Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate and water with small amounts of an iron compound, methyl salicylate, and saccharin.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "Zonalife * * * We have Testimonials from many who have suffered from indigestion * * * Headaches, Sluggish Kidneys, Rheumatism and High Blood Pressure, who claim great relief by using Zonalife."

On July 22, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed.

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

27551. Misbranding of Fairey Oil. U. S. v. 59 Bottles of Fairey Oil. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 39113. Sample No. 16149–C.)

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

On February 26, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 59 bottles of Fairey Oil at Augusta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 30, 1937, by Fairey Wholesale Drug Co., Inc., from Orangeburg, S. C., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of methyl salicylate, oil of turpentine, and a green coloring material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the bottle label, carton, a circular contained in some of the cartons, and another circular contained in one of the cartons contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of neuralgia, rheumatism, toothache, headache, stiff neck, lame back, sore throat, cold in chest, pain in the head, side, stomach, feet, limbs and shoulders, cramps, colic, cuts, scratches, mosquito bites, flea bites, aching feet, sore bunions, sunburn, stiff joints, stiff muscles, colds, coughs, aches and pains and flu; its effectiveness in preventing infection; and its effectiveness as a breath-purifying mouthwash.

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

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

27552. Misbranding of Colac Pile Pills. U. S. v. 128 Bottles of Colac Pile Pills. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F & D. No. 39152. Sample No. 35239–C.)

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

On February 27, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 128 bottles of Colac Pile Pills at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 4, 1937, by Vasco Products from Brentwood, Md., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Colac Pile Pills * * * Colac Chemical Co., Inc. * * * Brentwood, Md., U. S. A. Sole Proprietors."

Analysis showed that the article was a sugar-, chocolate-' and iron oxide-coated tablet containing magnesium oxide, extracts of plant drugs, and a tar-like material.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Highly recommended for all forms of piles of the rectum. * * * Pile Pills"; (shipping carton) "Colac Pile Pills The best Remedy Known For Piles Relief Within Twenty-Four Hours."

On June 26, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27553. Misbranding of Akalyn. U. S. v. 456 Bottles of Akalyn. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39188. Sample No. 34583–C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims. It contained acetophenetidin, a derivative of acetanilid, and its