

and will be found absolutely free from the contaminations usually present in ordinary ether; * * * Our ether for anaesthesia does not alone answer all the pharmacopoeial requirements but in addition thereto contains no impurities whatever, being free from * * * many other impurities found in anaesthetic ethers offered on the market making it in all respects superior to them and to the ether U. S. P. IX Rev. * * * We are positive that * * * Chemical * * * tests will show the superiority of our product," were false and misleading when applied to an article containing peroxide and which was not a superior product.

On May 10, 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.*

17309. Misbranding of Katarrol. U. S. v. 196 Bottles of Katarrol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24742. I. S. No. 024543. S. No. 3097.)

On or about May 9, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, 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 196 bottles of Katarrol at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article was being offered for sale and sold in Porto Rico, by the Drug Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., 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 small amounts of plant extractives, menthol, and guaiacol, glycerin, alcohol (0.3 per cent), sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Katarrol. For bronchio-pulmonary affections. Cough, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Etc. * * * an antiseptic for the respiratory tract;" (carton) "For all bronchial and lung troubles. Relieves coughs, * * * bronchitis, etc. * * * Antiseptic for the Respiratory Organs [This statement appears in both English and Spanish];" (circular) "Katarrol, Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrhs. For bronchio-pulmonary affections, Cough, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Etc. * * * antiseptic for the respiratory tract. * * * Tuberculosis is the most curable of all infectious diseases. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Influenza, Tuberculosis; * * * Katarrol. The best remedy for treating tuberculosis is creosote. Katarrol contains a large dose per tablespoonful of pure Guaiacol, a derivative with all the advantages of Haya. * * * the best ingredients * * * for the treatment of asthma, influenza, spasmodic cough, night sweats and tuberculosis. * * * antiseptic, regenerating * * * properties for the throat, bronchios and lungs. * * * the results obtained are rapid and sure. Since the first dose, it diminishes and modifies the fatigue cough, etc. It brings the bronchio-pulmonary secretions to their normal condition, * * * calming the natural intranquility of persons attacked by affections of the respiratory organs."

On June 2, 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.*

17310. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 34 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24615. I. S. No. 034056. S. No. 2969.)

On March 15, 1930, 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 thirty-four 1-pound cans of ether at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the J. T. Baker Chemical Co., from Phillipsburg, N. J., on or about February 14, 1930, and transported from the State of New Jersey 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 excess acid.