27883. Misbranding of Corona Wool Fat Compound. U. S. v. 65 Cans of Corona Wool Fat Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39904. Sample No. 49203–C.)

The labeling of this product contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On June 25, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 65 cans of Corona Wool Fat Compound at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 27, 1937, by the Corona Manufacturing Co. from Kenton, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of hydrous wool fat containing a small amount of sodium chloride perfumed with methyl salicylate.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labeling, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: " 'The healing ointment of a hundred uses' For cuts, wounds, sores, * * * boils, * * * etc. on man or beast * * * More healing * * * reduces inflammation, relieves pain, absorbs poisons. * * * Sores * * * boils, cuts, * * * piles, wounds of any kind * * * it should quickly allay the pain * * * Heal the wound * * * For Grease heel, scratches, mud fever, thrush, etc., * * * barb wire cuts, * * * Inflamed udder: to allay inflammation of the udder * * * For stubborn cases of barb wire cuts, grease heel, hard and contracted feet, seemingly incurable running sores on neck and shoulder, etc."

On September 30, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27884. Misbranding of elder flower eye lotion. U. S. v. 21 Bottles of Elder Flower Eye Lotion. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39932. Sample No. 37166–C.)

The labeling of this product contained false and fraudulent curative or therapeutic claims. It also contained statements which were false and misleading in view of the composition of the product.

On July 1, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 bottles of elder flower eye lotion at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 2, 1937, by Geo. B. Evans Laboratories, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of a dilute solution of boric acid and sodium chloride with a small amount of alcohol and lesser quantities of plant extractives including camphor, peppermint, cherry, laurel, and elder flowers.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the name "Elder Flower Eye Lotion (Lotio Sambuci)" was false and misleading since the essential ingredients were not obtained from extract of elder flowers; the statement "Acid Boric 30 grs. Sodium Chloride 30 grs." was false and misleading since it contained considerably less than 30 grains of boric acid and 30 grains of sodium chloride; the statement on the bottle label, "Made from Elder Flower Peppermint Witch Hazel Cherry Laurel Camphor," was false and misleading since it was not complete and did not take into consideration the presence of boric acid and sodium chloride. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement * * * for affections of the eyes and eyelids," borne on the carton, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects was false and fraudulent.

On September 16, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27885. Misbranding of Phillips' Croup and Pneumonia Salve. U. S. v. 141 Jars of Phillips' Croup and Pneumonia Salve. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39939. Sample No. 31742–C.)

The labeling of this product contained false and fradulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On July 2, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condenmnation of 141 jars of Phillips' Croup