

Analysis showed that the skin stimulant consisted essentially of alcohol, glycerin, perfume, and coloring matter; and that the texture oil was essentially a perfumed vegetable oil.

La Bonita Hollywood Skin Stimulant was alleged to be misbranded in that the name "Skin Stimulant" was false and misleading, since the article contained no ingredient capable of stimulating the skin.

La Bonita Hollywood Texture Oil was alleged to be misbranded in that the name "Texture Oil," together with the statements "Pat into the neck and jaw line using a brisk slapping motion with the back of the hand. Non-fattening," were false and misleading since they gave the impression that it would affect the structure of the skin; whereas it would not.

Both articles were alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to cosmetics, as reported in notices of judgment on cosmetics.

On June 27, 1941, the House of Hollywood, Los Angeles, Calif., having signed an acceptance of service and authorization for taking of final decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**510. Misbranding of Alimentone Powder and Alimentone Tablets. U. S. v. 2 Tins of Alimentone Powder and 11 Tins of Alimentone Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3555. Sample Nos. 32625-E, 32626-E.)**

Both of these products were falsely represented to be effective in the treatment of overweight and of certain diseases of the mucous membranes.

On January 6, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against the above-named products at Tucson, Ariz., alleging that they had been shipped by Thomas E. Collins Co., from San Francisco, Calif., on or about July 15, 1940; and charging that they were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles showed that the Alimentone Powder consisted essentially of a spray-dried product such as spray-dried skim milk, embryonic tissues such as wheat germ, and dried green leafy and stemmy material such as garden vegetables; and that the Alimentone Tablets consisted essentially of embryonic tissues such as wheat germ and dried green leafy and stemmy material such as garden vegetables.

The Alimentone Powder was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "If overweight, take between meals on an empty stomach," was false and misleading since it was not a suitable, appropriate, or effective treatment for overweight.

The Alimentone Tablets were alleged to be misbranded in that statements on the label, "Take 5 tablets after each meal and 5 at bed time. If overweight, take between meals on an empty stomach. In cases of asthma, start with 2 tablets after each meal for the first five days. Then take 3 tablets after meals for the next five days. Then 4 tablets for the next five days. Then continue with 5 tablets four times daily," were false and misleading since they did not constitute an appropriate treatment for cases of overweight or asthma.

Both products were alleged to be misbranded in that statements in an accompanying circular, entitled "Help Nature," which represented that they constituted treatments for overweight; that they would give relief in colds, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, mucous colitis, vaginal catarrh, and other catarrhal conditions; that they would be effective in maintaining the normal flow of secretions from the mucous membranes and would continually flush away any impurities which might lodge in cell tissues; that they would supply those nutritional elements required by the body to actively maintain its defensive reaction against impurities and bacteria in cell tissue; that they would keep the membranes in a healthy condition; and would eliminate toxic deposits from tissues in bronchial asthma, were false and misleading since they would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On February 21, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**511. Misbranding of Oomph candy. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Boxes of Oomph Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8463. Sample No. 31214-E.)**

This candy, which was offered as an aid to reduction of weight, had essentially the same composition, was wrapped and packed like, and possessed approximately the same caloric value as ordinary candy.

On December 4, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed a libel against 11 dozen boxes of Oomph candy at Milwaukee,