

**7392. Misbranding of Knoxit. U. S. \* \* \* v. 31 Bottles of \* \* \* Knoxit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10181, 10182. I. S. Nos. 13915-r, 13916-r. S. No. E-1329.)**

On May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, 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 31 bottles of Knoxit, consisting of 10 bottles of Knoxit Globules and 21 bottles of Knoxit Liquid, at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 30, 1919, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part: "32 Knoxit Globules Cystitis Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago-Toronto Price \$1.00;" and "3½ oz. Knoxit Liquid The Great Prophylactic. Call for by name only. Avoid substitutes. Prepared by Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago-Toronto Price \$1.00 \* \* \*."

Analyses of samples of the articles 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 perfumed with oil of rose, and that the Knoxit Globules consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils and oleoresins, including copaiba balsam and oil of cassia.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements appearing on the cartons, bottle labels, and in the circulars accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for them.

On May 15, 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 should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7393. Adulteration and misbranding of canned corn. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1,200 Cases of Canned Corn. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10235. I. S. Nos. 6968-r, 6969-r. S. No. C-1212.)**

On May 10, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, 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 1,200 cases of canned corn, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 29, 1918, by A. A. Linton, Clarksville, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Good Health Brand Extra Fine Sugar Corn" and "Cook's Favorite Sugar Corn," and "Packed by A. A. Linton, Clarksville, Ohio, Main Office Wilmington, Ohio."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that field corn had been substituted wholly or in part for sugar corn, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the labels borne on the cases and cans were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser thereof into the belief that said article was sugar corn, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article was field corn. Further misbranding was alleged for the reason that said article was an imitation of,