

Misbranding was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing on the bottle labels, cartons, and accompanying circulars and leaflets, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be a reliable remedy for genito-urinary disorders, as effective for the treatment of gonorrhoea (clap), for comparatively harmless forms of urethral inflammation, and as a cure for gonorrhoea and gleet, when, in truth and in fact, said article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 25, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the goods be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**S254. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1 Gross Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10658. I. S. No. 16532-r. S. No. E-1575.)

On June 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, 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 1 gross bottles of Big G, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 24, 1919, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and 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 an aqueous solution of borax and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled as being a compound of borated goldenseal, whereas, in truth, it contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that certain statements appearing on the packages, cartons, and bottles, and in the booklets accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, falsely and fraudulently represented that it contained borated goldenseal, and that it was effective as a remedy, treatment, and cure for catarrh, hay fever, and inflammations, irritations, or ulcerations of the mucous membranes or linings of the nose, throat, stomach, and urinary organs, as an effective treatment for unnatural discharges of the urinary organs, inflamed, ulcerated itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or lining of the mouth, nose, throat, eye, and ear, for chronic catarrh of the head, conjunctivitis, inflammation of the eye, cystitis, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach, hemorrhoids, piles, throat troubles, gonorrhoea, gleet, chronic gonorrhoea, stricture, folliculitis, prostatitis, as a preventive of said diseases and afflictions, and as a remedy and treatment for leucorrhoea, whites, catarrh of the vagina, gonorrhoea in women, and certain other venereal diseases, whereas, in truth and in fact, said product did not contain borated goldenseal, and did not contain ingredients and medicinal agents effective as a remedy, treatment, or cure of the said diseases, ailments, affections, disorders, and maladies.

On June 24, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the goods be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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