

On July 11, 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.*

7502. Misbranding of Injection Zip. U. S. * * * v. 24 Bottles * * * Injection Zip. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10789. I. S. No. 8823-r. S. No. C-1328.)

On July 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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 24 bottles of Injection Zip, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 8, 1919, by the Baker-Levy Chemical Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Injection Zip * * *. Guaranteed by The Baker-Levy Chemical Co. * * * This Injection is an excellent preparation and cannot produce stricture. Relief being speedy;" (circular) "Injection Zip. * * * An Excellent Preparation for the Treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet and Leucorrhoea. For Male or Female. * * * Injection Zip will cure the most obstinate cases in from four to five days if the following directions are followed."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of lead and zinc salts, opium, berberine, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the product was essentially a hydro-alcoholic solution containing salts of lead and zinc, with opium and berberine, and that the bottles and accompanying circulars bore certain statements, regarding the effects of the article for the treatment of gonorrhoea, gleet, and leucorrhoea, which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results or effects claimed for it, and in that the product or solution contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it on the circulars and labels.

On August 6, 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.*

7503. Misbranding of "Grimault & Co's. Injection." U. S. * * * v. 24 Bottles * * * Grimault & Co's. Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10791. I. S. No. 6982-r. S. No. C-1330.)

On July 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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 24 bottles containing a drug solution or product called "Grimault & Co's. Injection," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 4, 1917, by E. Fougera & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of

the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "Grimault and Co's. Injection * * * The Matico plant * * * has been found to have remarkable preventive * * * properties;" (circular) "Matico Injection * * * prepared by Grimault and Co. * * * Matico * * * in the treatment of chronic and acute discharges from the urethra * * * when taken internally acts especially well on all muco-purulent discharges; * * * our injection * * * employed for several years with prompt and satisfactory results; * * * we sought for some time in the vegetable kingdom a substance that would meet the following requirements; rapid cure without fear of disturbances * * * after numerous investigations we decided on the Matico * * * the tests * * * confirmed our speculations, producing wonderful results * * * under its influence recent or old blennorrhagic discharges, even those that resisted other treatments, disappear rapidly * * * Directions for using Matico Injection in cases of Blennorrhagia and Gonorrhoea for men * * * Directions for use in women in cases of catarrh, leucorrhoea * * * Directions for using Matico Injection as a Prophylactic and Preservative."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the product consisted of a dilute aqueous solution containing small amounts of copper sulphate and plant extractives, with matico indicated, and that the statements, appearing on the bottles and contained in the circular wrapped and enclosed with the article, representing it as a treatment or prophylactic for blennorrhœa, gonorrhœa, catarrh, leucorrhœa, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results or effects claimed by said labels, wrappers, and circulars, and that said statements were false and fraudulent in that the product or solution contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it on the labels, wrappers, and circulars.

On August 6, 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.*

7504. Misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 60 Bottles * * * Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.—(F. & D. Nos. 10792, 10793. I. S. Nos. 6982-r, 6983-r. S. No. 1327. "

On July 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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 60 bottles containing a drug solution or product called "Big G," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 29, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Wisconsin, and changed its name in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton and bottle. Big G) "A compound of Borax Goldenseal. A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membrane or linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs;" (booklet) "Big G * * * Catarrh—Chronic, of the Head.—* * * Conjunctivitis, Inflammation of the Eye.—* * * Coryza—Nasal Catarrh.—* * * Cystitis—Inflammation of the Bladder.—* * * Gastritis—Catarrh of the Stomach.—* * * Haemorrhoids—Piles.—* * * Hay Fever.—* * * Throat