

Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of seven pint bottles of fluidextract of belladonna at St. Louis, Mo., and two pint bottles of the same product at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 15 and April 17, 1935, by Allaire, Woodward & Co., from Peoria, Ill., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength or quality as determined by the test laid down in that authority, since it yielded per 100 cubic centimeters 0.45 gram of alkaloids, which represented about 33 percent more alkaloids than the maximum specified in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Fluid Extract Belladonna Leaves U. S. P.", was false and misleading.

On June 14 and August 13, 1935, no claimant appearing, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24698. Adulteration and misbranding of solution epinephrine chloride. U. S. v. 61 Ampoules of Solution Epinephrine Chloride. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35586. Sample no. 26262-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of solution epinephrine chloride which was found to have a potency of about one-half of that declared on the label.

On June 3, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 61 ampoules of solution epinephrine chloride at Soda Springs, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 28, 1934, by the E. S. Miller Laboratories, Inc., from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "Solution Epinephrin Chloride \* \* \* (1:1000)."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Solution Epinephrin Chloride \* \* \* (1:1000)", was false and misleading, since the article had a potency of but one-half of that stated on the label.

On June 28, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24699. Misbranding of Aimotone. U. S. v. 19 Bottles of Aimotone. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35525. Sample no. 35680-B.)**

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On May 25, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 bottles of Aimotone at Las Vegas, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 6, 1935, by the Aimotone Chemical Co., from Colorado Springs, Colo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of extracts of plant products including a laxative drug, powdered plant material, alcohol, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a cleanser, blood purifier, and general tonic; effective in the treatment of sluggish liver; effective to rejuvenate the blood, nerves, and glands; effective to improve stomach action; and effective to correct inharmony in the blood from alkalinity or acidity and other causes; effective to eliminate congestion of the blood; and effective to prevent the principal cause of diseases.

On June 28, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*