

On May 15, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 60¾ dozen packages of Chicko Tablets For White Diarrhea in Chicks, 101½ dozen packages of Chicko Tablets for Roup, Canker, Catarrh, Influenza and Sore-Head, and 59¾ dozen packages of Chicko Powder for Cholera and Other Bowel Trouble in Poultry at Ottumwa, Iowa, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 23, 1926, by the Redwood Laboratories, Inc., from Redwood Falls, Minn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that the Chicko Powder for Cholera and Other Bowel Trouble in Poultry consisted essentially of potassium, alum, sulphur, capsicum, and asafetida; and that the Chicko Tablets for White Diarrhea in Chicks consisted essentially of mercuric chloride, compounds of zinc, calcium, and sodium, including phenolsulphonates; and that the Chicko Tablets for Roup, Canker, Catarrh, Influenza and Sore-Head consisted essentially of compounds of sodium, potassium, and manganese, including a sulphate, and boric acid.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles, were false and fraudulent: (Chicko Tablets for White Diarrhea in Chicks, bottle label) "For White Diarrhea in Chicks"; (carton) "For White Diarrhea and other Bowel Trouble * * * As a Preventive. * * * For Sick Chicks. For White Diarrhea and other bowel trouble * * * For Adult Sick Bird. For mature bird suffering from loose bowels or any form of diarrhea * * * If the birds are too sick or refuse to drink * * *. As in other diseases"; (Chicko Tablets For Roup, Canker, Catarrh, Influenza and Sore-Head, bottle label) "For Roup, Canker, Catarrh, Influenza and Sore-Head As a Preventive against Roup and other similar diseases * * * For Sick Fowls * * * In severe cases dip the fowl's head in this solution at frequent intervals and continue the treatment until well"; (carton label) "Tablets for Roup, Canker, Catarrh, Influenza and Sore-Head * * * As a Preventive against Roup and other similar diseases * * * For sick fowls * * * If the disease has developed so far that the bird cannot see * * * In severe cases dip the fowl's head in this solution at frequent intervals and continue the treatment until well. * * * As in other diseases * * *"; (Chicko Powder for Cholera and Other Bowel Trouble in Poultry, carton) "Powder for Cholera and Other Bowel Trouble in Poultry Also for Black Head in Turkey * * * Chicko Powder for Cholera for Chickens When chicks have cholera or loosening of the bowels caused by eating musty or otherwise unfit feed, mix 1 tablespoonful of Chico O powder for Cholera with a quart of mash. * * * If the birds are too sick to eat * * * For turkeys having Black Head—Mix a tablespoonful of Chick O Powder for cholera with a quart of mash * * * As in other diseases * * * This powder is not intended for a cure at all; it is a special formula for a special ailment and has been used by Government representatives with most excellent results."

On September 23, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal. It was further ordered that costs be assessed against the shipper.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21550. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 180 Cans and 150 Cans of Ether. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29850. Sample nos. 24061-A, 24062-A.)

These cases involved shipments of ether represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard. Samples of the article were found to contain aldehyde, a substance not found in a product which meets the tests of the United States Pharmacopoeia for ether.

On February 14 and February 16, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of three hundred and thirty 1-pound cans of ether at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 10, 1933, and January 27, 1933, by Merck & Co., Inc., from Rahway, N.J., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia * * * U. S. P."

Analyses of samples of the article by this Department showed that aldehyde was present in 2 of the 20 cans examined.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Ether for Anesthesia, U. S. P.", was false and misleading.

On September 14, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21551. Misbranding of Moroline. U. S. v. 207 Jars of Moroline. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30751. Sample no. 42943-A.)

Examination of the drug product, Moroline, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the jar label.

On July 25, 1933, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 207 jars of Moroline at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 28, 1933, by the Red Line Products Co., from Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N.Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it was petrolatum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the jar label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "Remedy For * * * Piles * * * Dressing For Sores and Wounds, Etc., Internally Will Relieve Sore Throat Coughs."

On August 16, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21552. Adulteration and misbranding of Sterodent Prophylactic Cleanser and Steraseptic Tablets. U. S. v. 46 Small and 19 Large Packages of Sterodent Prophylactic Cleanser and Certain Packages of Steraseptic Tablets. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30588, 30589. Sample no. 38223-A.)

These cases involved an interstate shipment of certain drug products known as Sterodent Cleaner and Steraseptic Tablets. Examination disclosed that the articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labelings. It was claimed that the Sterodent Cleanser contained mercurochrome and sodium perborate, whereas it contained no sodium perborate and an insignificant amount of mercurochrome. Tests of the said Sterodent Cleanser showed that it did not have the germicidal properties claimed.

On June 12, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 46 small and 19 large packages of Sterodent Prophylactic Cleanser and certain packages of Steraseptic Tablets at Easton, Pa., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 4, 1933, by the Sterile Products Co., from San Diego, Calif., and charging adulteration and misbranding with respect to the former, and misbranding with respect to the latter, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of sample of the articles by this Department showed that the Sterodent Prophylactic Cleanser consisted essentially of a powdered silicate, calcium carbonate, borax, and glycerin, flavored with spearmint oil and col-