

\* \* \* For Deafness \* \* \* Directions for Diseases Among Horses For Sweeney—Apply all the Liniment that you can, iron in with a hot smoothing iron. If this does not cure, stick your knife to the bone two or three times; apply the Liniment freely. For Fistula \* \* \* For Spavin—It does not take off the knots in every case, but stops it from growing and prevents lameness.”

On August 23, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and destruction of the product was ordered.

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

**23011. Adulteration and misbranding of Molle. U. S. v. 18 Dozen Tubes and 19 Dozen Jars of Molle. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33066. Sample nos. 41441-A, 41442-A.)**

This case involved a product labeled with unwarranted antiseptic claims.

On July 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 dozen tubes and 19 dozen jars of Molle at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 20, 1934, by the Cummer Products Co., from Bedford, Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Bacteriological tests showed that the article failed to kill a culture of *Staphylococcus aureus* in 30 minutes at body temperature.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold (carton of jar, label on tube, and circular accompanying both jar and tube) “Antiseptic.”

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement “Antiseptic” was false and misleading.

On October 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment ordering destruction was entered.

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

**23012. Misbranding of Parmint. U. S. v. 176 Bottles and 28 Bottles of Parmint. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 32871, 33081. Sample nos. 65644-A, 70655-A.)**

These cases involved a drug preparation, the labeling of which bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On June 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 176 bottles of Parmint at Chicago, Ill. On July 16, 1934, a libel was filed in the Middle District of Pennsylvania against 28 bottles of Parmint at Scranton, Pa. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about February 19, 1934, and in part on or about March 19, 1934, by Parmint, Inc., from Binghamton, N. Y., into the States of Illinois and Pennsylvania, respectively, and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Circular) “Parmint, Inc. Binghamton, New York.”

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of iron and ammonium citrate (14.6 grams per 100 milliliters), ammonium chloride (11.9 grams per 100 milliliters), extracts of plant drugs including a pungent drug such as licorice and red pepper or ginger, and flavoring oils such as orange oil, peppermint oil, and methyl salicylate.

The libels alleged that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in a circular shipped with the article, were false and fraudulent: “A Symptom and Its Location in the Body Mucus secretion is a symptom; not a disease in itself. All mucous surfaces may be affected. (Most often it is those of the air passages, either the nose and throat or the bronchial tubes.) Nose and throat cases are the most frequent and are commonly called Colds. When the bronchial tubes are affected, the most used name is Bronchitis. When the condition is constant the patient suffers from coughing, sneezing and other irritations which make the victim of the trouble think these symptoms are a disease in themselves. Less often the lining membranes of the stomach and intestines and of the glandular ducts leading into the latter, may be similarly affected. Irritated conditions may be restricted to one pronounced location in the body, or they may be general. What the Symptom is This discharge as usually referred to, is the result of chronic irritation of the mucous membranes of a part, caused by a systemic condition of the body which permits it to remain in action and