

and other alkalies in cases of dyspepsia, and other gastric diseases, is discussed in the Introductory herewith. * * * Stuart's Tablets can produce no ill effects, and form no habits if long administered, and are more effective in gastric diseases than any other drug in allaying pain, producing comfort and causing cure. Growing Children Dyspepsia (Sub-acidity, Anacidity, Achylia are almost unknown), is a common symptom due to dietetic errors. In infancy, ulcer of the stomach or duodenum is rare, and is usually diagnosed at autopsy. In older children ulcers are rare, but dyspepsia presents the same picture as in adults and its resulting gastric catarrh is more common in children, and heartburn and loss of weight and malnutrition more pronounced. The chief value to children, however, of Stuart's formula, is that it contains vital minerals needed by growing bodies. Important medical authorities have published the following opinions on the actual need in the system of the growing child of these vital minerals: (8) 'They have this advantage over other remedies in children. They are particularly serviceable for diarrhea of children with sour smelling stools and other symptoms of gastric intestinal acidity.' (9) 'The heart and other muscles deprived of calcium in proper form will no longer contract.' (10) 'Entering the blood in small quantities, they promote constructive metamorphosis (growth)'; (11) 'They are useful restoratives and antacids in the diarrhea of strumous (undernourished) children. * * * dyspepsia * * * (12) 'Administered in the ordinary way, they furnish material needed by the organism in its growth.' * * * associated with diarrhea.' * * * In treating gastric diseases in children, who are suffering from malnutrition, loss of weight, and the usual symptoms of dyspepsia (where the carbohydrate foods are restricted, as they must be) an ant-acid-like calcium carbonate compounded as in Stuart's formula, which does not cause alkalosis, is imperative. It is far superior to sodium bicarbonate, or other alkali. * * * Growing Children."

On October 9, and November 13, 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.*

21514. Misbranding of Acme Stock Tone and Acme Poultry Tone. U. S. Eleven 6-Pound Packages of Acme Stock Tone, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31010, 31011, 31012. Sample nos. 50047-A, 50048-A, 55552-A, 55553-A.)

Examination of the drug products, Acme Stock Tone and Poultry Tone, disclosed that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. It was further claimed in the labeling of the Poultry Tone that it would aid egg production, whereas it would not.

On August 25, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 24 packages of Acme Stock Tone and 11 packages of Acme Poultry Tone, in part at Freemansburg, Pa., and in part at Girardville, Pa., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about April 17 and April 21, 1933, by the Acme Stock Salt Co., Inc., from Fostoria, Ohio, 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 Acme Stock Tone consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, magnesium sulphate, ferrous sulphate, and smaller proportions of sulphur, quassia, fenugreek seed, and nux vomica; and that the Acme Poultry Tone consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, magnesium sulphate, iron oxide, and small proportions of sulphur, quassia, and capsicum. Yeast and cod liver oil were not present in either article.

It was alleged in the libel filed against the Poultry Tone that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "For Production of Eggs", was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged with respect to both products for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (Coupon accompanying Stock Tone) "I hereby agree to use Acme Stock Tone according to directions printed on package, to justify the free use of a veterinary surgeon for diseases contracted after one month of consecutive feeding"; (box label, portion of Stock Tone) "Acme Stock-Tone correct

and aids digestion, tones the system, puts the stomach in condition to assimilate the food given; enables the animal to derive more good from what you feed; creates a better appetite; regulates the bowels so that, in a short time a healthy vigorous animal is the result. * * * They will doctor themselves"; (Poultry Tone, box label) "For Sick Fowls;—Separate the sick fowls from those not already affected and give one tablespoonful daily for every 10 fowls."

On October 4, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

21515. Adulteration and misbranding of Zinc-O-Cide. U. S. v. 50 Quart Bottles and 2 Half-Gallon Jugs of Zinc-O-Cide. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31030. Sample no. 40226-A.)

Examination of the drug product Zinc-O-Cide disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. Examination further showed that the article was not an antiseptic gargle and mouth wash as represented.

On August 31, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 quart bottles and 2 half-gallon jugs of Zinc-O-Cide at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in various lots, on or about May 19, May 20, June 2, June 8, and August 5, 1933, by Weinberger Drug Stores, Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc chloride, small proportions of volatile oils including menthol, clove oil and cassia oil, saccharin, alcohol, and water, colored with a red dye.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Antiseptic * * * Gargle * * * Mouth Wash."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Safe and efficient antiseptic * * * Antiseptic, Prophylactic * * * as a sore throat gargle as a mouth wash", were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements on the label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "Recommended * * * as Prophylactic * * * Sore Throat * * * Highly recommended for Pyorrhea * * * To keep the gums firm and healthy."

On October 16, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation 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.*

21516. Misbranding of Lady Grace Mineral Crystals. U. S. v. 141 Jars of Lady Grace Mineral Crystals. Consent decree of condemnation, with provision for release under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. no. 31058. Sample no. 42863-A.)

Examination of the drug product Lady Grace Mineral Crystals disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. The article was represented to be a natural product; whereas sodium sulphate, the principal ingredient, was present in the article in a degree of purity not obtainable from natural deposits.

On or about September 12, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 141 jars of Lady Grace Mineral Crystals at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 15, 1933, by the Grace Natural Mineral Co., from Omaha, Nebr., 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 consisted essentially of crystallized sodium sulphate with a trace of sodium chloride.