

donna .060 Gr. Per Oz. Oil Bitter Almonds .60 Gr. Per Oz. Fl. Ext. Cannabis Indica", borne on the label, was false and misleading in that it represented that the active medicinal agents of the article consisted of extract of henbane, fluidextract of belladonna, oil of bitter almonds, and fluidextract of cannabis indica; whereas in fact the article contained a large proportion of other active medicinal agents, namely, different bromides, not mentioned on the label.

The article in four of the six consignments was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that each fluid ounce of the article was represented to contain 40 grains each of potassium bromide, sodium bromide, ammonium bromide, and 1 grain of zinc bromide; whereas in fact each fluid ounce of the article contained not more than 30.7 grains of potassium bromide, not more than 30.6 grains of sodium bromide, not more than 31 grains of ammonium bromide, and not more than 0.76 grain of zinc bromide.

On December 15, 1936, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant corporation and the court imposed a fine of \$500 and costs.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26971. Adulteration and misbranding of glucose-calcium and solution epinephrin chloride. U. S. v. 1 Package of Glucose-Calcium Ampoules and 3 Packages of Solution Epinephrin Chloride Ampoules. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38320, 38331. Sample nos. 75737-B, 4783-C.)**

The glucose-calcium was not sterile, as represented on the label, since it contained viable yeasts; it contained calcium equivalent to less than 1 gram of calcium hydroxide in each 30 cubic centimeters, namely, calcium equivalent to 0.867 grain of calcium hydroxide in each 30 cubic centimeters. The epinephrin chloride had a potency of approximately 63 percent of that specified on the label.

On September 24, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 package containing 6 ampoules of glucose-calcium and 3 packages containing 12 ampoules of epinephrin chloride at Decatur, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 9, 1936, by E. S. Miller Laboratories, Inc., from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The glucose-calcium was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Sterile Solution \* \* \* 30 c. c. contains Calcium equivalent to 1 gram of Calcium Hydroxide", since it was not sterile but contained viable yeasts and 30 cubic centimeters of the article did not contain calcium equivalent to 1 gram of calcium hydroxide but contained calcium equivalent to less than 1 gram of calcium hydroxide.

The epinephrin chloride was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, "Solution Epinephrin Chloride (1:1000)", since it had a potency of 63 percent of that claimed on the label.

Misbranding of the glucose-calcium was alleged in that the statements, "Sterile Solution" and "30 c. c. contains Calcium equivalent to one gram of Calcium-hydroxide", borne on the label, were false and misleading since the article was not sterile but contained viable yeasts and 30 cubic centimeters of the article contained calcium equivalent to less than 1 gram of calcium hydroxide.

Misbranding of the epinephrin chloride was alleged in that the statement "Solution Epinephrin Chloride (1:1000)" was false and misleading, since the article had a potency of 63 percent of that claimed.

On January 8, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26972. Misbranding of rubbing alcohol compound. U. S. v. 200 Dozen Bottles of Rubbing Alcohol Compound, Alco-Sponge-Rub Alcohol, and Dr. Ward's Rubbing Alcohol. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38336. Sample no. 13397-C.)**

The articles labeled "Rubbing Alcohol Compound" and "Alco-Sponge-Rub Alcohol" consisted essentially of isopropyl alcohol and water; and the one labeled "Dr. Ward's Rubbing Alcohol" consisted essentially of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and water. The package labels of all three failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained in the article.