

reintroduced into the alimentary canal from the blood stream. This method of treating does not require starving or individual dosing. * * * The conditioning properties of Dr. Hess. * * * "; (circular) "Combats worms (Ascarids) * * * which also combats worms. * * * a nerve tonic, and a stimulant to the digestive system * * * Regularly used, Hog Special keeps in the intestines vermifuges and vermicides which constantly combat worms. By this principle it not only acts upon the adult worms present in the intestines, but also acts upon the young parasites as they are reintroduced into the alimentary tract."

On January 24, 1934, 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.*

21816. Misbranding of Dr. G. B. Williams' Pills. U. S. v. 147 Packages of Dr. G. B. Williams' Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31031. Sample no. 39220-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Dr. G. B. Williams' Pills, disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton and bottle labels.

On September 6, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 147 packages of Dr. G. B. Williams' Pills at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 7, 1933, by the Interstate Drug Co., from Quitman, Ga., 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 mercury compound such as calomel, an antimony compound such as tartar emetic, podophyllum resin, and a trace of an alkaloid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Recommended for Biliousness * * * or any Liver disorder"; (bottle) "Recommended for * * * biliousness, and all troubles arising from inactive liver."

On January 3, 1934, 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.*

21817. Misbranding of Dunlop Pyorrhea Paste. U. S. v. 69 Tubes of Dunlop Pyorrhea Paste. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31151. Sample no. 55766-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Dunlop Pyorrhea Paste disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. The labeling of the article represented that it contained 7 percent of alcohol and would sterilize the gums and instruments; whereas it contained less than 7 percent of alcohol, and would not sterilize the gums and instruments.

On September 26, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 69 tubes of Dunlop Pyorrhea Paste at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 1, 1933, by the Emme Dental Specialty Co., from St. Paul, Minn., 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 boric acid, glycerin, peppermint oil, water, and alcohol 3 percent by weight. Bacteriological examination showed that the product would not sterilize the gums and instruments.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, were false and misleading: (Carton) "Alcohol 7%"; (tube) "7% Alcohol"; (circular) "A quantity of the Paste is placed in a medicine dish and the instrument dipped into it before proceeding to the mouth. In the exercise of this simple expedient, we secure a sterile instrument." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the