

a few drops around the inside and outside of the ear; * * * Sore or swelling tonsils or sore throat, apply oil over swelling or sore part * * * Where joints are swollen or are inflamed, don't rub the oil, just pat it on * * * It Penetrates to the seat of your aches and pains and dissolves them."

On December 8, 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.*

19160. Misbranding of Renolin. U. S. v. 34 Bottles of Renolin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27213. I. S. No. 38817. S. No. 5354.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Renolin, from the shipment herein described showed that the label represented that the article contained no injurious drugs, whereas it contained drugs that might be injurious. The labeling also bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess.

On November 5, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 bottles of Renolin, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Renolin Co., from Bradford, N. H., on or about September 5, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Examination of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of tablets containing 0.52 gram of cinchophen each.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement, "Renolin * * * Contains no injurious * * * drugs," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "A Relief for Rheumatism;" (carton) "A Relief for Rheumatism;" (circular) "A Relief for Rheumatism * * * a relief for Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuritis, Sciatica, * * * Lumbago * * * In acute and stubborn cases * * * Rheumatic Relief."

On December 7, 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.*

19161. Adulteration and misbranding of Dunlop pyorrhea paste. U. S. v. 43 Tubes of Dunlop Pyorrhea Paste. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27218. I. S. No. 44029. S. No. 5384.)

Examination of samples of Dunlop pyorrhea paste from the shipment herein described showed that the labeling bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess. The article was also represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not. Furthermore, the label failed to bear the statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article.

On November 10, 1931, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 43 tubes of Dunlop pyorrhea paste at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dunlop Pyorrhea Machine Manufacturing Co., from St. Paul, Minn., on or about September 18, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and 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, and alcohol (3.4 per cent by weight). Bacteriological examination of the article showed that it was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, (circular) "Antiseptic," since it was not antiseptic.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Carton and tube) "20% alcohol;" (circular) "Antiseptic * * * Being highly antiseptic, the Paste inhibits bacterial growth." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labeling failed to bear statements of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article, since the statement made was incorrect. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic properties of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tube) "Pyorrhea Paste * * * For the treatment of pyorrhea and mouth diseases;" (carton) "Pyorrhea Paste * * * For the treatment of pyorrhea and mouth diseases * * * Patients Directions: Dunlop Pyorrhea Paste is not a mere dentifrice. In pyorrhea 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 * * * Tissue Treatment for Pyorrhea and Mouth Diseases;" (circular) "Pyorrhea Paste * * * Dunlop Preparations Are Not An Experiment. They have been on the market continuously for over twenty years—all that time in the hands of dentists who use these preparations in daily practice and supplied their patients for home use. Without any advertising whatever, a nation-wide demand has been created which now requires an organized distributing agency to fill. We finally turned to the retail drug trade, which has such an organization already in the field. * * * Pyorrhea Increasing Notwithstanding the increase of dental attention given to the American people, we find a rapid growth in the number of pyorrhea cases, especially in young people. Thirty years ago, cases were generally confined to persons past middle age, and the then common practice was to extract all affected teeth, assuming that it was only a matter of a few years when they would all be lost anyway. This is still the practice of some dentists who, unfortunately, have not kept well informed in modern methods. Faulty Dentistry. Faulty dentistry, while altogether too common and a serious charge against the profession as being one of the chief contributory causes of pyorrhea increase, can scarcely be charged to the individual dentist, but rather to incorrect teachings and erroneous theories. This has led to an indifference and failure to recognize the important functions of mouth tissue and is perhaps one of the greatest mistakes that modern dentistry has made in its entire history as a separate science. Importance Of Mouth Tissues. The mistakes of the past as regards faulty dentistry are so well recognized, and dental journals comment thereon too freely to require special reference in a brief statement of this kind. However, it is fast becoming recognized that tissue treatment requires much study and more real application of time and skill than any form of mechanical dentistry, such as filling cavities of teeth, extractions, crown and bridge or plate work. On this account there are many in the profession who do not take as readily to this important branch of dental service as necessity would demand. Healthy Teeth No tooth in the human head can long remain sound and normal if the supporting tissue is allowed to become impoverished or diseased. This is so self-evident to even the casual observer that it is difficult to understand the professional indifference to the question of tissue treatment in the past. The Dunlop System of pyorrhea treatment is one of the few pioneers in this field and the Dunlop Pyorrhea Paste is the only preparation for this purpose which has been in use by the dentists and patient continuously during the last twenty years with ever-increasing sales. Survival Of The Fittest Our survival with ever-increasing popularity and a gradual recognition of our claims, is the greatest possible recommendation as regards to the correctness of our methods of treating pyorrhea and other mouth diseases. * * * We claim that the use of Dunlop preparations by the patient or general public according to directions will give quick relief in all cases to gum and tissue diseases, and will greatly retard, if not entirely stop, the advancement of these infections. * * * Trench Mouth or Vincent's Disease Dunlop's Paste is invaluable for use in Trench Mouth or Vincent's Disease. For this trouble the gums and roof of the mouth should be gently

massaged with Dunlop's Paste, using the fingers in massaging. Dunlop's Paste neutralizes and discharges all poisonous matter that accompanies this annoying disease. * * * For family use, the paste may be applied on the brush in the manner of the ordinary dentrifice."

On February 11, 1932, 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.*

19162. Misbranding of Walker's Old Indian health tonic. U. S. v. 6 7/12 Dozen Bottles of Walker's Old Indian Health Tonic. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26971. I. S. No. 26768. S. No. 4933.)

Examination of Walker's Old Indian health tonic from the shipment 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 Middle District of Alabama.

On September 15, 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 6 and 7/12 dozen bottles of Walker's Old Indian health tonic at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by Walker Medicine Co., from Atlanta, Ga., on or about April 7, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Alabama, 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 magnesium sulphate (26.5 grams per 100 milliliters), ferric chloride (1.2 grams per 100 milliliters), quinine sulphate (0.07 gram per 100 milliliters), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the bottle label, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Walker's Old Indian Health Tonic, The Unfailing Remedy for Laziness and a Drowsy, Tired, Sleepy Feeling. For indigestion, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Numbness or Chills, Kidney or Bladder Troubles, * * * Piles, Jaundice, Dropsy, * * * Weakness, Tired Feeling, Stimulates and Purifies the Blood."

On December 17, 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.*

19163. Misbranding of Fayro. U. S. v. 204 Cartons, et al., of Fayro. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 27194, 27195, 27197, 27198, 27199, 27200, 27201. I. S. Nos. 29299, 42825. S. Nos. 5358, 5366.)

The labeling of the drug product Fayro contained statements representing that the article, when used in the bath, would duplicate a hot springs bath in the home, and that it possessed curative and therapeutic properties. Examination showed that it would not duplicate such baths, and that it did not possess the curative and therapeutic properties claimed.

On October 31, November 2, and November 10, 1931, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of New York, the Eastern District of New York, and the District of New Jersey, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Courts of the United States for the districts aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 228 cartons and 30 dozen packages of the said Fayro, remaining in the original unbroken packages in various lots at New York, N. Y., and Atlantic City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Fayro (Inc.), from Pittsburgh, Pa., in several consignments, on or about August 6, 1931, October 14, 17, and 20, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the States of New York and New Jersey, 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 Epsom salt (88.0 per cent), and rock salt (11.4 per cent), with a small proportion of some volatile oil such as pine oil.