

tenths of all the ails and aches endured by women result from disorders of the genital organs, Konoids are confidentially placed on the market as a common-sense home treatment intended to correct and minimize those evils, thus insuring future generations more healthy and perfect specimens of womanhood and consequently childhood."

On March 30, 1931, 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.*

18074. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. One Hundred and Thirteen 1-Pound Cans, et al., of Ether. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to this department. (F. & D. No. 25780. I. S. Nos. 8946, 8947. S. No. 4018.)

Examination of samples of ether from the shipments herein described having shown that it did not conform to the United States Pharmacopoeia, since peroxide (a decomposition product) and excessive acid were found therein, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On January 22, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one hundred and thirteen 1-pound cans and twenty-four 5-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the J. T. Baker Chemical Co., from Phillipsburg, N. J., in various consignments, on or about November 6, November 25, and December 31, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether Purified U. S. P. X."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and quality of the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "Ether Purified U. S. P."

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the label, "Ether Purified U. S. P. X.," was false and misleading.

On March 21, 1931, 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 delivered to this department for analytical purposes.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18075. Adulteration and misbranding of Sul-Ferro-Sol. U. S. v. 20 Bottles, et al., of Sul-Ferro-Sol. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25421, 25486, 25487. I. S. Nos. 3993, 14403, 14404. S. Nos. 3656, 3733, 3743.)

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Sul-Ferro-Sol, from one of the shipments herein described having shown that it was represented to be an antiseptic, whereas it was not, and that the carton and bottle labels and accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia.

On December 8 and December 15, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 11½ dozen bottles of Sul-Ferro-Sol, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Macon, Ga., and in part at Columbus, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sul-Ferro-Sol Co., from Montgomery, Ala., in various consignments, on or about June 28, June 30, and October 7, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Georgia, 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 ferrous sulphate, ferric sulphate, aluminum sulphate, calcium sulphate, traces of sodium, potassium and magnesium compounds, and phosphate, and water.

The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "To be used as a general tonic in reviving the appetite and aiding digestion, rectifying certain forms of rheuma-