

16216. Adulteration of dressed chickens. U. S. v. 13 Barrels of Dressed Chickens. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23141. I. S. No. 05327. S. No. 1240.)

On October 13, 1928, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 13 barrels of dressed chickens, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by H. M. Noack Sons Co., Arlington, Minn., September 24, 1928, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy animal substance, in that it consisted in part of a decomposed substance, in that it was the product of a diseased animal, and in that it consisted in part of a portion of an animal unfit for food.

On February 20, 1929, Joseph E. Goldberg, Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned in part that it be examined under the supervision of this department, and the portion unfit for food destroyed and the portion fit for food released.

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

16217. Misbranding of Zonite. U. S. v. 23 Dozen 14-Oz. Bottles, et al., of Zonite. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23352. I. S. No. 03640. S. No. 1496.)

On January 29, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 23 dozen 14-ounce bottles, 60 dozen 6-ounce bottles, and 60 dozen 2½-ounce bottles of Zonite at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Zonite Products Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., January 15, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, 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 solution of sodium hypochlorite, yielding approximately 1 per cent of available chlorine.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements were false and misleading: (Booklet) "Pimples, Boils, Eruptions, etc. * * * apply a dilution of 1 part Zonite to 5 parts warm water frequently to cleanse and remove pus * * *. Noxious body odors are frequently due to germs infecting the sweat glands. Zonite neutralizes the odors and destroys the germs. * * * Antisepsis of Nose and Throat." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Skin infections * * * A careful reading of the booklet in this carton will show Zonite to be a household necessity for aiding in the prevention of many communicable diseases;" (bottle label) "Dandruff * * * Halitosis * * * Wounds * * * Ulcerations;" (booklet) "Since Pasteur proved that contagious diseases and infection of wounds are caused by malignant bacteria, Medical Science has done its utmost to guard mankind from germ attack. But physicians have been hampered in their efforts by this fact * * *. During the Great War two scientists developed a solution for the treatment of wounds—non-poisonous and non-caustic, yet a powerful germicide. This discovery reduced infection of wounds in Allied hospitals from seventy-five to one per cent * * *. Now the great discovery is available for general use. Zonite is a concentrated and stabilized solution of the active principle of the Great War antiseptic * * *. Antisepsis of Skin Tissues. A whole and healthy skin is Nature's best defense against bacteria. Every break invites infection and should be immediately disinfected. Wounds * * *. Injuries of this character may result in serious blood poisoning * * *. For serious wounds and burns use Zonite as above for first aid and call a physician. Pimples, Boils, Eruptions, etc.: These frequently indicate systemic disorders. Each sore or pimple contains pus filled

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