

and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 10, 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.*

7286. Misbranding of Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 69 Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10366. I. S. No. 2383-r. S. No. W-372.)

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, 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 69 bottles of Knoxit Globules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Ore., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 11, 1919, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On bottle) "Knoxit Globules." (In circular) "Knoxit Globules for the treatment of Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane." (The aforesaid statement was also set out in other languages besides the English language.) "Globules Knoxit, 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."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile and fixed oils and resins, including copaiba balsam and cinnamon.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the above-quoted statements borne on the labels of the bottles and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 14, 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.*

7287. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid and Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 8½ Dozen Bottles of an Article of Drug. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10368. I. S. Nos. 15708-r, 15709-r. S. No. E-1429.)

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 8½ dozen bottles of an article of drug, consigned on April 22, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Knoxit Liquid 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 oleo-resins, including copaiba balsam and cinnamon.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that the cartons, bottle labels, leaflet, and circular bore certain statements which were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, cure, and prophylactic for inflammation of the mucous membranes, cystitis, gonorrhœa, and blennorrhœa, having at the same time an action soothing and efficacious on the kidneys and bladder, when, in truth and in fact, the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed for it.

On June 25, 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.*

7288. Misbranding of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Packages of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10369. I. S. No. 12932-r. S. No. E-1425.)

On May 21, 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 6 dozen packages of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant, consigned on March 1, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Circular) "Cu-co-ba Tarrant Reduces excessive and annoying discharges. An esteemed and convenient combination in inflammations and irritations of the bladder, kidneys, prostate, urethra, and vagina. Of special value in gleet, gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa when uncomplicated with diseases of uterus or appendages. Cu-co-ba Tarrant * * * in chronic bronchitis * * * it will be found of marked benefit. In inflammations of vagina, bladder and kidneys, it has been used with success; also in irritation of prostate * * * leucorrhœa or whites. In the contagious disorder known as gonorrhœa or clap, Cu-co-ba gives positive results in the great majority of cases, * * * in gleet also its good effects are quickly manifested. Administration. In chronic bronchitis * * * in inflammation of the vagina, and in inflammations of the bladder and kidneys with frequent desire to urinate. Gonorrhœa * * * Gleet * * * Leucorrhœa or Whites."

Analysis of a sample of the article made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a mixture of extracts of cubebs and copaiba with magnesium oxid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the foregoing statements appearing in the circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On January 2, 1920, 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.*