

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. * * *.”

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements, borne on the labels of the carton and bottle and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the effects of the article as a prophylactic for local infectious diseases, 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 January 14, 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.

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

7547. Misbranding of Knoxit Injection. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10138. I. S. No. 6897-r. S. No. C-1186.)

On April 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, 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 4 dozen bottles of Knoxit Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Nowata, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 25, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wholesale carton) "Knoxit The Great Gonorrhœa Remedy. Knoxit Safe, Sure, Guaranteed Try It; Knoxit in Five Days;" (retail carton) "Knoxit the great Gonorrhœa Remedy. Relieves in One to Five Days. Guaranteed not to cause stricture. Prepared only by Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago;" (bottle) "Knoxit Injection, the great Gonorrhœa Remedy. Will not cause stricture. Prepared by Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago;" (circular) "Knoxit Injection. A Speedy and Efficacious Remedy, Having Stopped the Discharge in Many Cases in From One to Five Days. Knoxit is composed of a number of recognized medicinal constituents, each known for itself as highly efficacious in Gonorrhœa troubles, and one or another usually is prescribed by physicians in the treatment of this disease, and the fortunate composition of them in Knoxit we have always thought to be the reason for its tremendous success in Gonorrhœa cases. * * * Gonorrhœa in Women.—* * * Leucorrhœa (Whites).—* * *."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the packages, cartons, labels, and circulars accompanying the article bore the above-quoted and certain other statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it, and for the further reason that the article was a yellow aqueous solution containing chiefly glycerin, zinc acetate, and hydrastis, perfumed with oil of rose, which said ingredients or any combination of same were not capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects 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.

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