

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 dentifrice."

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.*

19159. Misbranding of Blackhawk's compound liniment. U. S. v. 7 Dozen Bottles of Blackhawk's Compound Liniment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27084. I. S. No. 37915. S. No. 5305.)

Examination of Blackhawk's compound liniment 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 Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On October 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 seven dozen bottles of Blackhawk's compound liniment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Blackhawk Remedy Co., from Baltimore, Md., in part on or about July 11, 1931, and in part on or about September 12, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 crude mineral oil, gasoline, capsicum, fatty oils, and volatile oils including methyl salicylate, mustard oil, eucalyptus oil, and turpentine oil.

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 were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) World's Greatest Pain Killer * * * greatest pain killer ever sold. * * * For Hay Fever, Asthma or Catarrh. A few drops in hand, * * * inhale fumes. For Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, * * * Lumbago, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and that Pain in your Back. For All Pains and Aches For Paralysis or Drawn Cords It Is a Wonder Worker;" (bottle label) "For External Use Only For Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, For Hay Fever, Asthma, Catarrh 10 drops in Steaming Hot Water. Inhale Fumes for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, * * * Lumbago, Swellings and all Pains;" (circular accompanying package) "Destroyers of Rheumatism. * * * a pain destroyer it's a wonder worker. * * * If you have a headache, rub a few drops across your forehead. * * * For hard of hearing or head noise, rub

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.