

**848. Misbranding of Korum. U. S. v. 38 Gallon Bottles, 22 ½-Gallon Bottles, 126 32-Ounce Bottles, 309 16-Ounce Bottles, and 36 8-Ounce Bottles of Korum and 500 copies of a circular entitled "Russell Poultry Medicines and Biologics." Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8013. Sample No. 4601-F.)**

On August 1, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, filed a libel against the above-listed amounts of Korum, and accompanying circulars, at Lewisburg, Ohio, alleging that the product, Korum, had been transported in interstate commerce on or about June 8, 23, and 24, 1942, and that the copies of the circular had been transported in interstate commerce on or about June 15, 1942, both by I. D. Russell Co., from Kansas City, Mo.

Analysis of the sample of the Korum showed that it consisted essentially of sodium chloride, potassium dichromate, small proportions of sodium chlorate, potassium nitrate, Epsom salt, and water.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements appearing in the booklet accompanying the article which represented and suggested that it constituted an effective preventive and treatment for coccidiosis, mycosis, and respiratory diseases of poultry, when used as directed, were false and misleading since it would not constitute an effective preventive or treatment for such conditions.

On September 15, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the drug and circulars were ordered destroyed.

**849. Misbranding of Wormo. U. S. v. 21½ Dozen Bottles and 4¼ Dozen Bottles of Wormo. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7855. Sample No. 70569-E.)**

On or about July 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, filed a libel against 21½ dozen 3-ounce bottles and 4¼ dozen 6-ounce bottles of Wormo at Worthington Springs, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 26, 1942, by Blaco Chemical Co., from Robstown, Tex.

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of chloroform, coal tar, cresols, soap, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements on the bottle label and in an accompanying circular, which represented and suggested that it would be efficacious for the treatment, relief, and expulsion of internal parasites in poultry, and in dogs, cattle, sheep, swine, and horses; and would be efficacious in the treatment of colic and bots in horses, stomach and intestinal worms in sheep, hogs, and dogs, and running fits in dogs, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the declaration of the name and quantity or proportion of chloroform and the designation of the active ingredients of the article, required to appear in the labeling were not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness (as compared with other words in the labeling) as to render them likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

On August 6, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**850. Misbranding of Knox-It. U. S. v. 20 Packages and 72 Packages of Knox-It. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6825. Sample No. 74195-E.)**

On February 6, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 92 packages of Knox-It at Little Falls and Upper Montclair, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 16, 1942, by the Syracuse Pharmacal Co., Inc., from Syracuse, N. Y.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of plant material including a cereal, iodoform, methenamine, sulfur, lime, small proportions of a copper compound, and an iodide.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling which represented that it was an appropriate treatment for common disturbances of the mammary system of cattle, or garget, which result in thick, bloody, stringy milk and that it was a suitable preventive of garget were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On July 7, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

# FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

## DRUGS AND DEVICES

### NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT

[Given pursuant to section 705 of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act]

851-900

## DRUGS AND DEVICES

The cases reported herewith were instituted in the United States district courts by the United States attorneys acting upon reports submitted by direction of the Federal Security Administrator.

WATSON B. MILLER, *Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency.*  
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1944.

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### DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF POTENTIAL DANGER WHEN USED ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS

**851. Misbranding of Tescum Powders. U. S. v. Edna B. Brown (Tescum Company). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 6476. Sample No. 59339-E.)**

On November 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed an information against Mrs. Edna B. Brown, trading as the Tescum Company, Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment on or about March 12, 1941, of a quantity of Tescum Powders from the State of Ohio into the State of West Virginia.

Analysis of a sample of Tescum Powders showed each power to contain 0.56 grain tartar emetic, 2.12 grains ammonium chloride, a trace of a gold compound, and sugar.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Tescum Powders Tends to discourage drinking," appearing on the labeling was false and misleading as the drug would not be efficacious to discourage addiction to the use of alcoholic liquors. It was alleged to be further misbranded in that it contained tartar emetic and would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling, "One powder twice a day in any food or liquid."

On October 30, 1942, a plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

\* For omission of accurate statement of quantity of contents, see Nos. 854, 876, 884, 896, 898; omission of, or unsatisfactory, ingredients statements, Nos. 854, 856, 873, 884, 891, 895, 896, 898, 899; inconspicuousness of required label information, Nos. 864, 871; deceptive packaging, Nos. 873; filth, No. 861; failure to comply with official compendium packaging requirements, No. 862.