

would be an effective treatment or 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 the purposes claimed.

Germozone, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements and designs on the bottle labels and in the catalogs 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 in the drinking water as directed, to successfully combat disease conditions of poultry and livestock caused by germs, and to prevent the transmittal of such diseases; that the article would be effective, when used as directed, in the treatment and prevention of coccidiosis, diarrhea, bowel troubles, 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, by reason of its astringent action, it would be effective to combat diseases of the digestive tract of fowls and other animals. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: May 31, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products, including the catalogs, were ordered destroyed.

1692. Misbranding of Stop-Bloat Chemicals. U. S. v. 29 Packages of Stop-Bloat Chemicals (and 3 other seizure actions against Stop-Bloat Chemicals). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 16111, 16339, 16632, 16633. Sample Nos. 26586-H to 26588-H, incl., 33143-H.)

LIBELS FILED: Between May 9 and June 22, 1945, Districts of Kansas, Montana, and Idaho.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of November 13, 1944, and May 22, 1945, by the Hy-Life Mineral Co., from Denver, Colo.

PRODUCT: *Stop-Bloat Chemicals*, 29 packages at Atwood, Kans., 23 packages at Dillon, Mont., 22 cartons at Twin Falls, Idaho, and 23 cartons at Caldwell, Idaho.

Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of ammonium chloride, potassium chlorate, calcium carbonate, sodium sulfate, iron oxide, and a small amount of anise, sand, and plant material, including tobacco.

LABEL, IN PART: "Blake's Stop-Bloat Chemicals."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statements and design on the label of the carton and in an accompanying circular were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article, when used as directed, would be effective in the prevention of bloating of livestock. The article, when used as directed, would not be effective for such purpose.

DISPOSITION: Between June 23 and September 5, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1693. Misbranding of Far-Vet Merco-Tabs No. 2, Gwyo-Dine Poultry Solution Tablets, and Gwyo-Spray. U. S. v. 14 Bottles of Merco-Tabs No. 2, 4 Bottles of Gwyo-Dine Poultry Solution Tablets, 9 Bottles of Gwyo-Spray, and a printed leaflet. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered disposed of by the United States marshal. (F. D. C. No. 16135. Sample Nos. 18345-H to 18347-H, incl.)

LIBEL FILED: May 16, 1945, District of South Dakota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: By the Farmers Veterinary Supply Co., from St. Paul, Minn. The drugs were shipped between the approximate dates of December 20, 1944, and March 16, 1945, and the leaflet was shipped during the fall of 1944.

PRODUCT: 14 100-tablet bottles of *Merco-Tabs No. 2*, 4 100-tablet bottles of *Gwyo-Dine Poultry Solution Tablets*, 9 8-ounce bottles of *Gwyo-Spray*, and a leaflet described as "Dealers' Price List 1944," at Dell Rapids, S. Dak.

Examination disclosed that the *Merco-Tabs No. 2* consisted essentially of mercury bichloride, zinc sulfocarbolate, sodium citrate and carbonate, and a blue coloring matter; that the *Gwyo-Dine Poultry Solution Tablets* consisted essentially of potassium dichromate, iodine, creosote, potassium guaiacolsulfonate, and salt; and that the *Gwyo-Spray* consisted essentially of creosote, thymol, phenol, turpentine, iodine, camphoraceous substances, and mineral oil.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Merco-Tabs No. 2*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label and in the accompanying leaflet were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was an adequate treatment for cholera, typhoid, coccidiosis, and other disease conditions of fowls, whereas the article would not be effective for such purposes.

Gwyo-Dine Poultry Solution Tablets and *Gwyo-Spray*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels and in the accompanying leaflet were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the articles, when used as directed, would be effective to treat roup, colds, and other respiratory diseases of poultry, whereas the articles would not be effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: June 19, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered to be disposed of by the United States marshal, in accordance with the law. The products were destroyed.

1694. Misbranding of Kama-Nico and Far-Vet Alkules, Merco-Tabs No. 2, Gwyo-Dine, and Gwyo-Spray. U. S. v. 237 Bottles of Kama-Nico, 197 Cans of Far-Vet Alkules, 158 Packages of Far-Vet Merco-Tabs No. 2, 730 Bottles of Far-Vet Gwyo-Dine, 415 Bottles of Far-Vet Gwyo-Spray, and a number of circulars. Consent decrees of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. Nos. 16145, 16151. Sample Nos. 18561-H to 18565-H, incl.)

LIBELS FILED: May 26 and June 1, 1945, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: The drugs were shipped between the approximate dates of July 13, 1943, and September 23, 1944, from Kansas City, Mo., by Research Products, Inc.

PRODUCT: 237 100-tablet bottles of *Kama-Nico*, 197 5-pound cans of *Alkules*, 130 100-tablet packages and 28 1,000-tablet packages of *Merco-Tabs No. 2*, 730 100-tablet bottles of *Gwyo-Dine*, and 415 8-ounce bottles of *Gwyo-Spray* at St. Paul, Minn., together with a number of circulars entitled "Dealers' Price List 1944" and "Price List 1944," which accompanied certain lots of the drugs.

Examination disclosed that the *Kama-Nico* contained nicotine sulfate, kamala extractives equivalent to not more than 2.85 grains of powdered kamala per tablet, and 0.49 grain of calomel per tablet; that the *Alkules* consisted essentially of sodium hydroxide, carbolic acid, and small proportions of sodium carbonate, copper sulfate, and sodium hyposulfite; that the *Merco-Tabs No. 2* consisted essentially of 8 grains of mercury bichloride per tablet, zinc sulfo-carbolate, sodium citrate and carbonate, and blue coloring matter; that the *Gwyo-Dine* consisted essentially of potassium dichromate, iodine, creosote, potassium guaiacolsulfonate, and salt; and that the *Gwyo-Spray* consisted essentially of cresote, camphoraceous substances, thymol, phenol, turpentine, and iodine, in an oil base.

LABEL, IN PART: "Far-Vet Alkules [or "Merco-Tabs No. 2—Gallon Size," "Gwyo-Dine," or "Gwyo-Spray"] * * * Distributed by Farmers Veterinary Supply Co., St. Paul, Minnesota," or "Kama-Nico."

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Kama-Nico*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Give 1 tablet to chicks weighing from 1½ to 3 lbs. Prepare birds by withholding feed for 12 to 24 hours. Six hours afterwards birds may have a liberal amount of Epsom Salts dissolved in water; 2-oz. to a gallon of water * * * Do not worm sick or emaciated birds," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article, when used as directed, would be effective to remove worms from poultry, whereas it would not be effective in the treatment for any species of worms which infest poultry. Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the name of the article, "Kama-Nico," was false and misleading since the designation implied that the article contained only the active ingredients kamala and nicotine, whereas the article also contained calomel as an active ingredient; and the label statement, "Each Tablet Contains: Powdered Extract Kamala . . . 2.50 grs. (equal in drug strength to 7.50 grs. (Powdered Kamala))," was false and misleading since the article did not contain 2.5 grains of kamala extract equivalent to 7.5 grains of powdered kamala. Further misbranding, Section 502 (e), the article contained calomel and its label failed to state that calomel is a derivative of mercury.