

been shipped on or about January 11, 1919, by the Hinkle Capsule Co., Mayfield, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Hinkle Capsules \* \* \* For the treatment of gonorrhoea, gleet, leucorrhoea, kidney and bladder affections, mucous discharges, etc. \* \* \* Are particularly effectual for men in the relief of gonorrhoea and gleet in advanced or chronic forms, occasioning an almost instant cessation of the intense pains accompanying the usual symptoms of scalding discharge, acute inflammation and irritations of the mucous membranes, prostate gland, etc;" (circular) "Hinkle Capsules \* \* \* The following instructions are incorporated especially for the benefit of the gonorrhoea and gleet patient \* \* \* The ingredients used are of known curative excellence \* \* \* peculiarly active in affections of the Genito-Urinary organs. Hinkle Capsules are primarily a remedy for the treatment of the more common Kidney and Bladder disorders, \* \* \* Directions Kidney and Bladder Disorders. \* \* \* Gonorrhoea and Gleet. \* \* \*"

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of powdered cubebs, cannabis indica, and copaiba, with indications of santal oil and pepsin.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the foregoing and certain other statements appearing on the packages and labels and included in the circulars, 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 May 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.

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

**7545. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. \* \* \* v. 96 Bottles of Drug Products. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (T. & D. No. 10801. I S. No. 6819-r. S. No. C-1336.)

On July 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, 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 96 bottles of drug products, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 24, 1919, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Big G A Compound of Borated Golden Seal A Remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membrane or linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs." (substantially the same statements in French, Spanish, and German); (bottle) "Big G A Non-poisonous Tonic \* \* \* A Treatment For Unnatural Discharges of the urinary organs, Catarrh, Hay Fever and Inflamed, Ulcerated, Itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear;" (booklet or circular) "Catarrh—Chronic, of the Head.— \* \* \* Conjunctivitis, Inflammation of the Eye.— \* \* \* Coryza—Nasal Catarrh.— \* \* \* Cystitis—Inflammation of the Bladder.— \* \* \* Gastritis—Catarrh of the Stomach.— \* \* \* Hemorrhoids—Piles.— \* \* \* Hay Fever.— \* \* \* Throat Troubles.— \* \* \* Pharyngitis, etc., sore mouth, discharges from

the ear and open sores and wounds.— \* \* \* Gonorrhœa.— \* \* \* Gleet.— \* \* \* Gonorrhœal Prostatitis.— \* \* \* Gonorrhœal Cystitis.— \* \* \* Balanitis.— \* \* \* Leucorrhœa—Whites—Catarrh of the Vagina. \* \* \* Gonorrhœa in Women.— \* \* \* ” (the same or equivalent statements in French, Spanish, and German).

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled on the carton, in part, “A compound of Borated Goldenseal,” when, in truth and in fact, it contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, and that, in truth and in fact, it was an aqueous solution containing borax and berberine, and no hydrastine.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements, borne on the label and bottles and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment or prevention of catarrh, hay fever, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membrane or linings of the nose, throat, stomach, and urinary organs, for unnatural discharges of the urinary organs, inflamed, ulcerated, itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the mouth, nose, throat, eye, and ear, inflammation of the eye, cystitis, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach, hemorrhoids, piles, throat troubles, gonorrhœa, gleet, chronic gonorrhœa, stricture, folliculitis, gonorrhœal prostatitis, spermatorrhœa, bubo, gonorrhœal cystitis, balanitis, inflammation or swelling of a lymphatic gland of the groin, leucorrhœa, whites, catarrh of the vagina, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On December 8, 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.*

**7546. Misbranding of Knoxit. U. S. \* \* \* v. 145 Packages and 6 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Prophylactic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 11523, 11524. I. S. Nos. 2946-r, 2948-r. S. No. W-539, W-540.)

On November 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 145 packages and 6 dozen bottles of Knoxit Prophylactic, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on July 28, 1919, and September 9, 1919, 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. The article was labeled in part: (Carton and bottle) “Knoxit Prophylactic \* \* \* Owing to the efficacy \* \* \* of Knoxit, \* \* \* ;” (circular) “Knoxit Prophylactic A Mild Antiseptic used as a Hygienic Precaution against Contraction of Local Infectious Diseases. \* \* \* .”