

Body Lice, Chronic or Simple Coughs;" (circular accompanying Zarpas Ointment No. 1) "For Eczema \* \* \* For Piles \* \* \* In the first case, blood and itching are the symptoms. In the second case, itching with small eruptions;" (Zarpas Ointment No. 2, jar label) "For Rheumatism, Psoriasis, Ringworm, Eczema, Lefcodermia, \* \* \* Pimples, \* \* \* Rheumatismal and Arthritical Swelling, Stiffness, Body Lice, Chronic \* \* \* Coughs;" (circular accompanying Zarpas Ointment No. 2) "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." Misbranding was alleged with respect to the said No. 1 Tonic Force, No. 5 Tonic Force, and Zarpas Tonic Force tablets for the further reason that the statement "Guaranteed under Pure Food and Drug Act," appearing in the labeling, was false and misleading.

On August 27, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17627. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 62 Tins of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16200. S. No. E-3969.)**

Samples of chloroform from the herein described interstate shipment having been found not to conform to the United States Pharmacopoeia, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On June 21, 1922, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of sixty-two ¼-pound tins of chloroform at Trenton, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 28, 1922, by Samson Rosenblatt, from New York, N. Y., in interstate commerce into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Chloroform for Anaesthesia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that it was turbid; upon evaporation it left a foreign odor; it contained hydrochloric acid; it contained impurities decomposable by sulphuric acid, and contained odorous decomposition products; whereas said pharmacopoeia provided that chloroform is a clear, colorless, mobile liquid, of a characteristic ethereal odor; that upon evaporation it does not leave a foreign odor; that it does not contain hydrochloric acid; that it does not contain impurities decomposable by sulphuric acid; and does not contain odorous decomposition products; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the containers thereof.

On October 1, 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.*

**17628. Adulteration and misbranding of Mal-A-Tol. U. S. v. 10 Bottles of Mal-A-Tol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24978. I. S. No. 037660. S. No. 3317.)**

An examination of samples of a drug product known as Mal-A-Tol by this department showed that the article contained less than one-half the amount of quinine sulphate declared on the label; that the said labels bore claims of curative properties in certain ailments for which quinine sulphate is customarily prescribed and that it would not cure such ailments when taken in the doses indicated in the directions, or when administered in reliance upon the declared quinine sulphate content. The labels bore further curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by the composition of the article.

On August 14, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 bottles of Mal-A-Tol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been