

intensity of the disease and the patient. * * * Diet.—In cases of Acute Rheumatism * * * Persons afflicted with Chronic Rheumatism or Gout, who wish permanent relief, should send to us for our Dietary, * * * For Acute or Inflammatory Rheumatism and Sciatica—Take two teaspoonfuls of Athlophoros * * * After the acute symptoms have disappeared, continue the use of Athlophoros for at least two weeks, * * * For Chronic Rheumatism—Where acute pain is not present, * * * until the symptoms disappear. For Neuralgia—When suffering intense pain, two teaspoonfuls * * * until relieved; * * * For Muscular Rheumatism and Lumbago * * * For Acute Inflammation of the Joints * * * For Chronic Rheumatism of the Joints * * * For Rheumatic Gout * * * For Rheumatism of the Heart (so called) * * * To Mothers—Athlophoros may be used during nursing. During Pregnancy reduce dose as follows: * * * Chronic and Complicated Cases—From the time Athlophoros was first offered to the public, we have solicited, from those who have used it, frank statements of their experience with the remedy; and we have received many thousand letters bearing grateful testimony to its wonderful curative powers.”

On February 6, 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.*

18067. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 22 Half-Pound Cans and 32 Quarter-Pound Cans of Ether for Anesthesia U. S. P. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25847. I. S. Nos. 5089, 5090. S. No. 4078.)

Samples of ether from the shipments herein described having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On January 31, 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 22 half-pound cans and 32 quarter-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co. (Inc.), from Rahway, N. J., in part on or about February 1, 1930, and in part on or about October 20, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: “Ether for Anesthesia—U. S. P.”

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 test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated upon the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, “Ether for Anesthesia—U. S. P.,” was false and misleading.

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.*

18068. Misbranding of cubeb cigarettes. U. S. v. 5 Dozen Boxes of Prime Cubeb Cigarettes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25852. I. S. No. 9757. S. No. 4079.)

Examination of cubeb cigarettes from the shipment herein described having shown that the label of the package bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On February 2, 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 five dozen boxes of cubeb cigarettes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Superior Medicated Products Corporation, from New York, N. Y., on or about October 18, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, 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 of cigarettes made of coarsely ground cubeb.