

Ohio into the State of New York, 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 on the carton "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 alleged for the reason that the statement, "A compound of Borated Goldenseal," was false and misleading since the product contained no goldenseal. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that the following statements, (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), (bottle label) "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," (booklet) "Catarrh \* \* \* Chronic, of the Head \* \* \* Hay Fever, Inflammation of the Eye \* \* \* Cystitis, Gastritis, Catarrh of the Stomach \* \* \* Hemorrhoids, Piles, Throat Troubles \* \* \* Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Stricture \* \* \* Folliculitis \* \* \* Gonorrhœal Prostatitis, Spermatorrhœa \* \* \* Bubo \* \* \* Gonorrhœal Cystitis \* \* \* As a preventive \* \* \* Leucorrhœa \* \* \* Whites \* \* \* Catarrh of the Vagina, Gonorrhœa in Women" (equivalent statements in Spanish, French, and German), and other statements with reference to venereal diseases, were false and fraudulent for the reason that the product contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the statements above.

On September 26, 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.*

**S362. Adulteration and misbranding of Salubrin. U. S. \* \* \* v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Salubrin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10319. I. S. No. 13284-r. S. No. E-1422.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, 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 12 dozen bottles of a product, labeled in part "Salubrin \* \* \* contains  $\frac{1}{2}$  liter net ethyl acetate 22.00% ethyl alcohol 48.00% ethyl aldehyde 0.03% \* \* \* American Branch: The Salubrin Laboratory Grand Crossing, Chicago, Ill.," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Jamestown, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 5, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, 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 contained 41.8 per cent by volume of alcohol and 16.5 per cent by volume of ethyl acetate, and consisted essentially of alcohol, ethyl acetate, and water, with a small amount of acetic acid and traces of aldehyde.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the label aforesaid bore statements regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading with respect to the amount of ethyl alcohol and ethyl acetate contained in the article, and for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the proportion of ethyl alcohol and its derivative, ethyl acetate, contained therein. Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the further reason that the following statements, (carton) "Directions for use. Externally \* \* \* for Ringworm, Eczema, Pimples and other Irritated Conditions of the Skin \* \* \* For Dandruff and Falling Hair \* \* \* To break a fever or to cure a Cold \* \* \* If used in time, it will stop Pneumonia. Internally \* \* \* Salubrin \* \* \* has proved very effective in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, to break Fevers and to cure Colds, and also as an intestinal Antiseptic in Diarrhoea and Dyspepsia. In connection with proper dieting, it will relieve Rheumatic Aches and Pains, frequently due to constipation. As a Vaginal Douche in all cases of Vaginal Discharge and as Enema in cases in Hemorrhoids, Rectal Ulcers and Constipation \* \* \* in all diseases of the Nose, Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs," (bottle label) "Salubrin \* \* \* will afford the most reliable protection against contagion. It is the best remedy for external injuries such as wounds \* \* \* even when blood poisoning has set in. It possesses remarkable curative properties in aches and in affections of the respiratory and digestive organs. \* \* \*," (circular) "General properties \* \* \* Moreover, Salubrin \* \* \* possesses the remarkable property of penetrating the tissues of the body and in many cases rendering harmless toxins and other poisonous substances produced by abnormal physiological conditions \* \* \* a remedy of remarkably high value in cases of fatigue and overexertion; for the care of the skin, hair, and teeth, for curing aches, burns, scalds, \* \* \* wounds and sores of all kinds \* \* \* Salubrin has further proved to be of particular importance in the treatment of many dangerous diseases, such as blood poisoning, coughs, stomach troubles, and tubercular ulcers, and medical science has thru its discovery obtained a new and powerful means of combating disease \* \* \* Directions for use \* \* \* Bacteria \* \* \* They secrete poisonous toxins causing many destructive diseases. Some are the cause of pus in wounds, others produce lock jaw, cholera, consumption, typhoid fever, etc. \* \* \* But Salubrin has the property of neutralizing toxins and if this remedy is applied after an injury or after exposure to cold, fatigue, etc., all danger may be removed. The treatment should be continued until natural vigor is restored \* \* \* Blood Poisoning \* \* \* Boils and Pimples \* \* \* Catarrhs, Colds, Cough, Consumption, Pneumonia \* \* \* Asthma \* \* \* The above modes of treatment are effective not only for preventing consumption but even for checking the ravages of tubercle bacteria \* \* \* Chills, Fever, La Grippe \* \* \* diphtheritic croup, diphtheria \* \* \* In cases of running ear (chronic purulent otitis media) no remedy equals Salubrin for quick action and permanent cure \* \* \* Erysipelas \* \* \* Numerous cases of chronically recurring Erysipelas of the face have been cured by this method \* \* \* Overstrained and inflamed eyes are much benefited by treatment with Salubrin \* \* \* Glands, swollen \* \* \* Barbers' itch of the most stubborn character will be cured by the continued use of Salubrin \* \* \* Headache and Rheumatism \* \* \* Herpes \* \* \* Itch (Scabies) \* \* \* Poison Ivy, Poison Oak,

Prickly Heat \* \* \* Ringworm \* \* \* Shingles \* \* \* Skin Diseases \* \* \* Eczema, Milk-Blotch, Pimples (acne), psoriasis, rash, salt rheum, tetter \* \* \* Stomach Troubles, Hemorrhoids, Constipation, Diarrhea \* \* \* Thrush \* \* \* Varicose Veins \* \* \* Women's Troubles (A) For painful menstruation \* \* \* falling of the womb (C) for neuralgia pains in vagina, or womb \* \* \* Falling of the hair often follows upon confinement but is easily cured by treatment with Salubrin," were false and fraudulent in that the product contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the carton and bottle label and in the accompanying circular, as quoted above.

On November 5, 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.*

**S363. Misbranding of Knoxit. U. S. \* \* \* v. 67 Bottles of Knoxit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10360. I. S. No. 13283-r. S. No. E-1415.)**

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, 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 67 bottles of an article, labeled in part "Knoxit Liquid The Great Prophylactic, Prepared by The Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Toronto," alleging that the article had been shipped on March 22, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging 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 zinc acetate, hydrastine, and glycerin.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing on the cartons, bottle label, leaflet, and circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Knoxit the great prophylactic and remedy \* \* \* a highly efficacious remedy used in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat and inflammations of the mucous membranes \* \* \* beneficial in the treatment of hemorrhoids, ulcers \* \* \* other mucous irritations."

On September 20, 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.*

**S364. Misbranding of Crossman Mixture. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2½ Dozen Bottles of Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10436. I. S. No. 7782-r. S. No. C-1250.)**

On May 26, 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 2½ dozen bottles of a product, labeled in part (bottle) "The Crossman Mixture Alcohol by Volume 20.7% \* \* \* Recommended for the treatment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhoea, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet. \* \* \* Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., sole manufacturers and guarantors 372 Pearl Street,