

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

following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (Tube) "Pyorrhæa Paste * * * For the treatment of Pyorrhæa and Mouth Diseases"; (carton) "Pyorrhæa Paste * * * For the Treatment of Pyorrhæa and Mouth Diseases. Patients Directions: Dunlop Pyorrhæa Paste is not a mere dentifrice. In Pyorrhæa cases or trench-mouth, if the gums are too sore to brush, paste may be applied with the finger, rubbing lightly. Rub with up and down motion, working paste under the gum margin as well as massaging the gums. This paste may be used to great advantage in all cases of infection, applying direct to the wound. Read carefully Home Directions Inclosed. Dentists Directions: Inject paste into pyorrhæa pockets * * * Pyorrhæa Machine Manufacturing Company * * * Tissue Treatment for Pyorrhæa and Mouth Diseases"; (circular) "Pyorrhæa Paste * * * serves the purpose of dehydrating toxins * * * as a stimulant, it * * * encourages early resolution of the disease of process." Certain representations in the printed circular shipped with the article which were intended to convince the purchaser of the value of the preparation in the treatment of pyorrhæa and other mouth infections were also charged to be false and fraudulent.

On November 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.

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

21818. Misbranding of Dr. Jacob Becker's Celebrated Eye-Balsam. U. S. v. 23 Packages of Dr. Jacob Becker's Celebrated Eye-Balsam. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31212. Sample no. 40211-A.)

Examination of the drug product 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 and carton and in a circular shipped with the article.

On October 7, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 packages of the said Dr. Jacob Becker's Celebrated Eye-Balsam at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about September 24, 1931, by W. M. Olliffe, Inc., from New York, N.Y., and in part on or about April 14, 1933, by the Kells Co., Inc., from Newburgh, N.Y., 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 mercury and finely powdered sand incorporated in fat.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the box and carton and in the circular, were false and fraudulent: (Tin box cover) "Eye Balsam"; (carton) "Eye-Balsam * * * Eye-Balsam Brings Instant Relief * * * Immediate relief for Granulated Eyelids, Klieg Eye, Stys, Pink Eye, Inflamed and Sore Eyes"; (circular) "Eye-Balsam, Brings Immediate Relief for Granulated Eyelids, Klieg Eye, Stys, Sore, Weak, * * * Or Inflamed Eyes Inflammation of the eye arises from many various causes, viz., from certain diseases of the blood, which includes the painful inflammatory swellings called stys, frequently occurring on the margins of the lids, from infections following blows, contusions and wounds on the eye; from the irritation caused by foreign bodies that gain entrance under the eyelids; from exposure to bleak winds and cold, smoke, various acrid fumes, acting as chemical irritants; from the long application of strong light, or fixed attention to minute objects, etc. Directions: * * * In cases of Infants, or in weakness of the Eyes from old age * * * Eye Balsam * * * the afflicted * * * Eye Balsam This famous remedy has been used by countless sufferers of tired, weak and inflamed eyes * * * Brings immediate relief for granulated eyelids, kleig eye, stys and pink eye. [Testimonials] ' * * * since using Dr. Becker's Eye Balsam I have enjoyed the best of comfort with my eyes while before they gave me much trouble in studying my parts for the different plays not to mention the strong stage lighting.' * * * 'I have suffered with my eyes for many years * * * I was ordered to wear eye glasses by the Eye and Ear doctors of New York and they also did not help me. But with only three applications of your Dr.