

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-

sion before relief is experienced. * * * Arthritis Rheumatism Neuritis Sciatica and Lumbago * * * its therapeutic value was demonstrated as a veterinary treatment during a cattle pestilence. Its present form and use by human beings as a bath treatment for relief from the pains of arthritis, rheumatism, sciatica, neuritis and lumbago is the result of many years of laboratory and clinical experiment and demonstration. * * * offered with sincere belief in its value as a pain relieving agent"; (shipping carton) "Bath Treatment for Relief From the Pains of Arthritis and Rheumatism."

On July 26 and August 11, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27723. Misbranding of Histosan. U. S. v. 45 Bottles of Histosan (and two other seizure actions against the same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (T. & D. Nos. 39700, 39701, 39721. Sample Nos. 31637-C, 33570-C, 37097-C.)

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

On or about June 14 and June 17, 1937, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Ohio and the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 57 bottles of Histosan at Cincinnati, Ohio, and 37 bottles of Histosan at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from New York, N. Y., in part on or about March 1 and May 7, 1937, by Histosan, Inc.; and in part on or about February 26 and April 29, 1937, by the Ernest Bischoff Co., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that the article consisted essentially of sugar, water, alcohol, and small amounts of guaiacol, ammonium chloride, sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, and protein material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements contained in the circular shipped with it, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "For use in acute and chronic bronchitis, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. * * * Simple colds, and the complications which follow, have an alarmingly high rate of mortality. Much of this suffering and loss of time from business is preventable. The cold which progresses to bronchitis might have been checked by a proper early treatment. The sequel of pneumonia might have been avoided. The recurrent colds which weaken the system and predispose to tuberculosis should be constantly guarded against. Nearly a century ago creosote was found to be of great value in the treatment of pulmonary ailments. Its usefulness in some bowel conditions was also proven. * * * creosote possessed valuable antiseptic * * * properties. The finest creosote * * * was irritating to the sensitive membranes and could not be given over long periods. * * * Many chronic conditions were thus beyond the reach of this valuable agent, for, before a cure could be effected, the patient's stomach would become so upset that the remedy would have to be discontinued. Many prominent investigators endeavored to produce a creosote without objectionable properties. * * * Further work resulted in the chemical combination of guaiacol with albumen, forming the product so favorably known as Histosan. All of the curative properties of creosote were retained and even intensified while the unpleasant qualities were removed. Histosan has for many years been employed most satisfactorily in the treatment of pulmonary troubles. Colds treated with Histosan reach an early termination without complications. Coughs of every character are relieved and their tendency to become chronic is lessened. Bronchitis yields to the soothing properties of Histosan and the troublesome cough is allayed without the use of opiates. Phthisis in its incipency is favorably influenced and, with proper dietetic regulations and climatic conditions, may be effectively checked. Even in the later stages of chronic tuberculosis Histosan offers the sufferer a considerable measure of relief in that it promotes expectoration and controls the distressing bronchial cough. Tonic. Aside from its beneficial effects in respiratory disorders Histosan exerts a very pronounced tonic action. In this way it adds much to the general well being of the sufferer. * * * Cough is controlled * * * Tonic action causes patient to gain weight. * * * In respiratory affections. * * * Tonic effect is obtained."

On July 14 and August 3, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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