

treatment. * * * "Gangrene Conquered, Shults' Ointment Victor. * * * I began applying Shults' Ointment to the afflicted part, resulting in such a change in its appearance that the doctors advised a further trial of the ointment treatment. This gradually withdrew all poisonous matter from and healed the infected spot so that the use of my foot was restored. * * * For use on animals, * * * for sore shoulder or back."

On January 2, 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.*

19197. Misbranding of Denver mud. U. S. v. 4 Dozen Jars, 12 Dozen Large Cans, and 18 Dozen Small Cans of Denver Mud. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 27266. I. S. Nos. 31516, 31517, 31518. S. No. 5427.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Denver mud, 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 to the United States attorney for the District of Utah, the interstate shipments herein described, involving a quantity of the article located at Ogden, Utah.

On November 21, 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 4 dozen jars, 12 dozen large cans, and 18 dozen small cans of Denver mud, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ogden, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Denver Mud Co. (Inc.), from Denver, Colo., in various consignments on or about June 11, August 4, August 31, and September 30, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Colorado into the State of Utah, 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 a clay, glycerin, and boric acid, perfumed with methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (All circulars) "Unsurpassed for * * * congestions * * * chilblains. * * * The medicinal qualities that have always been in Denver mud and have made it the standard household preparation for more than 40 years to banish congestion and inflammation are the same, curative * * * properties * * * A Cold Today May Be Pneumonia Tomorrow. Every Mother's Slogan Should Be When In Doubt Use Medicated Denver Mud;" (additional statements in portion of circulars) "Those who use Denver Mud have little fear of * * * Grippe or Flu."

On February 18, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree was entered adjudging the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19198. Misbranding of Lynn's blood remedy. U. S. v. 48½ Dozen Bottles of Lynn's Blood Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26825. I. S. No. 5699. S. No. 4973.)

Examination of samples of Lynn's blood remedy from the shipment herein described showed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the labeling.

On August 1, 1931, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48½ dozen bottles of Lynn's blood remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by S. Pfeiffer Manufacturing Co., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., on or about March 21, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.