

pyorrhea, toothache, blood poison, dandruff, quinsy, diphtheria, sore throat, acute indigestion, gallstones, gall-bladder trouble, bite of black widow spider, lock-jaw, kidney trouble, bloating, pneumonia, female trouble, coughs, spinal meningitis, bone abscess, nerve and heart trouble, blood poisoning, high blood pressure, convulsions, muric (sic) acid poisoning, carbuncles, and ovarian trouble, were false and fraudulent.

On September 28 and October 4, 1937, and January 13, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27921. Misbranding of Clydesdale Ointment. U. S. v. 33 Jars of Clydesdale Ointment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40068. Sample No. 31646-C.)

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

On August 18, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 33 jars of Clydesdale Ointment at Columbus, Ohio, consigned on May 26, 1937, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the George W. Bicknell Co. from Pittsburgh, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of petrolatum with a small amount of volatile oils, including turpentine oil and a safrol-containing oil.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the jar label and box and a circular shipped with it contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of human beings for piles, including blind, bleeding, or itching piles, ulcers, old sores, skin trouble, corns, bunions, cuts, rheumatism, croup, sore throat, cuts, wounds, bruises, burns, scalds, bites of insects, reptiles, and beasts, croup, cough, sore throat, pain in side or chest, and lame back; and its effectiveness in the treatment of horses for galls, sores, cuts, cores from shoulder and back and sore neck, nails in foot, contracted sores, cracked or brittle foot, corns, thrush, and quitter or bealing on foot or heel.

On October 25, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27922. Adulteration and misbranding of J. L. Filkins' Wonderful Wintergreen. U. S. v. 69 Bottles and 3 Bottles of J. L. Filkins' Wonderful Wintergreen. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40158. Sample No. 43730-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects. The designation "Wintergreen" was false and misleading in view of the composition of the article.

On or about September 3, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 69 small bottles and 3 large bottles of J. L. Filkins' Wonderful Wintergreen at Charleston, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 5, 1937, by J. L. Filkins & Co., from Yonkers, N. Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of potassium iodide (2.5 percent), extracts of plant drugs including colchicine, alcohol, and water, flavored with methyl salicylate.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Wintergreen," since it did not consist of wintergreen.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Wintergreen" and the design of a wintergreen plant, borne on the carton, were false and misleading in view of its composition. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the bottle, carton, and circular contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of muscular and articular rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, neuritis, gout, and acute rheumatic fever.

On September 25, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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