

or four hours, give marked relief. Pinoleum has gained an enviable reputation for the relief of catarrhal conditions of the intestinal mucous membranes, resulting in what is ordinarily called Constipation. Pinoleum should be used as a preventive measure in Influenza, Measles, and other Communicable Diseases. * * * in the treatment of all forms of catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes. Pinoleum * * * inflammation, thus relieving pain, soreness, cough, and difficulty in breathing. * * * Infants and Young Children suffering from * * * nasal catarrh, * * * should have the mucous removed with a cotton-wound applicator, saturated with Pinoleum, and while the head is bent backward, a medicine dropper or a Pinoleum Pipet full of Pinoleum should be injected into each nostril three to six times a day and until there is complete relief from symptoms. * * * Scientists have discovered that in the first thirty-six hours of infection, the germs of influenza and gripe are confined to the nose and throat. Many contagious diseases of childhood begin by way of the nose. The prompt use of Pinoleum will contribute greatly to their elimination * * * Pinoleum acts * * * on the mucous membrane of the intestinal tract * * * Ever Tending to Reestablish Normal Secretions and Normal Activity. * * * the treatment kept up until normal bowel action is obtained. * * * Pinoleum Is a Useful Medication in Catarrhal Conditions of Mucous Membranes in Any Part of the Body."

On March 1, 1930, Llompert Bros. Co., San Juan, P. R., having appeared as claimant for the property and having confessed the libel, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant to be relabeled under the supervision of this department, upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$400.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17214. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 100 Half-Pound Tins of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24082. S. No. 2321.)

On September 23, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 half-pound tins of ether at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co., from Cleveland, Ohio, September 4, 1929, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

The article was labeled in part: "Ether A Superior Product for Ether Anesthesia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the name ether, a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength of the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, in that it was sold under the following standard, "Ether. The exceptional purity of this Ether * * * the exclusion of air by carbon dioxide prevents the oxidation of ether to * * * peroxides by atmospheric oxygen," whereas the said article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "The exceptional purity of this Ether * * * The exclusion of air by carbon dioxide prevents the oxidation of ether to peroxides by atmospheric oxygen," were false and misleading.

On February 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17215. Adulteration and misbranding of Dakol nasal cream. U. S. v. 2 Dozen Small-Sized Packages, et al., of Dakol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24334, 24335. I. S. Nos. 028683, 028684, 028685. S. Nos. 2585, 2586.)

On December 13, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and

condemnation of 51 small-sized packages and 9 large-sized packages of Dakol nasal cream, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the New Haven Laboratories (Inc.), from New Haven, Conn., in part on or about September 20, 1929, and in part on or about November 16, 1929, and transported from the State of Connecticut into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a petrolatum base, wool fat, a trace of sodium chloride, menthol, and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength: (Tube) "Antiseptic," whereas the said article fell below such professed standard, in that it was not antiseptic.

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements borne on the cartons and tubes containing the article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tube, small size) "For * * * relief of * * * Catarrh, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, Sore Throat, Asthma. * * * To Prevent nose and throat infection;" (carton, small size) "For the relief of * * * bronchitis, catarrh, whooping cough, hay fever, sore throats and asthma. For the prevention of contagious diseases contracted through nose and throat. * * * Insert tip * * * into nostril * * * pinch tube and draw deep, long breath through nose until Dakol reaches the throat;" (tube, large size) "A Scientific Healing * * * Nasal Cream * * * A scientific treatment for the quick relief of * * * Catarrh, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, Sore Throats, Asthma;" (carton, large size) "A scientific treatment for the relief of * * * Bronchitis, Catarrh, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, Sore Throats, Asthma."

On January 7, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17216. Misbranding of laxative cold and grippe tablets. U. S. v. 1,000,000 Laxative Cold and Grippe Tablets. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24443. I. S. No. 029533. S. No. 2684.)

On January 17, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,000,000 laxative cold and grippe tablets at Memphis, Tenn., consigned by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped from Detroit, Mich., on or about December 29, 1928, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of acetanilide (1.85 grains per tablet), cinchonidine, and extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug.

The article was labeled in part: (Metal container) "This package is labeled in compliance with The Food and Drugs Act June 30th, 1906;" (shipping package) "Laxative Cold and Grippe Tablets."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the tablets contained acetanilide and the package failed to bear a statement on the labels of the quantity and proportion of acetanilide contained in the said tablets. Misbranding was alleged under section 8 of the act, paragraph 3, in the case of drugs, in that the labels bore false statements of curative and therapeutic effects.

On February 26, 1930, the J. R. Watkins Co., Memphis, Tenn., having appeared as claimant for the property, and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*