

powder every two (2) hours, until the vomiting and purging ceases or the child becomes quiet and rests. For Colic. To infants and children subject to frequent attacks of Colic, give a powder two or three times a week, until the tendency to this painful trouble has been overcome. Worms and Other Irritations. When children are fretting, tossing and wakeful at night from a tendency to Worms or other irritations, give a powder every few nights until the child rests quietly. Mother's baby is mother's prize possession, and she wants to be assured that whatever she gives baby will not only bring relief \* \* \*

On September 22, 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.*

**18731. Misbranding of Breeden's rheumatic compound. U. S. v. 5 5-6 Dozen Bottles of Breeden's Rheumatic Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26337. I. S. No. 27544. S. No. 4421.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Breeden's rheumatic compound, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton and bottle labels and the accompanying circular bore 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 Florida.

On May 20, 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 five and five-sixths dozen bottles of Breeden's rheumatic compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Breeden Drug Co. (Inc.), from Memphis, Tenn., on or about October 25, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Breeden's rheumatic compound by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide (1.3 grams per 100 milliliters), extracts of plant drugs, sugar, alcohol, and water.

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 article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Rheumatic Compound for Rheumatism;" (circular) "Rheumatic Compound. We recommend it for Rheumatism. If you have Rheumatism use \* \* \* Rheumatic Compound. This medicine has been tested for years, and the praise which it has received from the trade, and the good results of its use by sufferers from the disease of Rheumatism, cause us, the manufacturers, to unhesitatingly recommend it. We believe we have made it as perfect a preparation for the relief of Rheumatism as it is possible for us to do;" (bottle) "Rheumatic Compound \* \* \* Rheumatism \* \* \* Direction: \* \* \* until it acts freely on the Liver, then reduce dose to suit the system if according to directions it acts too freely."

On June 15, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18732. Misbranding of Pyorkil. U. S. v. 45 Bottles of Pyorkil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25303, 25304. S. No. 3570.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Pyorkil, from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle label and the accompanying circular bore 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 West Virginia.

On November 7, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 bottles of Pyorkil at Huntington, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pyorkil Co., from Catlettsburg, Ky., on or about October 22, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Kentucky into

the State of West Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Pyorkil by this department showed that it consisted essentially of small portions of potassium permanganate and sodium chloride dissolved in water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the bottle label and in the circular, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Pyorkil. A Guaranteed Remedy for Treatment of Pyorrhea;" (circular) "Pyorrhea Conquered. Pyorrhea Alveolaris, commonly called Riggs' disease, \* \* \* Many of the chronic diseases of the body are caused by this disease—rheumatism, arthritis, diseases of the heart, kidneys, nose and throat. It is now known that many diseases of the intestinal tract, such as ulcers of the stomach and bowels, appendicitis and gall bladder troubles, are caused by pyorrhea. \* \* \* Until the discovery of Pyorkil, pyorrhea was considered incurable. \* \* \* Pyorkil has and is curing conditions that was never dreamed of before. People who before were advised by their dentist and physicians to have all their teeth extracted are being cured, saving their teeth and a lot of pain and expense of having all their teeth extracted, and the worry of trying to learn to wear false teeth. Teeth and gums have been observed that were in such terrible shape that no one could believe they could ever be cured, but after cleaning the teeth and applying Pyorkil a few times, one could not believe such results were possible unless they could see themselves. \* \* \* Thousands every year are giving up perfectly sound teeth to get rid of pyorrhea, as extraction of all the teeth has, before the discovery of Pyorkil, been the only known cure for this dreaded disease. \* \* \* Pyorkil is a safe, sane and harmless remedy. \* \* \* It was used on cases of every conceivable kind and not one time has it failed to kill the disease completely. \* \* \* Volumes could be written about pyorrhea and this wonderful new discovery to stamp it out, but the proof of the pudding is the eating, and if you have pyorrhea, even if you think you haven't, the best way to find out about Pyorkil is to try it out, as you can't lose. \* \* \* However Pyorkil will dissolve tarter itself, \* \* \* If your gums are sore and sensitive you might use two or three treatments to remove the soreness and stop bleeding of the gums \* \* \* the results are amazing and quick. Forty-eight hours after beginning treatment your mouth feels like new and after six to ten treatments your pyorrhea is gone."

On August 10, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation 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.*

**18733. Misbranding of Thorson's Soap Lake salts. U. S. v. 14 Dozen Packages, et al., of Thorson's Soap Lake Salts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26267. I. S. No. 11105. S. No. 4538.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Thorson's Soap Lake salts, from the shipments herein described having shown that the labeling bore 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 District of Oregon.

On April 27, 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 14 dozen 1-pound, 1 dozen 2½-pound, and 1 dozen small packages of Thorson's Soap Lake salts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by Thorson's Soap Lake Products Co., from Soap Lake, Wash., in part on January 17, 1931, and in part on February 17, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Washington into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Thorson's Soap Lake salts by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium carbonate (50 per cent), sodium sulphate (25 per cent), sodium chloride (10 per cent), small proportions of other salts and moisture (13 per cent).