

is easily digested by the most delicate stomach. Diseases of the Blood: When the blood is impaired and anaemic, it carries the debility to all the system because the vivacity of human life is caused by means of the blood. This proves the necessity of having pure and rich blood, because its impoverishment may result in many afflictions such as Anaemia, Scrofula, General Debility, Pulmonary Scrofula and other diseases caused by specific germs. Prevent them by taking the Wampole Preparation."

On March 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.*

17916. Misbranding of Ducro's alimentary elixir. U. S. v. 21 Bottles of Ducro's Alimentary Elixir. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. No. 25662. I. S. No. 5732. S. No. 3915.)

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Ducro's alimentary elixir, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labeling bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On January 13, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 bottles of Ducro's alimentary elixir, alleging that the article had been shipped by Yglesias & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., on or about December 5, 1930, to San Juan, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, by the Drug Co. of Porto Rico, 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 meat extract, sugar, alcohol (18.0 per cent), and water, colored with caramel.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the wrapper and bottle label and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper and bottle label) "Alimentary Elixir [similar statements in French];" (circular) "Is intended as an aid in the quick rebuilding of bodily strength in the creation of red blood * * * restore vigor and vitality * * * Anemia— * * * When the nervous system is debilitated a restorative tonic is indicated and so Ducro's Elixir should be taken to help the nerves recover their tone and steadiness. Debility—In the general bodily weakness that results from exhausting diseases Ducro's Elixir may be beneficial in the restoration of strength. Fainting Spells—Many persons of frail constitution, particularly women, are subject to fainting spells. In this condition it is necessary to revitalize the body and make it strong enough to resist the weakness that overcomes it, and Ducro's Elixir is helpful for this purpose." (Similar statements in French.)

On February 5, 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.*

17917. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Thirty-five 1-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25742. I. S. No. 11181. S. No. 3976.)

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

On January 15, 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 thirty-five 1-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the J. T. Baker Chemical Co., from Phillipsburg, N. J., on or about September 7, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.