

in the original unbroken packages at Chanute, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. E. Robinson & Co., Clarksville, Ohio, on or about October 5, 1918, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Kansas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in part, "Purest Brand Extra Fine Sugar Corn. Packed by A. A. Linton, Clarksville, Ohio."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that field corn had been substituted in whole or in part for sugar corn, which product it purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the labels of the article were false and misleading and were calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that the product was pure sugar corn, when, in truth and in fact, it was field corn.

On November 10, 1919, the case having come on for disposition, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal, and that the purchaser thereof execute a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that the product would not be disposed of contrary to law, State or Federal.

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

**8053. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. \* \* \* v. 11½ Dozen Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10523. I. S. No. 13435-r. S. No. E-1498.)**

On June 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 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 11½ dozen bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 27, 1919, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a dilute 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 "A Compound of Borated Goldenseal," whereas it contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement "A Compound of Goldenseal" was false and misleading since the product contained no goldenseal. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following and similar statements appearing on the cartons, bottles, and booklets, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton, English) "Big G A Compound of Borated Goldenseal A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membranes or Linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs;" (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, English, page 2) "Catarrh, Chronic, of the Head. \* \* \* Hay Fever;" (page 3) "Inflammation of the Eye. \* \* \* Cystitis;" (page 4) "Gastritis—Catarrh of the Stomach. \* \* \* Hæmorrhoids—Piles;" (page 5) "Throat Troubles. \* \* \* Gonorrhœa;" (page 7) "Gleet, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Stricture \* \* \* Folliculitis. \* \* \* Gonnorrhœal Prostatitis;" (page 8) "Spermatorrhœa \* \* \* Bubo \* \* \* Gonorrhœal Cystitis. \* \* \* As a preventive. \* \* \* Leucorrhœa, Whites, Catarrh of the Vagina;" (page 10) "Gonorrhœa in Women;" (equivalent statements in booklet in Spanish, French, and German).

On June 25, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that said property be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**8054. Misbranding of Methyloids. U. S. \* \* \* v. 14 Dozen Bottles of Methyloids. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11272. I. S. No. 17073-r. S. No. E-1735.)

On September 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, 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 14 dozen bottles of Methyloids, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ponce, P. R., alleging that said article had been offered for sale and sold at said Ponce, on or about September 2, 1919, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Methyloids Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A. Windsor, Ont. London, Eng. New York City."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of capsules containing methylene blue, santal oil, copaiba balsam, a fixed oil, with combined sulphur, and oil of cinnamon.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, on the bottle labels and cartons, and in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be a successful treatment of gonorrhœa and effective as a treatment for gonorrhœa, its complications, and all cases where a urinary antiseptic is indicated, and as an antiblemnorrhagic and urinary antiseptic, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 26, 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.*

**8055. Misbranding of Helmitol. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Helmitol. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond.** (F. & D. No. 11279. I. S. No. 17072-r. S. No. E-1730.)

On October 1, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, 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 2 dozen bottles of Helmitol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article had been sold and offered for sale at said Ponce, on September 2, 1919, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Bayer Tablets Urinary Antiseptic," (circular) "Bladder Catarrh, Prostatitis," and "The Bayer Company, Inc. New York, U. S. A."