

condemnation of 95 bottles of Knoxit Globules and 75 bottles of Knoxit Liquid, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Pueblo, Colo., alleging that the articles had been shipped on September 13, 1918, and February 24, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part: (Carton and bottles of globules) "Knoxit Globules, Cystitis, Urethritis, Vaginitis;" (circular enclosed in carton) "Knoxit Globules for the treatment of Cystitis; Leucorrhœa, Vaginitis and Urethritis \* \* \*;" (same circular in foreign language, in substance) "Knoxit Globules \* \* \* Specially prepared not only to cure Gonorrhœa and Blennorrhœa but to have at the same time a soothing and effective action on the kidneys and bladder \* \* \* . They can be taken with the greatest confidence and without fear of bad effects;" (carton of liquid) "Knoxit The Great Prophylactic for Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes;" (bottle, when shipped) "Knoxit Injection the Great Gonorrhœa Remedy;" (bottle, when seized) "Knoxit Liquid the Great Prophylactic \* \* \*;" (circular) "Knoxit \* \* \* A highly efficacious remedy used in the treatment of Catarrhal Affections of the Eye, Nose, Throat, and Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes \* \* \*."

Analyses of samples of the articles in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the globules consisted essentially of copaiba and oils of cubeb and cassia and that the liquid consisted essentially of zinc acetate, hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof as a treatment, remedy, or prophylactic for cystitis, urethritis, vaginitis, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, and blennorrhœa, having at the same time a soothing and effective action on the kidneys and bladder, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose and throat, and certain other diseases, borne on the cartons and bottle labels, and [in the] circulars, were each and all false and fraudulent in that neither of said drugs contained any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On July 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7462. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. \* \* \* v. 5 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10473. I. S. No. 13024-r. S. No. E-1475.)

On May 29, 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 5 dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, consigned on November 21, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill 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: (Bottle and wrapper) "The Crossman Mixture Recommended for the treatment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhœa, but especially of subacute and chronic conditions, as Gleet;" (circular) "The Crossman Mixture For the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. \* \* \*"

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of volatile and fixed oils and oleoresin, including copaiba and cubeb, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel of information for the reason that certain statements appearing on the bottle and wrapper, and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment of urethritis, gonorrhœa, gleet, and their complications, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 5, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7463. Adulteration and misbranding of Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children. U. S. \* \* \* v. 7 Dozen Bottles, 7½ Dozen Bottles, and 6 Dozen Bottles of Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 10475, 10476, 10477. I. S. Nos. 13014-r, 13015-r, 13016-r. S. Nos. E-1479, E-1480, E-1481.)

On June 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district 3 libels for the seizure and condemnation of 7 dozen, 7½ dozen, and 6 dozen bottles of Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children, consigned by the Lafayette Co., Berlin, N. H., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Lewiston and Portland, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped on February 25, 1918, November 25, 1918, October 21, 1918, and November 29, 1918, and transported from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Maine, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children. Contains 8% Alcohol, ¼ Grain Acetate Morphine per ounce."

Samples of the article taken from the various lots and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department were found to contain 7.5 per cent, 6.0 per cent, and 5.4 per cent by volume of alcohol, and 0.17 grain, 0.22 grain, and 0.23 grain of morphine acetate per fluid ounce, respectively. The article consisted essentially of alcohol, morphine acetate, benzoic acid, sugar, vegetable coloring matter, and water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the packages failed to bear a statement on the labels of the quantity or proportion of alcohol and morphine, since the quantity named was not a true and correct statement of the amount contained therein. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the packages bore certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects thereof, as follows, "Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound For Children. This mild, medicated, sweetened Wine is given to children in cases of Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, Cold, Coughs, Painful Dentition, Irritable, Fretful and Sleepless Children. \* \* \* This Wine of Anise Compound aids in calming and procuring sleep in children who suffer from Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, Coughs, Cold, Painful Dentition, Loss of Sleep, Nervousness and Irritability," which said statements were false and