

**7587. Misbranding of G-U-C Capsules. U. S. \* \* \* v. 4½ Dozen Bottles of G-U-C Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11474. I. S. No. 17322-r. S. No. E-1829.)

On October 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4½ dozen bottles of G-U-C Capsules, at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped, on or about July 25, 1919, by the Hollander-Koshland Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle and wrapper) "G-U-C Capsules \* \* \* Highly recommended in the treatment of Gonorrhoea & Gleet and disorders of a similar nature and origin \* \* \*; (circular) Capsules For Gonorrhoea and Gleet \* \* \* Under proper treatment, the acute and painful symptoms of Gonorrhoea more or less quickly disappear, \* \* \* Take one of these Capsules every two hours \* \* \*."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the capsules consisted of a sulphurated oil with volatile oils, including copaiba, cinnamon, and santal oils.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements, borne on the labels of the bottles containing, and on the wrappers enclosing, and in the circulars accompanying the article, regarding the article, were false and fraudulent in that they were, severally, statements of the curative and therapeutic effect of the article and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, which statements were false and fraudulent for the reason that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients in proper quantity and strength capable of producing the therapeutic effect claimed for it.

On November 12, 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.*

**7588. Misbranding of Lung Germine. U. S. \* \* \* v. The Lung Germine Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.** (F. & D. No. 8813. I. S. No. 11073-m)

On August 24, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Lung Germine Co., a corporation, Jackson, Mich., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about March 19, 1917, from the State of Michigan into the State of Minnesota, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Lung Germine," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of 13.8 per cent of sulphuric acid, 15.5 per cent by volume of alcohol, a small amount of iron sulphate, aromatics, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the labels of the bottles containing, and on the cartons enclosing the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it as effective, among other things, to destroy the germs of diseases in the lungs, and as a treatment for lung and bronchial diseases in incipient stages, and as a remedy for lung and bronchial diseases in incipient stages, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that