

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