

27708. Misbranding of Vapor Balm and Anti-Pain Ointment. U. S. v. 130 3-Ounce Jars of Vapor Balm, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 38737, 39874. Sample Nos. 19597-C, 19598-C, 42802-C.)

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

On December 8, 1936, and June 22, 1937, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Iowa and the Western District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 256 jars of Vapor Balm at Sioux City, Iowa, and 120 jars of the same product, a part of which was labeled "Anti-Pain Ointment," at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 29 and December 9, 1936, by the G. A. Goodrich Co. from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. A portion of the article was labeled: (Jars) "Vapor Balm * * * Premier Foods, Inc., Sioux City, Iowa." A portion was labeled: (Jars) "Vapor Balm * * * Specialized Lab. Buffalo, N. Y." The remainder was enclosed in cartons labeled, "Anti-Pain Ointment," the jars within the cartons being labeled "Vapor Balm * * * Specialized Lab. Buffalo, N. Y."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of methyl salicylate, menthol, and petrolatum.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the jar label and the circular bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of local congestion and irritation due to colds and other forms of local congestion and irritation, rheumatism, neuralgia, chest colds, congestion and inflammation in any part of the body, muscular soreness, bruises, skin irritations, muscular pains, air passages clogged with mucus and phlegm, coughing and hoarseness; and its effectiveness to induce sleep, to prevent night coughing, and to prevent colds from spreading.

On May 29 and July 26, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27709. Misbranding of Colac Pile Pills. U. S. v. 109 Bottles of Colac Pile Pills. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39219. Sample No. 38814-C.)

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

On March 16, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 109 bottles of Colac Pile Pills at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 7, 1936, by the 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. * * * Brentwood, Md. U. S. A. Sole Proprietors."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Colac Pile Pills a remedy for all forms of piles and sensitive and inflamed conditions of the rectum. * * * are composed of simple ingredients that heal and strengthen the entire intestinal tract. Dose swallow whole two pills three times daily before or after meals, until all symptoms have disappeared"; (shipping carton) "Colac Pile Pills The Best Remedy Known For Piles Relief Within Twenty-Four Hours."

On August 30, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27710. Adulteration and misbranding of Swandown Absorbent Cotton. U. S. v. 18 Packages of Swandown Absorbent Cotton. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 38518. Sample No. 12127-C.)

This product was represented to be sterile but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On November 10, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 packages of Swandown