

**2241. Adulteration of Large Round Worm Rx Powder and misbranding of Korum. U. S. v. 172 Bottles, etc. (and 3 other seizure actions).** (F. D. C. Nos. 22700, 22736, 22741, 22966. Sample Nos. 19698-H, 19699-H, 53861-H to 53863-H, incl., 53876-H, 53877-H.)

**LIBELS FILED:** March 18, 26, and 28 and April 28, 1947, Western District of Kentucky and Northern District of Iowa.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** Between the approximate dates of December 8, 1945, and February 19, 1947, by the I. D. Russell Co., from Kansas City, Mo.

**PRODUCT:** 172 bottles of *Korum* and 66 packages of *Large Round Worm Rx Powder* at Henderson, Ky., 64 bottles and 48 bottles of *Korum* at Alta and Spirit Lake, Iowa, respectively, and 342 bottles of *Korum* and 10 packages of *Large Round Worm Rx Powder* at Glasgow, Ky. The *Korum* was contained in 8-ounce, 16-ounce, 32-ounce, ½-gallon, and 1-gallon bottles, and the *Large Round Worm Rx Powder* was contained in 7-ounce and 14-ounce packages.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Korum Contains: Sodium Chlorate, Potassium Dichromate, Salt Petre, Epsom Salts, and Water 90%," or "Russell's Large Round Worm Rx Powder A combination of Nicotine Sulphate 6%, Areca Nuts 12%, Copper Sulphate (Pentahydrate) 50%, Iron Sulphate 7%, Capsicum 6%, Nux Vomica 10% (Strychnine Alkaloid .5 Gr. per Oz.), Aniseed 3%, Kamala 3%, Fullers Earth 3%."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** *Large Round Worm Rx Powder*, adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess since it was represented to contain 6 percent of nicotine sulfate and 7 percent of iron sulfate, whereas it contained less nicotine sulfate and (portion of article) more iron sulfate than that declared on the label.

*Korum*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article 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 that it would be effective in the prevention and treatment of disease conditions of poultry, whereas it would not be effective for such purposes.

**DISPOSITION:** April 26 and 29 and June 4, 1947. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.

**2242. Adulteration and misbranding of Avi-Caps. U. S. 1. 22 Bottles \* \* \***  
(F. D. C. No. 22684. Sample No. 52313-H.)

**LIBEL FILED:** March 11, 1947, District of South Dakota.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about November 1, 1946, by Central Laboratories, from Bensenville, Ill.

**PRODUCT:** 22 100-tablet bottles of *Avi-Caps* at Dell Rapids, S. Dak. Analysis showed that each tablet of the product consisted essentially of 0.3 grain of nicotine, 0.46 grain of phenothiazine, copper sulfate, and plant material.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Cenlab's Avi-Caps."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess since the tablets contained less than the declared amounts of nicotine alkaloids and phenothiazine.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following label statements were false and misleading: "To be used as an aid for the control of large round worms (Ascarids) and cecal worms (Heterakis Gallinae) in poultry. \* \* \* Nicotine Alkaloids 0.8 grain, Phenothiazine Comp. (98.3) 5 gr." The product did not contain the stated amounts of nicotine alkaloids and phenothiazine, and when used as directed, it would not be effective in the control of large round worms and cecal worms in poultry.

**DISPOSITION:** April 10, 1947. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2243. Misbranding of Lax-A-Ton, Diarex, Paralax, Mange Oil, Hog Liquid, and Pine-O-Mist. U. S. v. 4 Bottles, etc. (and 2 other seizure actions).**  
(F. D. C. Nos. 22681, 22682, 22921. Sample Nos. 39527-H, 39528-H, 52086-H, 52087-H, 77003-H to 77008-H, incl.)

**LIBELS FILED:** March 10 and 15 and April 11, 1947, District of Minnesota, Eastern District of Wisconsin, and Northern District of Iowa.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about October 22 and 26 and November 8, 1946, by Central Laboratories, from Bensenville, Ill.

PRODUCT: 4 1-quart bottles and 3 1-gallon bottles of *Lax-A-Ton*, 22 7-ounce cans and 2 1-pound cans of *Diarex*, 11 16-ounce cans of *Paralax*, 2 1-gallon jugs of *Mange Oil*, 2 1-gallon jugs of *Hog Liquid*, and 23 8-ounce bottles and 14 1-pint bottles of *Pine-O-Mist* at Fairmont, Minn.; 47 1-pound cans and 46 7-ounce cans of *Diarex* at Sioux Center, Iowa; 22 7-ounce cans and 22 1-pound cans of *Diarex* at Pulaski, Wis.; and a number of display cards entitled "Diarex A Mild Astringent Demulcent for Treatment of Scours," display posters entitled "'Diarex' To The Rescue Again," and one copy of a wholesale price list.

Analyses indicated that the *Lax-A-Ton* was an aqueous solution containing principally potassium nitrate, potassium chlorate, potassium dichromate, and magnesium sulfate; that the *Diarex* consisted essentially of bismuth subnitrate, subcarbonate, phenyl salicylate, tannic acid, sodium bicarbonate, and calcium and magnesium carbonates; that the *Paralax* consisted essentially of nicotine sulfate, copper and iron sulfates, calcium carbonate, nux vomica, and other plant materials; that the *Mange Oil* consisted essentially of sulfur, phenol, and a lethane in a mineral oil base; that the *Hog Liquid* consisted chiefly of lye, sodium and copper sulfates and chlorides, potassium, and guaiacol; and that the *Pine-O-Mist* consisted essentially of creosote, guaiacol, camphor, oil of eucalyptus, pine oil, soap, isopropyl alcohol, and water.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Lax-A-Ton*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article possessed laxative and tonic properties and was effective as an intestinal astringent for turkeys and chickens, whereas it was not a laxative or a tonic and was not effective as an intestinal astringent for chickens and turkeys.

