

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 wintergreen.

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

Stubborn Cases of Barb Wire Cuts, Grease Heel, Hard and contracted Feet, Seemingly incurable running sores on neck and shoulders, etc."

On July 13, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**27721. Misbranding of Emulsified Dionol. U. S. v. 1,762 Bottles of Emulsified Dionol. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. No. 39689. Sample No. 38071-C.)**

The label of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects. It was also labeled to indicate that it consisted of emulsified hydrocarbon oils; whereas it was not an emulsion, and contained ingredients other than hydrocarbon oils.

On June 7, 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 1,762 bottles of Emulsified Dionol at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of January 14 and May 12, 1937, by the Dionol Co. from Detroit, Mich., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of mineral oil (upper layer), with water and alcohol (lower layer), flavored with methyl salicylate.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements were false and misleading: (Bottle) "Emulsified \* \* \* pure hydro-carbon oils," (carton) "Emulsified \* \* \* a pure, selected hydro-carbon oil."

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent; (Bottle) "Used in internal inflammatory processes, gastric and duodenal ulcerations, gastritis, colitis, etc. Also as a lubricant in impaction and allied affections"; (carton) "Useful as a lubricant in impaction \* \* \* and allied affections."

On August 17, 1937, the Dionol Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

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

**27722. Misbranding of Monitol Bath Treatment. U. S. v. 28 Cans of Monitol Bath Treatment (and two other seizure actions against the same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 39691, 39692, 39693. Sample Nos. 33670-C, 42769-C, 42770-C.)**

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects. It was misbranded further because it was labeled to convey the impression that it was a naturally occurring substance; whereas it was a manufactured substance.

On June 8 and June 10, 1937, the United States attorneys for the Western District of New York and the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 59 dozen cans of Monitol Bath Treatment at Buffalo, N. Y., and 28 cans of Monitol Bath Treatment at Fort Wayne, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 10 and April 12, 1937, by the H. A. Montgomery Co. from Detroit, Mich., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of water and an ichthammollike material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements borne on the metal container were false and misleading when applied to an article that was not a naturally occurring substance: "Monitol is an organic substance of mineral origin \* \* \* Monitol as it comes to you in this container, is a chemical refinement of a prehistoric substance, that oozes to the surface of the earth in pools in a few places on our western plains." It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Metal container) "Relief from pain is usually experienced after the first Monitol bath. Additional Monitol baths from time to time give increasing relief in most cases. Obstinate cases may require a Monitol bath daily for several days in succes-