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective as an aid for treating simple colds of livestock and poultry; that it would be effective in the treatment of diseases affecting the lungs and air passages by reason of the fact that it would be eliminated by the blood through the lungs; that it would be effective in the treatment of flu in swine, pneumonia and bronchitis in all animals, roup in fowls, and influenza and strangles in horses; that it would aid in controlling pneumonia, in curbing excessive fluids (oedema) of the lungs and chest cavity, and in getting the herd back on full feed; that it would be effective in the control of herd outbreaks of pneumonia and in the treatment of shipping fever and strangles, sore throats, coughs, colds, cattle pneumonia, scours, lung diseases of sheep and lambs, and roup in chickens and turkeys. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

**DISPOSITION:** March 6, 1947. No claimant having appeared, judgment was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**2187. Misbranding of Corn King Udder Ointment, Dr. Clark's Udder Salve, Shores Kre-O-Col, and Shores Mul-Ene. U. S. v. Barlow, Wright & Shores, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$500 and costs.** (F. D. C. No. 21434. Sample Nos. 16448-H, 51047-H, 51054-H, 51055-H.)

**INFORMATION FILED:** August 18, 1947, Northern District of Iowa, against Barlow, Wright & Shores, Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about June 8, 1945, and January 14 and February 9, 1946, from the State of Iowa into the States of Illinois, South Dakota, and Minnesota.

**PRODUCT:** Analyses disclosed that the *Corn King Udder Ointment* was a red opaque salve containing carbolic acid, methyl salicylate, and oil of eucalyptus in an ointment base; that the *Dr. Clark's Udder Salve* was a red opaque salve containing similar ingredients; that the *Shores Kre-O-Col* was a reddish-brown fluid containing guaiacol, oil of eucalyptus, creosote, oil of camphor, isopropyl alcohol, and water; and that the *Shores Mul-Ene* was a green-blue fluid containing zinc phenolsulfonate, manganese sulfate, ammonium phenolsulfonate, ferrous phenolsulfonate, copper phenolsulfonate, copper sulfate, and water.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** *Corn King Udder Ointment* and *Dr. Clark's Udder Salve*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article were false and misleading in that they represented and suggested that the article

would be an adequate treatment for mastitis. The article would not be an adequate treatment for mastitis.

**Shores Kre-O-Col.** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and in a booklet entitled "Business Building Manual for Poultry Dealers" accompanying the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article when used as directed would be effective as an aid in relieving mucous accumulations of the nose and throat in poultry; that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, and treatment of colds and bronchitis in poultry and respiratory irritations in poultry due to colds; and that it would aid in relieving bronchial and nasal irritations in poultry arising from colds. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

**Shores Mul-Ene.** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and in the above-named booklet accompanying the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be capable of producing an astringent effect upon the intestinal mucous membranes of poultry, and that it would be effective in the prevention and treatment of coccidiosis in poultry. The article would not be capable of producing such astringent effect, and it would not be effective in the prevention and treatment of coccidiosis in poultry.

**DISPOSITION:** August 18, 1947. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$125, plus costs, on each of the 4 counts of the information.

**2188. Misbranding of General Hog Liquid. U. S. v. General Veterinary Laboratory, Lyman H. Thomas, and C. Coe Buchanan. Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$250 against laboratory and \$50 against each individual. (F. D. C. No. 20108. Sample Nos. 18252-H, 19148-H.)**

**INFORMATION FILED:** July 18, 1946, District of Nebraska, against the General Veterinary Laboratory, a corporation, Omaha, Nebr., Lyman H. Thomas, president, and C. Coe Buchanan, secretary-treasurer of the corporation.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about March 31, 1945, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Iowa.

**PRODUCT:** Analysis disclosed that the product consisted essentially of water containing in each 100 cc. 5.0 grams of sodium hydroxide, 4.1 grams of sodium carbonate, 2.4 grams of copper sulfate, 1.4 grams of calcium phosphate, 0.02 gram of potassium iodide, 0.6 cc. of oil of Chenopodium, and arsenic, creosote, and a minute amount of strychnine.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and certain statements and designs in a circular entitled "Your Pigs Are in Danger," enclosed with the article, were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of necro, flu, swine plague, mixed infection, wormy conditions, and similar conditions among hogs, indicated by the abbreviation "etc."; that it would prevent pigs from becoming anemic and unthrifty; that it was a 10-ingredient medicine for hog diseases generally; that it would prevent sickness getting a start among hogs; that it would fight sickness, set-backs, and runtiness; that it would prevent losses among hogs and would enable hog raisers to make bigger profits; and that it would "keep the pigs coming along fast every day." The article would not be efficacious for the purposes represented, and it was not a 10-ingredient medicine for hog diseases generally.

**DISPOSITION:** May 28, 1947. Pleas of guilty having been entered, the court imposed fines of \$250 against the laboratory and \$50 against each individual.

**2189. Misbranding of medicated charcoal. U. S. v. Des Moines Incubator Co. and Philip Worth. Pleas of nolo contendere. Fine of \$25 and costs against each defendant. (F. D. C. No. 20171. Sample No. 33158-H.)**

**INFORMATION FILED:** October 23, 1946, Southern District of Iowa, against the Des Moines Incubator Co., a corporation, Des Moines, Iowa, and Philip Worth, president and manager of the corporation.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about June 19, 1945, from the State of Iowa into the State of Kansas.

**PRODUCT:** Analysis disclosed that the product consisted of approximately 90 percent charcoal, 7 percent calcium carbonate, 1.5 percent epsom salt, 0.4 percent glauber salt, and a small amount of brown fibrous material.