*Diarex*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label, on the display cards and posters, and in the price list were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the prevention and treatment of diarrhea and scours in animals, whereas it would not be effective for such purposes.

*Paralax*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label and in the price list were false and misleading, since they represented and suggested that the article possessed laxative properties and had some beneficial effect on paralysis of poultry; that it would be effective in the prevention and treatment of intestinal disturbances of chickens and turkeys; that it would be effective for poor digestion and mycosis; and that it would rebuild the bodies of chickens ravaged by disease. The article was essentially worthless for any purpose. Further misbranding, Section 502 (b) (2), the label failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight since the quantity of the contents was stated other than in terms of the largest unit; and, Section 502 (e) (2), the article was fabricated from 2 or more ingredients, and its label failed to bear the name and quantity or proportion of strychnine contained therein.

*Mange Oil*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label and in the price list were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the prevention and treatment of all types of mange of swine, whereas it would not be effective in the prevention and treatment of all types of mange of swine.

*Hog Liquid*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label and in the price list were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the prevention, control, and treatment of necrotic enteritis in swine, whereas it would not be effective for such purpose.

*Pine-O-Mist*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label and in the price list were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective to prevent and treat serious diseases of the respiratory tract of poultry and that its use internally would be effective to assist in speeding recovery from such respiratory conditions, whereas it would not be effective for such purposes; and, further, the name of the article was misleading since it suggested the name of one but not all of the ingredients contained in the formula. Further misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the article was fabricated from 2 or more ingredients, and its label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained in it.

DISPOSITION: April 25, May 14, and June 6, 1947. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.

**2244. Misbranding of Niko Niko-Lene and Gold Medal Niko-Lene. U. S. v. 23 Bottles, etc.** (F. D. C. No. 20568. Sample Nos. 35995-H, 35996-H.)

**LIBEL FILED:** On or about August 2, 1946, Western District of Missouri.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about June 6, 1946, by Niko Laboratories, from Clay Center, Kans.

**PRODUCT:** 23 1-pint bottles of *Niko Niko-Lene* and 4 1-quart bottles of *Gold Medal Niko-Lene* at St. Joseph, Mo. Analysis disclosed that the articles consisted essentially of water, with small amounts of sulfates of copper, iron, manganese, aluminum and magnesium, potassium dichromate, and methyl violet.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label designations of the articles, i. e., "Niko Niko-Lene" and "Niko-Lene," were misleading since they suggested and implied that the articles contained nicotine which would be effective in the treatment of large round worms that infest poultry, whereas the articles did not contain nicotine and would not be effective in the treatment of any species of worms which infest poultry. Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the articles were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the articles would be effective as a flock treatment of diseased conditions of poultry, including those diseased conditions which may cause bloody droppings, and that they would be effective as an intestinal astringent, whereas the articles would not be effective in the treatment of any diseased condition of poultry and would not be effective as an intestinal astringent.

**DISPOSITION:** March 3, 1947. Niko Laboratories, claimant, having withdrawn its answer to the libel, judgment was entered ordering that the products be destroyed.

**2245. Misbranding of Kent-Kaps Garlic Capsules and Kent Pure Garlic Extract. U. S. v. 98 Boxes \* \* \* (and 1 other seizure action).** (F. D. C. Nos. 20219, 21007. Sample Nos. 45065-H, 54567-H.)

**LIBELS FILED:** June 10 and September 24, 1946, Southern District of California and Southern District of Florida.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** Between the approximate dates of February 6 and March 8, 1946, by Kent Laboratories, Inc., from Wilmette, Ill.

**PRODUCT:** 98 boxes of *Kent-Kaps Garlic Capsules* at Pasadena, Calif., and 74 bottles of *Kent Pure Garlic Extract* at St. Petersburg, Fla. The *Kent-Kaps Garlic Capsules* consisted of a mixture of castor oil and garlic extract.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the *Kent-Kaps Garlic Capsules* would be an effective treatment and preventive for worm infestation in puppies, cats, foxes, mink, and all pets and game; and that the *Kent Pure Garlic Extract* would be effective as a gastric stimulant to help keep dogs and other animals in a healthier condition, as a treatment for diarrhea, and to reduce worm infestation of dogs, cats, foxes, mink, and other small game. The articles would not be effective for the purposes claimed.

**DISPOSITION:** September 23 and October 29, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**2246. Misbranding of Foxco Vineland Flock Treatment for Worms. U. S. v. 7 Jugs \* \* \*.** (F. D. C. No. 23451. Sample No. 74824-H.)

**LIBEL FILED:** July 15, 1947, District of New Hampshire.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about March 11, 1947, by the Fox Co., from Newfield, N. J.

**PRODUCT:** 7 1-gallon jugs of *Foxco Vineland Flock Treatment for Worms* at Dover, N. H. Analysis showed that the product consisted essentially of a light mineral oil with turpentine.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Flock Treatment for Worms (*Ascaridia Lineata*)" was false and misleading since it