25038. Misbranding of Mrs. Olsen's Valuable Salve. U. S. v. 125 Boxes of Mrs. Olsen's Valuable Salve. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35207. Sample no. 21534-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling.

On March 4, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 125 boxes of Mrs. Olsen's Valuable Salve at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 7, 1935, by the Mrs. G. P. Olsen Salve Co., from Bayonne, N. J., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of rosin and petrolatum.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements appearing in the labeling, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective in the treatment of the worst cases of cuts, boils, old sores, eczema, sore nipples, and other skin diseases; effective as a treatment to promote growth of new skin before resorting to skin grafting; effective in the treatment of blood poisoning, boils, and felons; effective as a treatment for foot ailments; and effective in the treatment of varicose ulcers, rotten leg, and enlarged ulcerated glands of the neck.

On July 25, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25039. Adulteration and misbranding of Pyrol and Anti-Pyrexol. U. S. v. 664 Cases of Pyrol, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35310, 35311. Sample nos. 32005-B to 32010-B, incl.)

These cases involved a drug preparation sold under the names Pyrol and Anti-Pyrexol, which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative, therapeutic, and antiseptic claims appearing in the labeling.

On April 18 and April 26, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 804 cases of a drug preparation, a part of which was packed in tubes and labeled "Pyrol", and a part of which was packed in cans and labeled "Anti-Pyrexol", alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of August 6, 1928, and April 2, 1929, by the Kip Corporation, from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Samples of the article analyzed by this Department were found to consist essentially of petrolatum and zinc oxide with small amounts of phenol, salicylic acid, and essential oils including methyl salicylate. Bacteriological examination showed that it was not antiseptic.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Antiseptic."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that certain statements appearing on the package to the effect that the article contained antiseptic oils and was antiseptic were false and misleading, since the article was not antiseptic. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that certain statements appearing in the labeling regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective in the treatment of burns, eruptions, boils, piles, ulcers; effective to prevent infection, hasten healing, and prevent scars; effective in the treatment of sore feet, sores, pimples, boils, dandruff, cutaneous inflammations and eruptions; effective as an anaesthetic; effective as a reconstructive and stimulant to cell growth; effective as a treatment of any injuries to the skin or any skin disorders, abscesses, bed sores, ulcers, eczema, itch; effective as an anti-escharotic reconstructive and as a treatment for lacerated wounds, and local inflamed condition of the skin and mucous membrane; effective as a treatment for erysipelas, hemorrhoids, wounds, felons, carbuncles, pimples, impetigo; and effective to relieve pain quickly.

On June 14, 17, and 18, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*