

with germs. If the infection is due to systemic trouble medical treatment is advisable. Surface infection, however, may usually be controlled in the home. Apply a dilution of 1 part Zonite to 5 parts warm water frequently to cleanse and remove pus * * *. Authorities state that dandruff largely results from germs. These may be removed and kept from the scalp * * *. For prevention * * *. Noxious body odors are frequently due to germs infecting the sweat glands, Zonite neutralizes the odors and destroys the germs * * *. Antiseptics of Nose and Throat. Germs of * * * influenza, pneumonia, etc., find excellent conditions for growth on membranes of the nose and throat. Frequent cleansing and disinfection are needed to kill harmful bacteria and prevent serious disease * * *. Catarrh, Sinus Trouble: Nasal catarrh is an infected condition of secretions accumulated in the nasal passages. Sinus trouble and deafness may follow neglect * * * then increase the strength of the solution to assure proper antiseptics * * *. Sore throat: At the first feeling of distress or dryness in the throat resort should be made to Zonite. Gargle * * * at two or three hour intervals until discomfort has passed. The Tonsils: Prompt germicidal treatment is a valuable aid in preventing tonsillitis. On experiencing discomfort in swallowing or pain in the tonsils gargle * * * periodically till relieved * * *. Antiseptics of Mouth and Teeth. The mouth attracts more germs than any other part of the body. Some are breathed in—others are bred in the decomposition of food particles which cling to the teeth. Saliva and other natural defenses of the healthy body do not suffice to prevent mouth troubles under present conditions of living. Regular disinfection must be practised to maintain health * * *. Pyorrhea is a germ-disease of the gums, causing falling-out of the teeth and producing pus responsible for serious disturbances in the blood, heart, kidneys, and intestinal tract * * *. Zonite, however, is a valuable aid in preventing pyorrhoeal infection * * *. In cases of established pyorrhea, pure Zonite may be advantageously applied with cotton swab to the gum margins where pus and bleeding appear * * *. Trench Mouth, Stomatitis: Trench mouth is a serious bacterial infection of the oral membranes. Stomatitis manifests itself in white patches or canker sores caused by intestinal derangement or unclean conditions in the mouth * * *. White patches and sores should be swabbed with Zonite full strength * * *. Halitosis: Zonite destroys the germs responsible for annoying breath odors * * *. Its physiological properties tend to stimulate the natural secretions of mucous and serum, which are necessary in maintaining a healthy condition and proper functional balance * * * but it is recommended for antiseptic cleansing * * *. Hemorrhoids, Piles: To prevent germ infection the parts should be frequently washed with soap and warm water. After cleansing, a lotion of 1 part Zonite to 5 to 20 parts warm water may be applied. Enema: The increasing use of the enema is a hopeful indication of growing public interest in prevention of disease."

On March 4, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16218. Adulteration and misbranding of canned salmon. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Chum Salmon. Default order of destruction or sale entered. (F. & D. No. 23107. I. S. No. 012127. S. No. 1196.)

On September 25, 1928, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 cases of chum salmon at Knoxville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Small & Urie, Tillamook, Oreg., on or about December 27, 1927, and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Sweet Chariot Brand Chum Salmon * * * Small & Urie Packers & Distributors, Tillamook, Oregon."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "Sweet Chariot Brand Chum Salmon" was false and misleading and deceived and

misled the public, and in that the article was offered for sale under the name of another article.

The charge recommended by this department was that the article was adulterated, as alleged in the libel. No misbranding charge was recommended.

On February 1, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered, ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal or that it might be sold for fertilizer or kindred uses by the said marshal if he deemed it expedient and wise.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16219. Adulteration of canned tomato pulp and adulteration and misbranding of canned tomato puree. U. S. v. 850 Cases of Tomato Puree, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 23272, 23319. I. S. Nos. 03481, 03482. S. Nos. 1348, 1372.)

On or about December 24, 1928, and January 8, 1929, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 850 cases of tomato puree and 945 cases of tomato pulp, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the articles had been shipped by W. E. Robinson & Co., the tomato pulp on or about October 20, 1928, and the tomato puree on or about October 31, 1928, and had been transported from the State of Delaware into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration with respect to the tomato pulp, and adulteration and misbranding with respect to the tomato puree, in violation of the food and drugs act. The tomato puree was labeled in part: "Newark Brand Tomato Puree * * * Packed by John F. Richards, Newark, Del."

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were adulterated in that they consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substances.

Misbranding of the tomato puree was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Tomato Puree," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to a product made from tomato trimmings and cores.

On February 27, 1929, 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.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16220. Adulteration of walnuts. U. S. v. 26 Sacks of Walnuts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23202. I. S. Nos. 0752, 0758. S. No. 1303.)

On November 19, 1928, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 26 sacks of walnuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., having been consigned by E. Gilbert & Co. from Berkeley, Calif., about November 3, 1928, to Portland, Oreg., and returned to San Francisco, Calif. It was alleged in the libel that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Portland, Oreg., into the State of California, arriving at San Francisco, Calif., November 18, 1927 (1928), and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "P. Binn, Oregon Gardeners Assn. Portland, Oregon."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 26, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16221. Misbranding of Nozol. U. S. v. 10 Dozen Bottles and 11 Bottles of Nozol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23372. I. S. Nos. 03642, 03643. S. No. 1511.)

On February 6, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 dozen small-sized bottles and 11 large-sized bottles of Nozol, remaining in the unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that