

and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Manuel Lopez Cartucho Dacon, Spain. Spanish Ergot from J. L. Hopkins & Co., Drug Importers, New York."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as described by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia.

On February 24, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18217. Misbranding of Gum-Rub. U. S. v. 29 Jars of Gum-Rub. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26007. I. S. No. 20418. S. No. 4279.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Gum-Rub, from the shipment herein described having shown that the jar and carton labels and the accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On March 10, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 29 jars of Gum-Rub, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Gum Rub (Inc.), from Washington, D. C., on or about December 4, 1930, and had been transported from the District of Columbia into the State of New York, 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 sulphur (21.6 per cent), glycerin, gum, and water, flavored with peppermint oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said articles, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "A Treatment for Pyorrhoea and Lesser Gum Disorders * * * A Home treatment for and in prevention of pyorrhoea, and its forerunners—receding, bleeding, tender and flabby gums, gum ailments, concurrent with pregnancy, * * * gingivitis; for starved or undernourished gums. To revitalize the circulation, as a toner. * * * A Home treatment for and in prevention of pyorrhoea, and its forerunners—bleeding, receding, spongy gums and other gum disorders. * * * Gum-Rub maintains health and vigor in the gums;" (jar label) "For Pyorrhoea, Receding, Bleeding, Spongy and starved or undernourished gums; * * * Gum ailments during pregnancy * * * Also, in prevention;" (circular) "Gum Rub maintains health, vigor, * * * in the gums. Furthermore, Gum Rub is a scientific treatment of mechanico-therapy value in pyorrhoea and its forerunners; bleeding and receding gums, and other gum ailments, both for professional use and as a home treatment. * * * Treatments. Pyorrhoea * * * In treating pyorrhoea it is important to maintain proper nourishment in the gums in order to build up the impaired tissues, * * * For these prime requisites Gum Rub, in one operation, quickly and effectively resuscitates the circulation, thereby aiding nature in rebuilding the impaired tissues; * * * Receding Gums are generally due to the superficial gum surfaces having been denied nourishment. Thus the gums have shrunken or atrophied. If this condition is allowed to progress, finally the underlying structure also becomes deprived of proper nourishment and becomes a positive forerunner of, and leads to, pyorrhoea. Treatment: In receding gums it is necessary to revivify the circulation so that fresh blood reaches the undernourished parts and rebuilds the tissue which has shrunken. Gum Rub Treatment promptly revitalizes the circulation. * * * In cases of marked recedence of gums, * * * the quantity of Gum Rub should not be cut down if it is hoped to overcome this gum disease and avoid pyorrhoea. * * * Bleeding Gums * * * Too long delay and continued neglect of a bleeding condition may lead to pyorrhoea. Treatment: To overcome bleeding gums, it is necessary to cause the tiny blood vessels to empty themselves and revivify the impaired circulation, to aid nature to build the broken-down tissues. In one operation Gum Rub revivifies the

circulation * * * The time required to overcome bleeding gum conditions will vary and depends upon how badly the circulation is impaired. However, you will feel an improvement after the very first Gum Rub treatment. * * * The treatment should be continued until the gums have returned to a normally healthy condition. Thereafter Gum Rub, once a day will aid in preventing the recurrence of this condition. * * * Flabby Gum Conditions—Due to undernourishment. Revitalization of the circulation and cleanliness are necessary. Spongy and flabby gums respond rapidly to Gum Rub treatment as in one operation Gum Rub revitalizes the circulation * * * Furthermore, by keeping the mouth clean one can often avoid various diseases of the gums. Dental hygienists are today using Gum Rub as a part of their oral prophylaxis routine. * * * In Pregnancy—During the earlier months, disorders occur in the secretion of saliva and in the blood supply of the gums. As time goes on, an increase in gum infection and tooth decay may follow, ending in rapid and hopeless tooth destruction and chronic pyorrhea. Early treatment with Gum Rub will prevent this unfortunate sequel. * * * Bear in mind that gum diseases are not a temporary or overnight condition, but the result of having neglected minor afflictions over a long period of time. Usually gum diseases reach a semi-serious or serious stage before the patient commences treatment. Thus, treatment with Gum Rub should not be discontinued because gums show a superficial improvement, due to the quick action of Gum Rub, but the treatment with Gum Rub should be continued until your dentist pronounces your gums as having returned to a normal and healthy condition. Thereafter, treatment once a day should be continued as a prevention against recurrence of the disease.”

On April 6, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18218. Misbranding of Dr. Bull's sarsaparilla compound. U. S. v. 19 Bottles, et al., of Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla Compound. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. F. & D. Nos. 25809, 25810. I. S. Nos. 8498, 8502. S. Nos. 4026, 4032.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Dr. Bull's sarsaparilla compound, from the shipments herein described having shown that the bottle and carton labels contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas.

On February 2, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of four and seven-twelfths dozen bottles of Dr. Bull's sarsaparilla compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Waco, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by John D. Park & Sons Co., from Cincinnati, Ohio, in part on or about June 2, 1930, and in part on or about October 23, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Texas, 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 potassium iodide, small proportions of extracts of plant drugs, sugar, alcohol, and water colored with a red dye.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the bottle and carton labels, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Recommended for diseases arising from an impure state of the system, such as Scrofula, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruption, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Boils, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Pains in the bones or joints, General Debility and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury."

On February 25, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*