

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.