

label) "For Inflammation * * * For Feminine Hygiene * * * For inflammations, * * * leucorrhoea"; (circular) "Prophylactic * * * A boon to marriage happiness. Rozel Effervescent Cones is a modern scientific liberator of marriage worries and anxieties. It aids in the happiness of both husband and wife during their marriage relationship. Rozel Effervescent Cones is your protection against all types of social diseases and your insurance of health and happiness. It is a reliable protection for the male when used by the female as a prophylactic. * * * Rozel Effervescent Cones is recommended by physicians all over the country as the antiseptic used in Rozel Effervescent Cones has been used freely by gynecologists in their prescriptions for inflamed conditions of the vaginal tract for many years * * * Rozel Effervescent Cones are harmless and can be used without the slightest fear as they are non-caustic and will do much to prevent the development of all too common feminine ailments * * * A marvelous combination for Health and Happiness when Rozel Douche Powder is used in conjunction with Rozel Effervescent Cones. * * * Good for inflammation, * * * minor hemorrhages."

On June 13, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

28985. Misbranding of milk of magnesia. U. S. v. 120 Bottles and 108 Bottles of Milk of Magnesia. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 42082, 42083. Sample Nos. 10405-D, 10409-D.)

This product was short of the declared volume.

On or about April 12, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 120 bottles of milk of magnesia at De Land, Fla., and 108 bottles of the product at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about February 24 and in part on or about March 12, 1938, by the Certified Pharmacal Co. from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "8 Fluid Ounces" and "6 Fluid Ounces," borne on the bottle labels, were false and misleading since the bottles did not contain the amount declared but did contain a less amount.

On May 26, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

28986. Misbranding of aspirin. U. S. v. 291 Packages of Aspirin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41818. Sample No. 9154-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects.

On February 24, 1938, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 291 packages [retail tins] of aspirin tablets in display cartons at Dothan, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 8, 1937, by Penslar Co., Inc., from Detroit, Mich., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the display carton, were false and fraudulent: "Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Toothache and Earache."

On May 18, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

28987. Misbranding of Aimotone. U. S. v. Anastasios G. Fagras (Aimotone Chemical Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$150 and \$5. (F. & D. Nos. 40749, 40755. Sample Nos. 34737-C, 41282-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On February 15, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court two informations against Anastasios G. Fagras, trading as Aimotone Chemical