

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.