

salve, apply externally and warm in. Pneumonia—An inflammation of the lung tissue, begins with a severe chill, followed by a high fever, a dry, painful cough sets in and in a few days a tough dark mucus is raised which sometimes has an offensive odor. As soon as possible apply the salve to the chest and feet, warming it with hot cloths, thus starting a generous circulation \* \* \* Rheumatism—Eat the salve several times a day and apply locally to parts affected. Roup in Chickens—Apply externally to chicken's head and force it to eat some salve several times a day. Skin Affections—Apply Car-nur-lee-yea-tee. Sore Throat—Bronchitis, Colds, etc.;" (box label) "For all Fevers, Inflammations, Sore Throat, Lungs, Headache, Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Old Sores, Burns, Kidney Trouble and Croup."

On June 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.*

**18664. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Thirty-two 1-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 25741. I. S. No. 20846. S. No. 3975.)**

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 District of Minnesota.

On January 17, 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-two 1-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co., from Newark, N. J., on or about July 31, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Minnesota, 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 test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, in that it contained peroxide, and its own standard was not stated on 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 24, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18665. Misbranding of Ulcicur. U. S. v. 11 Bottles, et al., of Ulcicur. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 26270, 26450. I. S. Nos. 25153, 26328. S. Nos. 4539, 4713.)**

Examination of the drug product Ulcicur from the interstate shipments herein described having shown that the carton and bottle labels and accompanying circulars 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 proper United States attorneys.

On April 29, 1931, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 bottles of Ulcicur at Indianapolis, Ind., and on May 29, 1931, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 bottles of the said Ulcicur at Iowa City, Iowa. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped by the Ulcicur Co. (Inc.), from Chicago, Ill., the former on or about January 27, 1931, and the latter on or about February 7, 1931, that it had been transported from the State of Illinois into the States of Indiana and Iowa, respectively, that it remained in the original unbroken packages, and that it was misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Examinations of samples taken from these consignments showed that the article consisted of a liquid and a powder. The liquid was composed of extracts of plant drugs including a bitter drug such as gentian, alcohol, glycerin, sugar, and water; the powder consisted of bismuth subnitrate.