

to penetrate gums and affected parts. * * * A remedy for sore, loose, tender or ulcerated gums and teeth, and pyorrhea infections generally;" (bottle) "As An Aid In treatment of infectious mouth conditions, * * * and attendant tooth decay. Sore, tender, ulcerated gums, and general oral infections;" (heading of portion of circulars) "For Pyorrhea;" (all circulars) "Good Health Depends on Mouth Health. The mouth is the one main entrance whereby disease germs gain entrance to the body. In the mouth disease germs multiply, infect the nasal passages or throat and, sooner or later, the entire system. Nature (the perfect physician) installed in the mouth the simple machinery necessary for the warding off of disease, viz: clean saliva, abundant blood supply and properly adjusted teeth. Therefore, it can be readily seen that a remedy which causes the mouth to properly function is the one that assists nature in warding off disease. The present day customs, diet and mental habits do not permit the mouth to function perfectly as in the days of savagery, when the mouth received exercise from the eating of hard, coarse food, and tooth decay and gum disease were unknown. Pyros Makes Healthy Mouths * * * Pyros Penetrates. Pyros has a peculiar penetrating action, so that it even attacks deep, underlying, inflamed conditions. Pyros makes clean, healthy saliva, nature's mouth wash * * * In diseased conditions of the mouth Pyros should be used as near full strength as possible. For Pyorrhea—Take one teaspoonful in mouth and let it penetrate the affected parts * * * If the upper teeth or gums are affected, hold head downward or sideways. * * * For Trench Mouth (Vincent's Angina) or other acute inflammations of the mouth where pain is present * * * For Ulcerative Gums. * * * Tender Gums. * * * Bleeding Gums. * * * Spongy Gums. Where the gums are soft, flabby and bleed easily use one part Pyros to four of water * * * Turgid Gums. Where gums are congested and swollen use Pyros the same as for spongy * * * Tartar. When annoyed by excessive tartar on the teeth use Pyros full strength for a few days, brushing the teeth after each treatment. When most of the tartar is gone, go to a dentist and have the teeth thoroughly cleaned. * * * After Extraction. There is more danger of alarming conditions after extraction of teeth than most people realize. Pyros * * * prevents the development of infectious conditions * * * By its daily use you can guard the entire system against contagion and disease. The teeth remain clean, the gums firm and natural in color. Finish with a single gargle and you will have a healthy, clean throat. * * * It will save you endless dental and medical expense and many anxious hours. It is an excellent preventive. * * * How to Prevent Decay of the Teeth at Home. Pyros actually prevents and arrests decay of the teeth. The definite and selective germicidal action of Pyros stops the bacterial acid detrition in the first stages of tooth decay. * * * take Pyros one part to water four parts and brush this solution into the cheeks, gums and teeth for three minutes. If this is done morning and evening you will keep your teeth free from cavities or decay. * * * Pyros is of value in checking ruptured arteries and restoring proper circulation."

On May 20, 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.*

18494. Misbranding of Devore laxative cold and grippe tablets. U. S. v. 30 Packages of Devore Laxative Cold and Grippe Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25903. I. S. No. 12856. S. No. 4122.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Devore laxative cold and grippe tablets, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton label 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 Northern District of California.

On February 14, 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 30 packages of Devore laxative cold and grippe tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Devore Manufacturing Co., from Columbus, Ohio, on or about December 12, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, 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 each tablet contained acetanilid (2 grains), cinchona alkaloids, camphor, aloin, and extracts of plant drugs.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements on the packages, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent: "Grippe Tablets * * * A quick and effective remedy for Grippe * * * Neuralgia, Malaria, etc."

On June 27, 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.*

18495. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Fifty 1-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25549. I. S. No. 11671. S. No. 3835.)

Samples of ether from the shipment herein described having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On December 22, 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 fifty 1-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co., from Rahway, N. J., on or about September 17, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia U. S. P."

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 determined by tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated upon the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Ether * * * U. S. P.," was false and misleading.

On June 27, 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.*

18946. Misbranding of Ulcerine salve. U. S. v. 2½ Dozen Large-Sized Cans, et al., of Ulcerine Salve. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25241, 25242. I. S. Nos. 216, 220. S. Nos. 3505, 3506.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Ulcerine salve, having shown that the labeling represented that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California the shipments herein described, involving quantities of the product located at San Francisco, Calif.

On November 3, 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 3½ dozen large-sized cans, 3 dozen medium-sized bottles, and 10 1/6 dozen small-sized bottles of the said Ulcerine salve, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by the J. P. Allen Medicine Co., St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from St. Paul, Minn., into the State of California, in various consignments, on or about July 9 and October 8, 1929, and March 4, March 14, May 19, August 4, and September 15, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of California, 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 lead soap, lard, and linseed oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in 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: (Yellow circular and wrapper) "Ulcerine Salve for use in the treat-