Bet' is not an Insulin and will not burn up sugar, but will reduce by constant use of the treatment. If you are using Insulin and wish to discontinue it, you must do so gradually by single units after the third bottle to eliminate any possible shock to the nervous system."

On April 11, 1935, no claim having been entered for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24661. Misbranding of Cozzins New Formula for Asthma. U. S. v. 22 Large Cans, et al., of Cozzins New Formula for Asthma. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34573. Sample nos. 14242–B, 14243–B.)

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

On December 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 large cans and 9 small cans of Cozzins New Formula for Asthma at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 29 and May 10, 1934, by the Cozzins Chemical Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of potassium nitrate, plant material including stramonium leaves and mustard seed, flavored with anise.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements appearing in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective in the treatment of asthma, hay fever, nasal catarrh, catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane, spasmodic diseases of the respiratory organs, and would quickly subdue the spasm, sooth the irritated membranes, promote free and easy expectoration, relieve oppressive sense of suffocation, restore natural breathing and produce comfortable feeling of calmness and respose in asthma, and that it was effective as a treatment for phthisis, ordinary colds, and catarrh.

On April 23, 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.*

24662. Adulteration and misbranding of Elixir Ampirin. U. S. v. 10 Bottles of Elixir Ampirin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34682. Sample no. 14238–B.)

This case involved a drug preparation which was adulterated and misbranded, since it contained less acetanilid and less alcohol than declared on the label. The article was further misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling.

On January 2, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 bottles of Elixir Ampirin at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 7, 1934, by W. Scott Hunt, from Oxford, N. C., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of salicylic acid (20.6 grains per fluid ounce), acetanilid (6.45 grains per fluid ounce), alcohol (30.7 percent), extracts of plant materials, and water.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "Alcohol, 39 percent; Acetanilide, 7 Grains to Each Fluid Ounce."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Contents: Alcohol, 39 percent; Acetanilide, 7 Grains to each Fluid Ounce", was false and misleading, since it contained less than 39 percent of alcohol and less than 7 grains of acetanilid to each fluid ounce. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements borne on the label were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: "Grippe; * * * Nervousness, Loss of Sleep, and Physical and Mental Strain."

On April 23, 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.*