

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing on the bottle and carton containing the article and in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it to be a tried preparation for gonorrhœa, gleet, and leucorrhœa for male or female and as a speedy relief for leucorrhœa (whites), whereas the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On July 16, 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.*

**8604. Misbranding of Short Stop Injection and Short Stop Capsules. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3½ Dozen Bottles of Short Stop Injection, First Stage, 3½ Dozen Bottles of Short Stop Injection, Second Stage, and 3 Dozen Bottles of Short Stop Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10826. I. S. Nos. 7797-r, 7798-r, 7799-r. S. No. C-1316.)**

On or about July 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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 3½ dozen bottles of Short Stop Injection, First Stage, and 3½ dozen bottles of Short Stop Injection, Second Stage, consigned April 19, 1918, and May 1, 1919, respectively, and 3 dozen bottles of Short Stop Capsules, consigned November 7, 1918, all consignments labeled in part, "Prepared by the Massman Chemical Co., Covington, Ky.," remaining unsold at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the articles had been shipped from Covington, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the injection consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of zinc phenol sulphonate, berberine sulphate, a trace of phenol, and a bismuth salt in suspension, and that the contents of the capsules consisted of methylene blue, sodium bicarbonate, and salol.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the cartons and bottles containing the article and the circulars around the article bore and contained certain statements, regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of said drugs, to wit, (Injection, First Stage) (bottle) "\* \* \* For Male and Female \* \* \* for Gonorrhœa and Gleet Prevents Stricture \* \* \* Tonic antiseptic \* \* \* warranted to relieve the most obstinate cases \* \* \*," (carton) "\* \* \* prevents contagion," (Injection, Second Stage) (bottle) "\* \* \* Prevents stricture \* \* \*," (Capsules) (carton) "\* \* \* for \* \* \* Leucorrhœa, Kidney and Bladder Affections, Chronic Seminal and Mucous Discharges \* \* \* Never Known To Fail. Absolutely Safe \* \* \*," (circular around all) "\* \* \* most obstinate cases relieved \* \* \* Capsules \* \* \* An internal remedy to \* \* \* prevent complications attending Gonorrhœa and Gleet \* \* \* Will prevent and soothe the attending inflammation and keep the disease from becoming chronic. Will prevent the posterior or far-back inflammation, Catarrh and inflammation of the bladder, Scalding or burning in passing water, Retention of urine, Chordee, Swelled Testicles, Gonorrhœal Rheumatism and Bubo. Soothe the inflammation, prevent relapses and keep the disease from becoming chronic \* \* \* Complications and relapse will be prevented and the inflammation entirely relieved \* \* \*," which were false and fraudulent in that said drug

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