

to contain 175.200 grains of acetanilid, whereas each avoirdupois ounce contained less acetanilid than represented, namely, not more than 68.293 grains.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Salakine Tablets * * * containing 100.135 grains Acetphenitidin U.S.P. and 175.200 grains Acetanilide in each avoirdupois ounce", borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading, since the article contained less than 175.2 grains of acetanilid in each avoirdupois ounce.

On March 19, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and on April 9, 1934, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25.

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

22356. Adulteration and misbranding of Dunlop Pyorrhoea Paste. U. S. v. Julius F. Emme (Dunlop Pyorrhoea Machine Manufacturing Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$15. (F. & D. no. 29410. I. S. no. 44029.)

On April 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Julius F. Emme, trading with others as the Dunlop Pyorrhoea Machine Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn., alleging shipment by said defendant on or about September 18, 1931, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of Dunlop Pyorrhoea Paste which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of boric acid, glycerin, and alcohol (by volume 5.12 percent) flavored with peppermint oil.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to contain 20 percent of alcohol, whereas it contained not more than 5.12 percent of alcohol.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "20% Alcohol", borne on the cartons and tubes, was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article contained alcohol and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects, borne on the cartons and tubes and in a circular shipped with the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for pyorrhoea and mouth diseases; effective as a treatment for trench mouth; effective as of great advantage in all cases of infection; effective as a treatment for all impoverished or diseased tissue; effective to insure healthy teeth; effective to give quick relief in all cases of gum and tissue diseases; effective to greatly retard the advancement of these infections; effective as a remedy for trench mouth or Vincent's disease; and effective to neutralize discharge of all poisonous matter in trench mouth or Vincent's disease.

On April 7, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

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

22357. Misbranding of Corax Tablets. U. S. v. 67 Dozen Packages of Corax Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30027. Sample no. 22692-A.)

This case involved drug tablets that contained acetanilid and that were not labeled to show the quantity or proportion of the said acetanilid.

On March 30, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 67 dozen packages of Corax Tablets at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 29, 1932, by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., from Bridgeport, Conn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that the tablets contained 0.96 grain of acetanilid each, camphor, a bromide of a cinchona alkaloid, and an extract from a laxative plant drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the packages failed to bear on the label a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained in the article.

On May 3, 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.*