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