

contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed in the aforesaid statements, and in that it was insufficient of itself for the successful treatment and cure of the ailments and diseases for which it was prescribed and recommended in the aforesaid statements.

On March 10, 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.*

8605. Misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 5½ Dozen Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10833. I. S. No. 15866-r. S. No. E-1636.)

On July 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia, 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 5½ dozen bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original packages at Lynchburg, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about November 2, 1918, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Big G. * * * A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membranes or Linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs;" (bottle) "* * * Unnatural Discharges of the urinary organs * * * Inflamed, Ulcerated, Itching condition of the skin * * *;" (booklet) "* * * Hemorrhoids, Piles * * * Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture * * * Folliculitis * * * Gonorrhœal Prostatitis, Spermatorrhœa * * * Gonorrhœal Cystitis, * * * Balanitis * * * Chordee * * * Leucorrhœa * * * Whites * * * Catarrh of the Vagina, Gonorrhœa in Women."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a dilute solution of borax, berberine, and a small amount of plant extractives.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in violation of paragraph 3, section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, in that its carton, bottle label, and booklet bore and contained statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and its ingredients and substances, which were false and fraudulent.

On January 12, 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.*

8606. Misbranding of The "3 Days" Cure. U. S. * * * v. 18 Packages of The "3 Days" Cure. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11021. I. S. No. 7303-r. S. No. C-1388.)

On July 31, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, 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 18 packages of The "3 Days" Cure, remaining unsold in the original packages at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped by The "3 Days" Cure Co., Washington, D. C., November 25, 1918, and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Kentucky, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article