

7277. Misbranding of Knoxit Injection and Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 2 Gross Bottles of Knoxit Injection and 1 Gross Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10072, 10073. I. S. Nos. 2161-r, 2162-r. S. Nos. W-305, W-306.)

On April 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 gross bottles of Knoxit Injection and 1 gross bottles of Knoxit Globules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 26, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of the Knoxit Injection made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water slightly perfumed. The Knoxit Globules consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile and fixed oils and oleoresins, including copaiba balsam and cinnamon.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Knoxit Injection The Great Gonorrhœa Remedy; * * *," "Knoxit Liquid The Great Prophylactic for Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes," "Knoxit A Highly Efficacious Remedy used in the Treatment of Catarrhal Affections of the Nose, Throat, and Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes; It is also beneficial in the treatment of hemorrhoids, ulcers, * * * for the eye, * * * for the nose * * * for the throat; For ulcers and hemorrhoids * * * for other mucous irritations; * * *," "Inject Knoxit carefully," "Knoxit Globules For the Treatment of Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes," "Especially prepared with the view not solely of curing gonorrhœa and blennorrhœa, but to have at the same time a soothing and efficacious action on the kidneys and bladder," appearing on the labels of the bottles, were false and fraudulent in that the articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for them.

On October 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7278. Misbranding of Knoxit. U. S. * * * v. 37 Bottles of Knoxit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10164. I. S. No. 6900-r. S. No. C-1206.)

On May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 39 bottles of Knoxit, at Chicago, Ill., labeled in part, "Prepared only by the Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.," alleging that the article had been shipped on April 25, 1919, and transported from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the carton, bottle, labels, and circulars contained certain statements

which were false and fraudulent in that they were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and to create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that the article was in whole or in part composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents or a combination of ingredients, effective, among other things, as a remedy for gonorrhœa, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, inflammation, hemorrhoids, ulcers, blennorrhœa, gonorrhœa in women, leucorrhœa, and certain other diseases, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients, or medicinal agent or combination of medicinal agents, effective, among other things, as a remedy for various diseases, ailments, disorders and affections set forth in the statements appearing upon the cartons, bottles, labels, and circulars.

On June 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7279. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. * * * v. 10 Boxes, 18 Tubs, and 3 Crates of a Product Purporting to be Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10165. I. S. No. 12848-r. S. No. E-1357.)

On May 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 10 boxes, 18 tubs, and 3 crates of a product purporting to be butter, consigned on April 21, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Donahue Creamery, Monkton, Vt., and transported from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been mixed and packed therewith and substituted wholly or in part for butter, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been in part abstracted.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, butter.

On June 2, 1919, W. C. Donahue, Monkton, Vt., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7280. Adulteration and misbranding of Orange Julep Syrup. U. S. * * * v. 7 Cases, Each Containing Six 1-Gallon Jugs of Orange Julep Syrup. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10166. I. S. No. 15702-r. S. No. E-1342.)

On May 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure