

and was paralyzed in my right side. I had taken almost everything for my prostate gland trouble and the pain from urinating was so great that I could hardly stand it. \* \* \* your Alvita Tablets. From the first day's treatment I began feeling better. I had to get up from three to seven times a night. I have taken a box and a half of the Alvita Tablets and now do not get up more than once a night and pain is all gone. \* \* \* It surely does help one so much. I wish I could let all who are suffering know of this great remedy. \* \* \* In bladder and prostate conditions the relief was very noticeable in each case and up to this time has continued. I found them good in aiding digestion; also constipation and in general run-down conditions."

On June 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.*

**17621. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. One Hundred ¼-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. 24075. I. S. No. 021189. S. No. 2297.)**

Samples of ether from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain peroxide, indicating deterioration, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

On September 19, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one hundred ¼-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at York, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 30, 1929, by the Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co. (from Cleveland, Ohio) in interstate commerce to New York, N. Y., from thence to Hoboken, N. J., and then reshipped to York, Pa., 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.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopeia, and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia, since it contained peroxide. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely: (Label) "The exceptional purity of this Ether \* \* \* The exclusion of air by carbon dioxide prevents the oxidation of ether to \* \* \* peroxides by atmospheric oxygen."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted statements from the label were false and misleading.

On August 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.*

**17622. Misbranding of Johnson's chill and fever tonic. U. S. v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic. Default decree of condemnation entered with provision for release under bond. (F. & D. No. 23838. I. S. No. 09344. S. No. 2041.)**

Samples of a drug product known as Johnson's chill and fever tonic having been found to bear in the labeling, curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

On July 1, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Johnson's chill and fever tonic at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped by the James F. Ballard Co. (Inc.), from St. Louis, Mo., on or about May 21, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Arkansas, 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 magnesium sulphate, cinchonine sulphate (7.3 grains per fluid ounce), glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and fraudulent, since