

of 1½ dozen bottles of Big G, consigned by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 19, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton and bottle) "Big G * * * Abnormal mucous discharges, Catarrh, Hay Fever and Inflamed, Ulcerated mucous membrane or linings of the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Eye, Ear and the Urinary Tract * * *;" (booklet) "Big G * * * Catarrh—Chronic, of the Head.—* * * Big G may be beneficial. * * * Conjunctivitis, Inflammation of the Eye.—* * * Coryza—Nasal Catarrh.—* * * Cystitis—Inflammation of the Bladder.—* * * Gastritis—Catarrh of the Stomach.—* * * Haemorrhoids—Piles.—* * * Hay Fever.—* * * Throat Troubles—Pharyngitis, etc., sore mouth, discharges from the ear and open sores and wounds.—* * * Gonorrhoea.—* * * Gleet.—* * * Gonorrhoeal Prostatitis.—* * * Gonorrhoeal Cystitis.—* * * Balanitis.—* * * Bubo.—* * * Leucorrhoea—Whites—Catarrh of the Vagina.—* * * Gonorrhoea in Women.—* * *."

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

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the label on the bottle containing, and the booklet accompanying, the article contained certain statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, for the treatment of abnormal mucous discharges, catarrh, hay fever, inflamed, ulcerated mucous membrane or linings of the mouth, nose, throat, eye, ear, and the urinary tract, cystitis, inflammation of the bladder, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach, hemorrhoids, piles, throat troubles, pharyngitis, gonorrhoeal prostatitis, gonorrhoeal cystitis, balanitis, bubo, leucorrhoea, whites, catarrh of the vagina, gonorrhoea, and certain other diseases, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the said statements, designs, and devices, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On December 15, 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.*

7524. Misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 1½ Dozen Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11069. I. S. No. 15126-r. S. No. E-1681.)

On August 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 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 September 12, 1919, an amendment thereto, praying the seizure and condemnation of 1½ dozen bottles of Big G, consigned by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 19, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton and bottle) "Big G * * * Abnormal mucous

discharges, Catarrh, Hay Fever and Inflamed, Ulcerated mucous membrane or linings of the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Eye, Ear and the Urinary Tract * * * ;” (booklet) “Big G * * * Catarrh—Chronic, of the Head.—* * * Big G may be beneficial. * * * Conjunctivitis, Inflammation of the Eye.—* * * Coryza—Nasal Catarrh.—* * * Cystitis—Inflammation of the Bladder.—* * * Gastritis—Catarrh of the Stomach.—* * * Hæmorrhoids—Piles.—* * * Hay Fever.—* * * Throat Troubles—Pharyngitis, etc., sore mouth, discharges from the ear and open sores and wounds.—* * * Gonorrhœa.—* * * Gleet.—* * * Gonorrhœal Prostatitis.—* * * Gonorrhœal Cystitis.—* * * Balanitis.—* * * Bubo.—* * * Leucorrhœa—Whites—Catarrh of the Vagina.—* * * Gonorrhœa in Women.—* * *.”

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

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the label on the bottle containing, and the booklet accompanying, the article contained certain statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, for the treatment of abnormal mucous discharges, catarrh, hay fever, inflamed, ulcerated mucous membrane or linings of the mouth, nose, throat, eye, ear, and the urinary tract, cystitis, inflammation of the bladder, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach, hemorrhoids, piles, throat troubles, pharyngitis, gonorrhœal prostatitis, gonorrhœal cystitis, balanitis, bubo, leucorrhœa, whites, catarrh of the vagina, gonorrhœa, and certain other diseases, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the said statements, designs, and devices, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On December 15, 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.*

7525. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 5 Dozen Cartons of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11065. I. S. No. 2986-r. S. No. W-463.)

On August 12, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 5 dozen cartons, each containing 1 2-ounce bottle of Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 30, 1919, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) “A Texas Wonder * * * The Texas Wonder, for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Diabetes, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children. * * * E. W. Hall. St. Louis, Mo. ;” (circular) “The Texas Wonder! For Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism and Kindred Diseases * * * ;” (testimonial of Louis A. Portner contained in circular) “* * * began using The Texas Wonder for stone in the kidneys, inflammation of the bladder and tuberculosis of the kidneys * * * His urine contained