

friends tell me I look 10 years younger, my complexion has cleared up and I know that I feel so much better. * * * Lady Grace Reducing Minerals. * * * she made such wonderful progress in reducing weight and gave Lady Grace credit for it so I decided to try it. * * * I ordered my first container * * * to date I have lost a little better than 12 pounds. It has been so easy and pleasant to take and in addition to being all she said regarding reducing it has almost entirely cleared up an extremely bad complexion that I have been bothered with for years."

On October 23, 1933, the Grace Natural Mineral Co., Omaha, Nebr., claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed, unless the claimant file a bond in the sum of \$50, conditioned that it be relabeled in compliance with the law.

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

21517. Misbranding of Gold Bond Sterilseptic Toilet Powder. U. S. v. 185 Cans of Gold Bond Sterilseptic Toilet Powder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30736. Sample no. 39722-A.)

This case involved a drug product which was represented to be an antiseptic. Bacteriological examination showed that it would be of no value as an antiseptic.

On July 18, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 185 cans of Gold Bond Sterilseptic Toilet Powder at Portland, Maine, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 9, 1933, by the Gold Bond Sterilizing Powder Co., Inc., from New Bedford, Mass., 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 small proportions of menthol, borax, methyl salicylate, and thymol, and talc. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was of no value as an antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Can) "Sterilseptic * * * Antiseptic Toilet Powder is distinctly in a class by itself * * * one of the 'World's Standard Antiseptic Toilet Powders' * * * Guaranteed by Gold Bond Sterilizing Powder Co. Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 25132"; (circular) "Sterilseptic * * * promotes * * * sterilizing of the human skin and membranes * * * A scientific triumph * * * it performs the seemingly impossible and renders the skin free from bacteria."

On October 24, 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.

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

21518. Misbranding of Key Tasteless Cod Liver Extract Tablets. U. S. v. 24 Packages of Key Tasteless Cod Liver Extract Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31034. Sample no. 45956-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation involved in this case disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the box label and in a circular shipped with the article.

On September 1, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 packages of the said Key Tasteless Cod Liver Extract Tablets at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 30, 1933, by the Key Laboratories, from Chicago, Ill., 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 excipients including starch, sugar, and talc in which was incorporated 8.3 milligrams per tablet of chloroform-soluble material including fatty material and an extract from a bitter drug. The tablets were coated with calcium carbonate and colored with iron oxide.