

head and throat. It clears the head, nose and throat thus assuring a free breathing through the nose, which is the natural thing. The nose filters the air we breathe and impedes the dust and microbes from entering into the lungs; that is why Ozojell is necessary to prevent pulmonary affections. For earache, a melted drop of Ozojell is necessary to prevent pulmonary affections. For earache, a melted drop of Ozojell will produce prompt alleviation. Place a little bit of Ozojell on top of each nasal cavity and stop all catarrhal affections."

On June 15, 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.*

**18691. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. 23¼ Gross Bottles of Fluid Extract of Ginger. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26297. I. S. Nos. 13110, 13111. S. No. 4627.)**

All samples of the product herein described, which was represented to be fluid extract of ginger conforming to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia, were found to consist of alcoholic liquids containing a relatively small proportion of material derived from ginger, a fatty oil or oils, coal-tar dye; and certain samples also contained cresol phosphate. The article, therefore, was not a pharmacopoeial product.

On April 29, 1931, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, 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 23¼ gross bottles of fluid extract of ginger at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been repacked by the California Extract Co., from material shipped to them by Jordan Bros., as follows: 3 barrels from Brooklyn, N. Y., on or about December 24, 1930; 2 barrels from Brooklyn, N. Y., on or about January 2, 1931; and 2 barrels from Weehawken, N. J., on or about December 4, 1930. The libel further alleged that the article had been invoiced by the said Jordan Bros. as "Fluid Extract Ginger U. S. P.," and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act. The bottles containing the article were labeled in part: "2 Fluid Ounces Superior Fluid Extract Ginger, U. S. P."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason 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 tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On June 20, 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.*

**18692. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 180 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered destroyed or delivered to Federal agency. (F. & D. No. 26358. I. S. Nos. 28357, 28358. S. No. 4685.)**

Samples of ether from the shipment 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 Western District of Pennsylvania.

On May 13, 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 eighty 1-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rossville Commercial Alcohol Corporation, from Mechanicsville, N. Y., on or about April 21, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether 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 tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated on the label. Adulteration was alleged for the further

reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely "Ether U. S. P. X."

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

On June 9, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered. The decree further ordered that the product be destroyed or, in lieu thereof, that it be released to this department if such delivery be duly requested.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18693. Misbranding of Dr. Link's Golden tonic. U. S. v. 21 Bottles of Dr. Link's Golden Tonic. No claim entered. Verdict for the Government. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26357. I. S. No. 18476. S. No. 4674.)**

Examination of the drug product, Dr. Link's Golden tonic, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton and bottle labels and the 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 Western District of Louisiana.

On May 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 21 bottles of Dr. Link's Golden tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Shreveport, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dr. Link Medicine Co., Dallas, Tex., on or about November 20, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, 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 Epsom salt, potassium citrate, ferric sulphate, nitric acid, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottles and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle) "Recommended for \* \* \* Indigestion, Bilioussness, Kidney and Blood;" (circular) "Recommended as a treatment for Indigestion, Bilioussness \* \* \* For Indigestion and Bilioussness \* \* \* For Malária."

On June 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, and a jury having found that the allegations of the libel were true and correct, judgment of condemnation 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.*

**18694. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 15 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26288. I. S. No. 29883. S. No. 4600.)**

A sample of ether from the shipment 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 Middle District of Pennsylvania.

On April 25, 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 15 cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Harrisburg, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the New York Quinine & Chemical Works (Inc.), from New York, N. Y., on or about February 24, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether 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.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the can label, "Ether U. S. P.," was false and misleading when applied to ether falling below the United States Pharmacopoeial standard, in that it contained peroxide.