

three inches long by one inch wide and at the end of three months the sore could be covered by a half dollar, when he had an accident and injured the leg again, scraping the skin off nearly as large a place as it was in the beginning, but by keeping up the same treatment with Ki-la-ga, the leg is thoroughly healed now and has been for several weeks. We have used Ki-la-ga for several purposes and believe it is a wonderful remedy for all sores and skin diseases, and can recommend the same to anyone.' * * * 'I have used your Ki-la-ga for various skin eruptions and with good results, in fact it is the only thing I have ever used that has given good results.'"

On May 17, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree was entered adjudging the product subject to condemnation, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19499. Misbranding of Phillips' Anti-Phlogistic mud. U. S. v. 8 Jars, et al., of Phillips' Anti-Phlogistic Mud. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25440. I. S. Nos. 13746, 13747. S. No. 3698.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Phillips' Anti-Phlogistic mud, disclosed no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the labeling.

On December 8, 1930, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, 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 8 large jars, 26 medium-sized jars, and 30 small jars of the said Phillips' Anti-Phlogistic mud at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Denver Mud Chemical Co., from Kansas City, Mo., in part on or about September 17, 1930, and in part on or about October 27, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Phillips' Anti-Phlogistic mud by this department showed that the article consisted essentially of kaolin, glycerin, boric acid, and essential oils including methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Package) "This preparation is used in the treatment of Pneumonia, * * * Croup, Sore Throats, Lumbago, Bronchitis * * * Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Carbuncles, Abscesses, Scrofulous Swelling, Rheumatism, Synovitis, Chronic Overitis, Itching Piles, * * * Warts, Corns, Inflammations of every character, wherever a hot application, poultice or liniment is indicated. For the relief of pain and the prevention of undue suppuration * * * This Preparation Will Reduce Fever Inside of One-Half Hour When Applied as in Pneumonia, Relieving the temperature from one to three degrees. This Preparation Relieves Inflammation by Absorbing the Water from the Tissues."

On May 20, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation 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.*

19500. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of Gento. U. S. v. 180 Dozen Packages of Gento. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 27347. I. S. No. 41412. S. No. 5516.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Gento, from the shipments herein described disclosed no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the bottle label and in a circular shipped with the article. It was further claimed for the article that it contained a cod-liver extract, whereas tests showed it to be worthless as a source of the principal vitamins of cod-liver oil.

On December 14, 1931, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 180 dozen packages of Gento, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Gento Laboratories from Philadelphia, Pa., in part on or