

standard laid down in the pharmacopoeia; whereas it was not citrate of magnesia which conformed to the standard laid down in the pharmacopoeia.

On July 14, 1937, a plea of nolo contendere was entered and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

**27717. Misbranding of Anti-Pain Liniment. U. S. v. 225 Jars of Anti-Pain Liniment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39677. Sample No. 42771-C.)**

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

On June 4, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 225 jars of Anti-Pain Liniment at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 11, 1937, by Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of methyl salicylate, oil of eucalyptus, and oil of turpentine incorporated in petrolatum.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing on the jar label, were false and fraudulent: "Anti-Pain Liniment \* \* \* For Pains \* \* \* An invaluable remedy for Neuralgic Pains, Rheumatism, Pains in Side, Chest or Back, \* \* \* Sore Throat, Bronchial Affections, etc."

On July 1, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**27718. Misbranding of Si-Noze. U. S. v. 29 Bottles and 23 Bottles of Si-Noze. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39673. Sample No. 34408-C.)**

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

On June 11, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 29 large bottles and 23 small bottles of Si-Noze at South Bend, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 16 and April 23, 1937, by the Si-Noze Products from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of benzocain, ephedrine, camphor, and menthol dissolved in a mixture of mineral oil and fatty oil.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements and design appearing in the labeling regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Bottle label) "Si-Noze \* \* \* For Sinus—Hay Fever—Catarrhal \* \* \* or Nasal Infections"; (carton) "Si-Nose \* \* \* For Sinus, Hay Fever Catarrhal \* \* \* And Nasal Infections"; (circular) "Si-Noze \* \* \* For Sinus, Hay Fever, Catarrhal \* \* \* [anatomical design of head] beneficial for the relief of various nasal conditions, \* \* \* quick relief to the irritated and inflamed tissues. Bear in mind that nasal conditions are usually of long standing—so be patient with Si-Noze \* \* \* for Sinus Hay Fever Catarrhal \* \* \* And Nasal Infections."

On August 11, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**27719. Misbranding of laxative aspirin. U. S. v. 60 Dozen Packages of Mimein Laxative-Aspirin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39684. Sample No. 37098-C.)**

This product was misbranded because of false and fraudulent representations in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, because of failure of the label to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained in the article, and because its name conveyed the misleading impression that it contained a substantial amount of aspirin.

On June 11, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district

court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 dozen packages of Mimein Laxative-Aspirin at Columbus, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 18, 1935, by Miller Medicals, Inc., from Indianapolis, Ind., charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of acetanilid (1 grain per tablet), aspirin ( $\frac{1}{10}$  grain per tablet), and plant drugs including caffeine, cascara sagrada, and aloin.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Laxative-Aspirin" was false and misleading when applied to an article that contained an insignificant amount of aspirin. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid that it contained, since no declaration appeared on the carton and the declaration of acetanilid appearing on the box was inconspicuous. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Box label) "For \* \* \* Flu; Adults, 2 tablets every two hours until 3 or 4 doses have been taken, then 1 or 2 tablets every 4 or 5 hours until relieved. \* \* \* For children 12 years old 1 tablet (or less). For children under 12 years break tablet and give in proportion to age and size. For headache: Take 2 tablets, repeat in thirty minutes if not relieved. \* \* \* For Flu \* \* \* Safe for children"; (circular) "Although designed as an unexcelled relief and prevention of 'Flu' and Colds with aching and pains, Mimein Laxative-Aspirin has been found most beneficial throughout the year. Whenever the system seems sluggish, the mind dull and energy depleted, take Mimein Laxative-Aspirin. Like magic these tablets stimulate the excretion of the body waste and poisons, clear the brain and reduce nerve tension, thereby restoring health and reviving ambition. \* \* \* only time tested ingredients so compounded and balanced to effectively reduce fever, banish chills, the throbbing headache and general body aches and pains incident to 'Flu' and deep seated colds. \* \* \* is especially safe for children. For Colds, Adults, for quick relief. 2 tablets every 2 hours until 3 or 4 doses have been taken, unless the bowels move freely; then reduce the dose to 2 tablets every 4 or 5 hours until relieved. \* \* \* For children of 12, 1 tablet (or less) is the usual dose. For children under twelve, tablets should be broken and given according to age. For Headaches: Take 2 tablets. Repeat in thirty minutes if not relieved. For 'That Tired Feeling' or general indisposition to effort, or sluggishness at any time during the year whether or not accompanied by aches or pains, take 1 tablet after meals and 1 tablet before retiring."

On August 25, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product ordered destroyed.

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

**27720. Misbranding of Corona Wool Fat Compound. U. S. v. 71 Cans of Corona Wool Fat Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.**  
(F. & D. No. 39685. Sample No. 34054-C.)

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

On June 5, 1937, 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 71 cans of Corona Wool Fat Compound at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 23, 1937, by the Corona Manufacturing Co. from Kenton, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of hydrous wool fat containing a small proportion of sodium chloride perfumed with oil of winter-green.

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: "The Healing Ointment of a Hundred Uses' For Cuts, Wounds, Sores, \* \* \* Boils, \* \* \* Etc. On Man or Beast \* \* \* More Healing \* \* \* Reduces Inflammation, Relieves Pain, Absorbs Poisons. \* \* \* Sores \* \* \* Boils, Cuts, \* \* \* Piles, Wounds of any kind \* \* \* It should Quickly Allay the Pain, \* \* \* Heal the Wound \* \* \* For Grease Heel, Scratches, Mud Fever, Thrush, etc., \* \* \* Barb Wire Cuts, \* \* \* Inflamed Udder: To allay inflammation of the udder \* \* \* For