

The Gall Stone Remedy and System Cleanser was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic representations that its use in the treatment of gallstone and stomach trouble generally would afford a degree of relief without pain and would render an operation for relief therefrom unnecessary; that it was a remedy for gallstone, stomach trouble, indigestion, fainting spells, liver troubles, colic attacks, yellow jaundice, gas in the stomach, dizziness and appendicitis; that it was a cleanser of the system and capable of draining all the congestions of the alimentary tract without pain and with a soothing and healing effect; that it was a successful medical treatment for gallstones and the only such treatment; that it was capable of expelling hardened accumulations incident to gallstone without pain; and that by use of it an operation for the removal of gallstone could be avoided.

On May 20, 1938, a plea of guilty having been entered by the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$200.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**29269. Misbranding of Butler's Cod Liver Oil Ointment. U. S. v. 1,313 Sample Packages, 1,327 1-Ounce Packages, and 136 5-Ounce Packages of Butler's Cod Liver Oil Ointment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40987. Sample No. 47276-C.)**

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On December 15, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2,776 packages of Butler's Cod Liver Oil Ointment at Chattanooga, Tenn.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on various dates between May 22, 1936, and July 13, 1937, from Cleveland, Ohio, by Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Anedemin Chemical Company."

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum and a fish oil.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the labels on the tubes of all sizes bore the following statements regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, which were false and fraudulent: "Of value in the treatment of burns, wounds, \* \* \* cuts \* \* \* ulcers, etc."; and in that the cartons and circulars shipped with the 1-ounce size bore, among others, false and fraudulent representations that it was effective in the treatment of blood poisoning, surgical incisions, various skin affections, acne, fistula, that it was effective in alleviating pain, reducing fever, controlling secondary infection, cleansing the wound and stimulating epithelization, and that it was effective to accelerate healing and with practically no scar.

On May 3, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**29270. Misbranding of Saxon Blackberry Cordial Compound. U. S. v. 147 Packages of Saxon Blackberry Cordial Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42163. Sample No. 12425-D.)**

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 11, 1938, 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 147 packages of the above-named drug product at Brooklyn, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 12, 1937, and February 19, 1938, from Duquesne, Pa., by Royal Manufacturing Co. of Duquesne; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "The Saxon Company Duquesne, Pa."; (bottle) "The Saxon Company Cleveland"; (bottle and wrapper) "For Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Colic and similar complaints. \* \* \* In severe cases it can be taken every hour. After the condition has been relieved, a dose after each meal for a day or two should be taken."

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of water, sugar, glycerin, and alcohol with small proportions of salicylic acid and extracts of plant materials including ginger.