

Analysis of samples of the product made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, oil of peppermint, a laxative plant drug, sugar, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing on the label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article for the treatment and cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, urethritis, and chronic mucous discharges, 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 January 2, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7673. Misbranding of Knoxit. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10025. I. S. No. 7806-r. S. No. C-1154.)

On April 12, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 condemnation and forfeiture of 12 dozen bottles of Knoxit, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 28, 1919, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "3½ Oz. Knoxit Liquid The Great Prophylactic Call For By Name Only. Avoid Substitutes. Prepared by Beggs Manufacturing Co. Chicago-Toronto Price \$1.00 Beware of Substitutes. Owing to the Efficacy and consequent popularity of Knoxit, there are naturally many frauds and imitations. Therefore we caution you against substitutes. Directions Inside * * *." The following statements appeared on carton and bottle label, in part: (Shipping container for 6 bottles) "Knoxit in five days safe cure guaranteed, try it. Knoxit the Great Prophylactic and remedy;" (carton) "Knoxit the Great Prophylactic for inflammation of the mucous membranes;" (bottle) "Knoxit * * * the Great Prophylactic;" (circular) "Knoxit * * * A highly efficacious remedy used in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, and throat and inflammation of the mucous membranes. It is also beneficial in the treatment of hemorrhoids, ulcers, and cankers, for the eye * * * for the nose * * * for the throat * * * for ulcers and hemorrhoids, for other mucous irritations * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing upon the carton, bottle label, and shipping container and in the circular accompanying the packages, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article as a prophylactic and remedy for inflammation of the mucous membranes, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, hemorrhoids, ulcers, cankers, and other mucous irritations, were false and fraudulent, in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On March 26, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.