

therefore do its own building, as well as carry away to its filtering organs, the many poisonous germs and useless matter that possibly has settled in the weakest point of your body, thus causing a breakdown or a disease. Reasonable, isn't it? Let us take even nervous ailments, is your Blood (if healthy) not practically the sole food your nerves are fed by? Then, if this all is true, is it not quite easy to understand how such a worthy product as Kee-Kee-Kee, * * * (no * * * drugs of any kind), with its Blood Enriching Powers, that by all Druggists, Kee-Kee-Kee is recommended to restore to you Buoyant Health and Vigor, regardless how severe your condition."

On March 29, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27249. Adulteration and misbranding of Miller's Antiseptic Oil. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Packages, 64 Bottles, and 141 Bottles of Miller's Antiseptic Oil. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38989, 39027, 39126. Sample nos. 18876-C, 18912-C, 22620-C.)

The labeling of this article bore false and misleading representations as to its penetrating properties, and to the effect that it contained no injurious substances; and also false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On February 1 and February 26, 1937, the United States attorneys for the Western District of South Carolina and the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen packages of Miller's Antiseptic Oil at Spartanburg, S. C., and 205 bottles of the product at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 9, 1936, and January 5 and February 5, 1937, by the Herb Products Medicine Co., from Jackson, Tenn., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. It was labeled in part: "Miller's Antiseptic Oil For Years Called Snake Oil * * * Manufactured Only By Herb Juice Medicine Company Jackson Tenn."

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of kerosene with small quantities of capsicum and volatile oils including turpentine oil, wintergreen oil, and sassafras oil.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "External Preparation Containing Penetrating Oils Will Penetrate Thickest Sole Leather in Few Minutes", since it was not an external preparation containing penetrating oils that will penetrate thickest sole leather in a few minutes.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the package, "External Preparation Containing Penetrating Oils Will Penetrate Thickest Sole Leather in Few Minutes", was false and misleading when applied to an article consisting of the ingredients disclosed by the analysis; and in that the statement "contains no * * * injurious drugs", borne on the package, was false and misleading when applied to an article that consisted chiefly of kerosene, a highly irritating substance. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (Carton and bottle) "External Preparation Containing Penetrating Oils * * *"; (circular) "Stops Aches and Pains Try this oil for the treatment of deep seated pain and soreness. Bathe affected parts with hot dry cloth and apply the oil, rubbing in well. Muscular Rheumatism: Rub well into affected joints and muscles and apply well greased flannel cloth. (Grease cloth with Krou-Monia Salve.) Lumbago: Treat same as deep seated pain. Corns: Apply the oil to corn upon retiring. It will soften the callous and draw the pain and tenderness from the root of the corn. * * * Burns and Scalds: If skin is not broken saturate cloth and apply to burned surface; if skin is broken mix with olive oil and apply. * * * Diarrhea and Cramps: Take 20 to 30 drops of oil in teaspoonful of sugar. Sore Throat: Bathe outside of throat well and apply cloth, greased with Krou-Monia Salve. Take few drops on sugar. Influenza, Colds, Pneumonia: Rub well into chest and apply cloth, greased with Krou-Monia Salve. Take few drops on sugar every two hours as needed to relieve coughing. Croup: Bathe chest freely, applying cloth greased with Krou-Monia Salve. Put a few drops of oil in a pan of steaming water and inhale. * * * these well known Health Giving Preparations. * * *"

On March 15, March 24, and April 10, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27250. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 70 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39149. Sample no. 20406-C.)

This article, labeled "Ether * * * U. S. P.", differed from the standard prescribed for ether in the United States Pharmacopoeia, in that 4 of the 10 cans examined were found to contain aldehyde.

On February 27, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 cans of ether at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 23, 1936, by Merck & Co., from Rahway, N. J., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia in that aldehyde was present in the article.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Ether * * * U. S. P.", was false and misleading when applied to an article that contained aldehyde.

On March 22, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27251. Adulteration of carbolic acid. U. S. v. Samuel Goldstein (Taylor's Pharmacy). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 38632. Sample no. 74805-B.)

This product was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and fell below the standard established by that authority, since it contained not more than 88.1 percent of carbolic acid; whereas the pharmacopoeia specifies that carbolic acid shall contain not less than 98 percent of carbolic acid.

On April 24, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Samuel Goldstein, trading as Taylor's Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., charging sale by said defendant in the District of Columbia on or about June 25, 1936, of a quantity of carbolic acid that was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not declared on the container.

The information charged that the article also was adulterated and misbranded under the Insecticide Act of 1910 and misbranded under the Federal Caustic Poison Act, reported in notice of judgment no. 1552 published under the former act and notice of judgment no. 75 published under the latter act.

On April 24, 1937, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$10, which covered all charges.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27252. Adulteration of carbolic acid. U. S. v. Walter N. Bradshaw (The Mayflower Pharmacy). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 38636. Sample no. 74762-B.)

This product was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard established by that authority, since it contained not more than 88.8 percent of carbolic acid; whereas the pharmacopoeia specifies that carbolic acid shall contain not less than 98 percent of carbolic acid.

On April 7, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court