liver, kidneys and skin. * * * For rough coat or small lumps in the hair—Give every night. * * * Horse covered with small lumps on skin, one form of water farcy; cured by two doses. * * * Horse left by distemper with legs badly swollen, clear to body. Cured by Carpenter's Specific at two doses. * * * Mare in foal, legs badly swollen. Cured by giving the Carpenter Powder, and colt all right. * * * Mare troubled with grease legs of over one year's standing. Cured by one package of Carpenter's Specific."

On September 29, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27890. Misbranding of Flame Liniment. U. S. v. Bleecker-Foster, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $5. (F. & D. No. 39772. Sample No. 19897-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fradulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On November 2, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Bleecker-Foster, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about December 22, 1936, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Iowa of a quantity of Flame Liniment that was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "G. F. Foster's Worlds Famous Flame * * * Red Hot Wonder Liniment * * * G. F. Foster Products Co. St. Paul, Minn."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of a petroleum oil containing small amounts of volatile oils including oil of mustard, methyl salicylate, and oil of cassia, colored with a red dye.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, borne on the bottle label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective to kill pain; and effective for relief of pains from rheumatism, stiff neck, lame back, and aching joints.

On November 2, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $5.

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

27891. Misbranding of fox vermifuge. U. S. v. One 100-Pound Drum of Fox Vermifuge. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40006. Sample No. 19919-C.)

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

On July 22, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 100-pound drum of fox vermifuge at Madison, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 2, 1936, by Scientific Foods, Inc., from Perry, Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of plant material including American wormseed, sulphur, calcium carbonate, iron oxide, salt, and a small amount of silica.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the drum label and a circular shipped with it contained false and fraudulent representatives regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of worms in foxes.

On September 9, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27892. Misbranding of Rel-Ka-Sol. U. S. v. 36, 71, and 70 Packages of Rel-Ka-Sol. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40007. Sample No. 67327-C.)

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

On July 22, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 177 12-ounce, 6-ounce, and 1½-ounce packages of Rel-Ka-Sol at Seaside Heights, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 3, 1937, by the Rel-Ka-Sol Chemical Co. from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.