

18958. Adulteration and misbranding of Molo. U. S. v. 12 Dozen 3-Ounce Bottles, et al., of Molo. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27006. I. S. No. 22316. S. No. 5212.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Molo, from the shipment herein described showed that the labeling of the article bore statements representing that it possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess. The article was further represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not.

On October 2, 1931, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report from the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen 3-ounce bottles, 83 dozen 7-ounce bottles, and 60 dozen 16-ounce bottles of Molo, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by McKesson Western Wholesale Drug Co. (Ltd.), from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about May 28, 1931, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc chloride and iodide, glycerin, alcohol (6 per cent), a pink coloring matter, and water. No free iodine was present. Bacteriological examination showed that the product was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under its own standard of strength, namely, as being an iodine antiseptic, whereas the strength of the said article fell below such professed standard, in that it was not antiseptic.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements, appearing on the bottle label and in a booklet accompanying the article, were false and misleading: (Bottle) "The Iodine Mouth and Throat Antiseptic;" (booklet) "Molo the approved Iodine Antiseptic Employs the Iodine Principle of Oxidization and Disinfection * * * Since the discovery of Iodine in 1812, its great importance in surgery and as a preventative of infection has become universally recognized by the medical profession. In the past, many mouth lotions have depended for their efficiency practically solely upon their alcohol content upon which have been based their bactericidal and antiseptic properties, says a recent report of the American Medical Association. This excessive use of alcohol has resulted in, says this same authority, an extravagant and inefficient antiseptic. * * * Molo Iodine Mouth and Throat Antiseptic * * * Iodine has stood the test of time as an Antiseptic * * * The Iodine Antiseptic Mouth and Throat Protection * * * The Antiseptic qualities of Molo may be assisted by the use of hot water, especially in gargling, * * * Molo as an antiseptic agent, both before and after dental surgery, has no equal. * * * Molo's Iodine content is antiseptic." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the said booklet, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Employs the Iodine Principle of Oxidization and Disinfection and Successfully Applies it to Mouth and Throat Protection * * * Molo insures surgical cleanliness in the mouth and throat, the first foothold of all disease. Guard the Precious Years with Mouth and Throat Protection * * * Mouth & Throat Protection Beauty! Health! Guard them with Mouth and Throat Protection * * * Sore Throat or Tonsillitis * * * Nasal Catarrh * * * Hay Fever. Hay Fever may be relieved by the use of equal parts of Molo and warm water used as a spray. Best results may be obtained if eyes are bathed with weak Molo solution * * * Molo will relieve the most stubborn case, * * * Daily use of Molo will keep your teeth and gums in a healthy condition. * * * Pyorrhoea Use Molo and equal parts of warm water daily for immediate relief. * * * Tender, Spongy, Bleeding Gums Use one part Molo to three parts of water three or four times a day until relieved, thereafter twice daily. * * * First Aid to Health * * * Healthy Mouth Throat Protection * * * '95% of most infectious diseases enters through the mouth or throat.'"

On October 23, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18959. Misbranding of Gonolin. U. S. v. 12 Packages of Gonolin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25171. I. S. No. 7623. S. No. 3416.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Gonolin, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton label and an accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On September 30, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 packages of the said Gonolin at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Lipoidal Laboratories, from New York, N. Y., April 25, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a magnesium compound, phosphates, iodide, extracts of plant material, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the carton and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, and in that the said statements were applied to the article so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents or combinations, effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned upon the said carton and in the said circular: (Carton) "Gonolin Proto-Enzyme Treatment for Gonorrhoea. * * * The length of treatment will vary with the general health of patient previous to the infection and in accordance with the virulence of the infection, some cases responding in from 10 to 12 injections, others requiring 24 to 36 injections. During the early stages of treatment with Gonolin the discharge will probably be increased, but will gradually decrease and finally disappear entirely. * * * In chronic cases results depend upon duration of injection and involvement;" (circular) "In the treatment of Gonorrhoeal Infection with Gonolin, the best result is obtained if the same or similar technique is used as at the G. U. Clinic, Ward 35, Bellevue Hospital, New York City. We understand that at the G. U. Clinic in Bellevue Hospital, they commence the treatment of cases with 1 c. c. and if physiological reaction is not obtained through the use of this dose, the next injection consists of 2 c. c. intramuscularly using a fine needle (1 inch, 24 gauge). In the majority of cases, the physiological reaction is reached by 2 c. c.; that means, the patient reports at the next Clinic Day, that a few hours after the administration of Gonolin, he felt a slight raise of temperature followed by a mild chill and also noticed a decided change in the discharge. In some cases, however, 3 to 4 c. c. of Gonolin is necessary to obtain the physiological reaction. After this so important reaction is obtained, the case very rapidly improves physically as well as serologically, as the charts of Ward 35, G. U. Clinic, Bellevue Hospital, prove the majority of patients clear up from 8 to 18 injections showing g. c. negative. Without obtaining the so important physiological reaction, the treatment will be unnecessarily prolonged to the dissatisfaction of the patient and the doctor, bringing unjust criticism upon Gonolin. * * * Some doctors, with vast experience in Gonolin therapy, prefer to start with massive doses (2 c. c.) to obtain an immediate physiological reaction, thereby materially shortening time of treatment."

On August 26, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*