

**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