

9061. Misbranding of Knoxit. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles * * * of a Product Purporting To Be Knoxit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10151. I. S. No. 7880-r. S. No. C-1188.)

On May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on June 26, 1919, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles of a product purporting to be Knoxit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 27, 1919, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, and charging 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 zinc acetate, hydrastis alkaloids, glycerin, and water, perfumed with oil of rose.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the cartons, bottle labels, and in the accompanying circulars, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said articles, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy for gonorrhoea, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, and throat, inflammation of the mucous membranes, beneficial in the treatment of hemorrhoids, ulcers, and other mucous irritations, as a prophylactic for inflammation of the mucous membranes, effective for gonorrhoea and blenorhoea of long standing, and as a prophylactic, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On January 2, 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. BAIL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9062. Misbranding of Santal Midy Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 16 Dozen Bottles * * * Santal Midy Capsules. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10252. I. S. No. 2583-r. S. No. W-329.)

On May 7, 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 16 dozen bottles, labeled in part "Santal Midy capsules * * * Bottled in the New York Laboratories of Dr. Ph. Chapelle," remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on December 16, 1918, by E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging 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 of oil of sandalwood.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the following statements appeared in the circular accompanying each bottle of the article: "Santal-Midy * * * in the treatment of gonorrhoea, gleet and discharges from the urinary organs. * * * affords relief, * * * contributed to a great number of cures. * * * gonorrhoea in the acute stage, * * * Inflammation of the Bladder.—When the bladder walls are inflamed, and even when there is hemorrhage, it is still useful on account of its peculiar soothing action on mucous surfaces. In nearly every case of hematuria, * * * Suppurative nephritis. * * * Catarrh