

condemnation of 6 jars of Zarpas ointment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by Nick Zarpas, Monessen, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped from Monessen, Pa., December 4, 1929, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, 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 was an ointment with a fatty base containing camphor, sulphur, ground black mustard, and oleoresin of capsicum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the jar label and in the accompanying circular were false and misleading and deceived and mislead the purchaser: (Jar label) "For Rheumatism, Psoriasis, Ringworm, Eczema, Lef-codermia, * * * Pimples, * * * Rheumatismal and Arthritical Swelling, Stiffness, Body Lice, Chronic Coughs;" (circular) "For Rheumatism, * * * Milk Blotch, a dangerous disease of the scalp if not attended to promptly. * * * For Influenza * * * For Psoriasis * * * For Face Eruptions * * * For Pimples * * * For Rheumatismal and arthritical swelling * * * For Stiffness of Joints and Muscles * * * Lice of the body."

The misbranding charge recommended by this department was that the statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, above quoted, were false and fraudulent.

On June 25, 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.*

17380. Misbranding of Deo Dennis eucalyptus ointment. U. S. v. 65,000 Packages of Deo Dennis Eucalyptus Ointment. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24784. I. S. No. 023710. S. No. 3160.)

On May 31, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 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 65,000 packages of Deo Dennis eucalyptus ointment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Allentown, Pa., consigned by the Deo Corporation, Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped from Denver, Colo., on or about April 30, 1930, and transported from the State of Colorado into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 the ointment consisted essentially of a wax base with small amounts of petrolatum and fat containing volatile oils including eucalyptus and sassafras oils, camphor, and menthol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in the circulars accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Blue circular) "It is advisable to draw in the vapor through the mouth at times, especially if the throat is sore or inflamed. The Vaporizer should be used for 5 to 15 minutes night and morning—oftener if desired. It clears the head almost instantly and begins at once to relieve inflammation. * * * For more than thirty years, 'Deo' has been widely recognized as one of the most valuable remedial agents ever discovered for catarrh * * * and other affections of the mucous membrane. * * * vaporization offers the only practical and thoroughly efficient means yet devised for reaching diseased tissues in the nasal cavity, bronchial tubes or lungs with local treatment of any character * * * The pleasant vapor is carried to every part of the respiratory tract, where it condenses in the form of an antiseptic healing oil, destroying germs and helping to remove inflammation in a safe, natural way. By using 'Deo' Vaporizer, quicker results will be obtained and less of the ointment required;" (yellow circular) "Effective Treatment For * * * Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup and Respiratory Troubles. Also valuable for the relief of Piles, Rheumatism * * * For healing * * * Old Sores * * * Recommended for any condition where * * * healing * * * application is desired. * * * Directions * * * For Catarrh. Catarrh is a chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat. It usually begins with a cold in the head, although it may result from

breathing dust or any foreign matter that irritates the delicate membranes. Ordinary methods of treating catarrh are failures, simply because they do not reach the affected areas. You must heal those raw, tender spots that are hidden away where liquids and sprays can never touch them. The best and most effective method is to inhale the fumes of 'Deo' each night and morning. Heat a spoonful of 'Deo' in a tin pan or cup and take in deep breaths of the soothing vapor. This destroys germs and assists in healing the inflamed membrane in remote sections of the nasal passages. Next take a quantity of the ointment—the size of a pea—and insert in each nostril several times a day. Snuff it well up into the nasal cavity—don't let it remain just inside the nostrils. It is a good plan to carry a tube of 'Deo' with you and use it frequently during the day. Follow these directions and you will soon get relief from that stopped-up feeling, the hawking, spitting, and throat-dripping. For Whooping Cough and Croup. Place a spoonful of 'Deo' in a tin pan or cup and heat gently over a lamp or candle. As the ointment melts, make the child inhale the rising fumes for a minute or two. This stops the coughing and gasping and keeps the air passages open. Repeat if necessary. Also apply a small quantity of 'Deo' up the nostrils, and rub thickly on neck and chest, covering with hot flannel. The above treatment has never been known to fail when used in time. Remember that croup cannot prove fatal as long as the air passages are kept open. General instructions. For ordinary Coughs, follow the directions given for colds. For Asthma, inhale 'Deo' vapors when suffering an attack. For Piles, apply the ointment freely with finger, two or three times a day. For Rheumatism, apply a thick coating of 'Deo' over the spot where you feel the pain. Cover with flannel and place a hot water bottle over it to drive the oils in. Repeat until relieved. For * * * Old Sores * * * apply 'Deo' freely several times daily, especially when going to bed * * * For Toothache, fill cavity with 'Deo' and rub a little on the gums. * * * Remember that 'Deo' derives its remarkable * * * and healing properties from a special combination of real Australian Eucalyptus Oil with several other vegetable oils that are noted for their medicinal properties. * * * our process of combining various other oils with the eucalyptus that gives 'Deo' its remarkable medicinal value."

On July 7, 1930, the Deo Corporation, Denver, Colo., having appeared as claimant, 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.*

17381. Adulteration of ether. U. S. v. 56 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24175. I. S. No. 020466. S. No. 2412.)

On October 28, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, 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 fifty-six 1-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original packages at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co., from Cleveland, Ohio, on or about September 28, 1929, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

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

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of purity laid down in said pharmacopœia, in that it contained peroxide and excess acidity.

On January 13, 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.*

17382. Misbranding of Ferrasal. U. S. v. 9¾ Dozen, et al., Bottles of Ferrasal. Decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond or destroyed. (F. & D. Nos. 23829, 23830. I. S. Nos. 09341, 09343. S. Nos. 2032, 2035.)

On June 26, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and