and circular shipped with the article were false and fraudulent: (Small leaflet) "Insert a Femasept Tablet as far back as possible into the vagina, not less than 5 and not more than 60 minutes before exposure. The tablets quickly dissolve, liberating oxygen which instantly penetrates all the folds and crevices of the mucous membrane. The action provides protection, guarding against infectious germs often present in the vagina. In spite of their powerful effect upon bacteria, there is no fear of any damage or harm to the delicate tissues. They are non-irritating and non-staining. Their continued use is not injurious to the general health. * * * For treatment of Leuchorrhea, burning, scalding urine and vaginal discharges insert two tablets daily for six or more days or until relieved. In some cases the Femasept Tablet will cause a slight watery discharge for a few days which denotes the curative action of the chemical. In cases of menstrual disturbance, Femasept may cause menstruation to appear a few days in advance, or until the genital system is fully regulated. The continued daily use of Femasept is advised"; (large leaflet) "I am happy to introduce to you our contribution to the health and happiness of American Womanhood—Femasept Tablets. * * * It will bring to you that priceless peace of mind, a new security such as you have never known before. No longer need the active, intelligent woman of today trust one of the most vital, and until now, difficult problems of her married life to loathsome caustic solutions, clumsy, inconvenient appliances, messy jelly preparations—always uncertain, never sure. Pleasantly, delicately—Femasept Tablets are the perfect answer. * * * One Femasept Tablet inserted before exposure is all that is required. * * * It is instantly effective, reaching and penetrating into every fold and crevice, and for hours providing complete protection against unwanted germ life. * * * Femasept is one of the most dependable methods for correcting disturbing symptoms so common to women. Its use in cases of painful menstruation is advised. The daily use of one Femasept Tablet for five days prior to the regular menstruation period will bring relief and will in time restore the most aggravated case of painful menstruation to normal. * * * For Leucorrhea (Whites) the use of one Femasept Tablet each night for about ten days following menstruation will destroy the infection and restore the vagina to normal. And, my older friends, thanks to Femasept, the menapause (change of life), so dreaded by women because of the very serious and disturbing nervous condition which usually follows the cessation of menstruation, has been changed into a natural, normal function for thousands of women. If before the change of life there has been any vaginal disorder, it is more important that Femasept be used regularly each day so that the genital organs may readjust themselves quickly. And Dear Madam, if you too, have known those terrible periods of nerve strain and worry, Femasept Tablets will come as a real blessing. For only a woman can know the horror of uncertainty and the worry that destroys beauty and health."

On March 30, 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.*

24660. Misbranding of Dia-Bet. U. S. v. 48 Bottles and 148 Bottles of Dia-Bet. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34469. Sample no. 19760–B.)

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

On December 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 196 bottles of Dia-Bet at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 25, 1934, by the Dia-Bet Laboratories, from Detroit, Mich., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Dia-Bet Myrtol Preparation."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water with small amounts of sodium benzoate and extracts from plant materials, including myrtillin.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Label) "Dia-Bet A Pleasant and Effective Treatment for Diabetes"; (circular) "Dia-Bet 'Dia-

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.*