

sulphur (0.02 percent), and small proportions of other inorganic material including sodium, potassium, calcium, manganese, and iron phosphates and chlorides; Zenar No. 8 consisted of tablets composed of milk sugar, sulphur (0.04 percent), and other inorganic material including sodium, potassium and iron sulphates and phosphates (0.17 percent); Zenar No. 21 consisted of tablets composed of milk sugar, sulphur (0.03 percent) and other inorganic material including calcium phosphate (0.15 percent) and a trace of a silver compound; Zenar No. 5 consisted of tablets composed of milk sugar, sulphur (0.03 percent), and other inorganic material including calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, and iron sulphates, carbonates, phosphates and chlorides (0.3 percent); and Zenar No. 4 consisted of tablets composed of milk sugar, sulphur (0.02 percent), and other inorganic material including potassium, calcium and iron phosphates (0.25 percent).

It was alleged in the labels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements on the packages, regarding their curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Zenar No. 24) "Whooping Cough Remedy"; (Zenar No. 26) "Diabetes Remedy"; (Zenar No. 3) "Remedy for Women's Diseases"; (Zenar No. 19) "Glands and Goitre Remedy"; (Zenar No. 18) "Heart Remedy"; (Zenar No. 15) "Hardening of arteries Remedy"; (Zenar No. 8) "Rheumatism and Arthritis Remedy"; (Zenar No. 21) "Weak Nerves (impotency) Remedy"; (Zenar No. 5) "Pulmonary and Lung Remedy"; (Zenar No. 4) "Nerve and Bladder Remedy."

On April 3 and April 5, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20730. Misbranding of Frick's Eez-All. U. S. v. 67 Bottles and 17 Bottles of Frick's Eez-All. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29593. Sample no. 2261-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Frick's Eez-All, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On December 15, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 67 six-ounce bottles and 17 quart bottles of Frick's Eez-All, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by Adolph F. Frick, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 26, 1930, from San Francisco, Calif., to Denver, Colo., 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 a small proportion of extracts of plant drugs, alcohol (16 percent by volume), and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not a germicide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the label, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "Tissue Builder, Skin Purifier * * * for * * * pimples, boils, carbuncles, * * * hives, * * * granulated eyelids, stys, barber's itch, weeping eczema, dandruff, * * * bleeding and receding gums, pyorrhea, rheumatism, goitres, varicose veins."

On February 13, 1933, 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. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20731. Misbranding of Silver Pine Healing oil. U. S. v. 48 Bottles of Silver Pine Healing Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28684. Sample no. 7162-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Silver Pine Healing oil, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle and carton labels and in a circular shipped with the article.

On or about August 16, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture,