

sules labeled "3 Days' Cure," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 10, 1918, by The "3 Days" Cure Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of two preparations, a liquid for injection and capsules for internal use. The injection consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of zinc sulphate and boric acid. The contents of the capsules consisted of powdered cubeb and copaiba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements on the label and circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhoea and gleet, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On September 30, 1919, 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.

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

9223. Misbranding of Compound Extract of Cubeb with Copaiba, and Cu-co-ba Tarrant. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Jars of * * * Compound Extract of Cubeb with Copaiba, and 1½ Dozen Boxes of * * * Cu-co-ba Tarrant * * *. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10306, 10307. I. S. Nos. 16198-r, 16199-r. S. No. E-1360.)

On or about May 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen jars of Compound Extract of Cubeb with Copaiba, and 1½ dozen boxes of Cu-co-ba Tarrant, at Jacksonville, Fla., consigned by the Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about April 10, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part, respectively: (Jars) "Compound Extract of Cubeb with Copaiba Prepared only by the Tarrant Co. Chemists New York. A Valued Medicine For Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Whites, &c.;" (circular) "* * * Specially Prepared for the Treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and simple Whites or Leucorrhoea * * * disorders of the kidneys, bladder, prostate, vagina and urethra in which these drugs have proved their usefulness. * * * Directions.—Gonorrhoea. * * * Gleet. * * * In Leucorrhoea or Whites. * * * In Inflammations of the Bladder and Urethra * * *;" (box) "Cu-co-ba 'Tarrant' The Old Tarrant Extract of Cubeb and Copaiba in Capsule Form. The Tarrant Co. * * * New York;" (circular) "Cu-co-ba 'Tarrant' * * * Reduces excessive and annoying discharges. An esteemed and convenient combination in inflammations and irritations of the bladder, kidneys, prostate, urethra and vagina. Of special value in gleet, gonorrhoea and leucorrhoea when uncomplicated with diseases of uterus or appendages. * * * In chronic bronchitis * * * it will be found of marked benefit * * * In inflammations of vagina, bladder and kidneys, it has been used with success; also in irritation of prostate * * * *leucorrhoea* or *whites* * * * in the contagious disorder known as *gonorrhoea* or *clap*, Cu-co-ba gives positive results in the great majority of cases, * * * in *gleet* also its good effects are quickly manifested. Administration. In chronic bronchitis, * * * In inflammation of the vagina, and in inflammations of the bladder and kidneys

with frequent desire to urinate * * * Gonorrhœa. * * * Gleet. * * *
Leucorrhœa or Whites * * *

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that they consisted essentially of oil of cubebs and copaiba balsam.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the jars and boxes containing the articles and the circulars accompanying said articles contained the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, which statements were false, fraudulent, and misleading in that said articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effect claimed.

On March 30 and February 5, 1921, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

9224. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 7 Dozen Bottles of * * * Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10549. I. S. No. 16506-r. S. No. E-1523.)

On June 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 7 dozen bottles of Big G, at Tampa, Fla., consigned by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 23, 1918, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (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;" (carton) "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); (booklet) "Catarrh * * * Chronic, of the head. * * * Hay Fever, * * * Inflammation of the eye. * * * Cystitis * * * Gastritis—Catarrh of the Stomach. * * * Hæmorrhoids—Piles. * * * Throat Troubles. * * * Gonorrhœa * * * Gleet * * * Chronic Gonorrhœa. * * * Stricture * * * Folliculitis. * * * Gonorrhœal Prostatitis. * * * Spermatorrhœa * * * Bubo * * * Genorrhœal Cystitis. * * * As a preventative * * * Leucorrhœa—Whites—Catarrh of the Vagina. * * * Gonorrhœa in Women" (equivalent statements in Spanish, French, and German).

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a dilute alkaline solution of borax and berberine.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded [and adulterated] in that the label contained the following statement, "A compound of Borated Goldenseal," whereas it contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding was also alleged in substance for the reason that the labels on the bottles and cartons and the booklets accompanying said article contained the above-quoted statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof,