and Pneumonia Salve at Whitesburg, Ky., consigned on or about April 10, 1937, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Phillips Products Co. from Watertown, Tenn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of oil of eucalyptus and oil of pine incorporated in petrolatum.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements borne on the jar label, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "Croup and Pneumonia Salve Is recommended for the local treatment of irritation of the nasal passages * * * and chest colds * * * For chest colds wring a towel out in hot water and place on chest. This opens the pores to allow C. & P. Salve to penetrate deepely. * * * will * * * vaporize and enter * * * chest and lungs, carrying its healing qualities to the seat of irritation and congestion. * * * For sore throat massage thoroughly * * * If irritation is deep rub in C. & P. Salve on chest. For croup apply C. & P. Salve to throat and chest for patient to breathe the healing vapors."

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.*

27886. Misbranding of Skoot. U. S. v. 66 Bottles and 42 Bottles of Skoot. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 39934, 39940. Samples Nos. 31543-C, 31547-C.)

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

On July 13, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 108 bottles of Skoot at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 30, June 10, and June 14, 1937, by the Skoot Co. from Hamilton, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of methyl salicylate, menthol, water, and a gum.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the bottle and carton labels, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Beneficial in * * * sore throat, headache, toothache, stiffness, soreness, and pains"; (carton) "For inflammation, congestion, soreness, swelling, aches, pains * * * sore throat and tonsilitis * * * Croup—rub child's chest, throat and back with Skoot. Headache— * * * brings comfort. Toothache—moisten piece of cotton with Skoot and place around tooth. Also rub Skoot on face over affected part. Stiff neck * * * apply Skoot where pain is felt. Rheumatic pain * * * Lumbago pain—In severe cases * * * Pleurisy pain—Apply Skoot where needed * * * Sprains—Rub aching arms, shoulders, back and legs with Skoot. Aching feet * * * swollen parts should have frequent applications."

On September 27, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27887. Misbranding of Cas-Tro-Ma. U. S. v. 213 Bottles of Cas-Tro-Ma. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39954. Sample No. 31743-C.)

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

On July 8, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 213 bottles of Cas-Tro-Ma at Whitesburg, Ky., consigned on January 11, 1937, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Dixie Medicine Co. from McMinnville, Tenn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, glycerin, sodium salicylate, and extracts of laxative plant drugs.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Cas-Tro-Ma * * * Tonic * * * for: * * * biliousness or over-eating"; (carton) "Cas-Tro-Ma * * * Tonic * * * for: * * *

biliousness"; (circular) "Thousands Are Dying Daily Directly or Indirectly from Stomach Troubles Many could be saved. Here is how If you have indigestion, Acid, * * * sick headache * * * cramps, colic * * * or if your foods hurt you, get a bottle of Cas-Tro Ma * * * for quick relief—then if you have chronic stomach trouble or suffer regularly with any of the above ailments take Cas-Tro-Ma as a tonic. Biliousness Relieved in twenty-four to thirty-six hours by taking 1 teaspoonful of Cas-Tro-Ma in ¼ glass hot water. Repeat in two hours then follow in three hours with half teaspoonful. Repeat every three hours until bowels act freely. Cas-Tro-Ma cleans the liver, and as a tonic purifies the blood, helping reduce high blood pressure. It is also a valuable treatment for anemic children. Rheumatism and many other serious ailments can be traced to the stomach. If it doesn't function properly, health is impaired. Cas-Tro-Ma does this by killing and removing poison waste matter from the stomach and bowels and supplying the necessary gastric juices which enables the system to obtain the benefit from your food which nature intended, leaving the stomach clean and sweet."

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.*

27888. Misbranding of Colac Pile Pills. U. S. v. 141 Bottles of Colac Pile Pills. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39959. Sample No. 46440–C.)

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

On July 13, 1937, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 141 bottles of Colac Pile Pills at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 7, 1937, by Vasco Products, Inc., from Brentwood, Md., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Colac Chemical Co. Inc., Formerly Glens Falls, N. Y., Brentwood, Md., Sole Proprietors."

Analysis showed that the article consisted of tablets containing extracts of plant drugs, a tarlike substance (probably juniper tar), magnesium oxide, and sugar, coated with iron oxide, chocolate, and sugar.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent; (Bottle and shipping carton) "Colac Pile Pills"; (bottle) "Highly recommended for all forms of piles of the rectum. * * * Swallow whole two pills three times daily before or after meals, until all symptoms have disappeared."

On September 13, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27889. Misbranding of Geo. W. Carpenter's Specific. U. S. v. 18 Packages of Geo. W. Carpenter's Specific. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39968. Sample No. 49023–C.)

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

On July 14, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 packages of Geo. W. Carpenter's Specific at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 24, 1937, by Kewley Bros. from Battle Creek, Mich., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled: "Geo. W. Carpenter's Specific * * * Manufactured by Kewley Bros. Battle Creek, Mich."

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of iron sulphate, potassium nitrate, sulphur, rosin, and plant material including ginger and elecampane.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements borne on the wrapper, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "Specific for scratches, (legs should not be touched outwardly.) For stocked or swollen legs. For water farcy. For stocked legs after distemper. For inflamed and swollen patches on the skin, humor of the skin, rough coat, etc., and gargety and bloody milk in the cow. * * * if the case is not improving give every night * * * For distemper—Give every night in warm mash. Same for coughs. The cure effected by this powder is produced by working on the blood,