which were false, fraudulent, and misleading in that said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 12, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation 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.*

9225. Misbranding of Leonardi's Injection No. 1. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles of * * * Leonardi's Injection No. 1. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10569. I. S. No. 16505-r. S. No. E-1525.)

On or about June 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 3 dozen bottles of Leonardi's Injection No. 1, at Tampa, Fla., consigned by S. B. Leonardi & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from the city of New York on or about March 8, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Leonardi's Injection No. 1 * * * Prepared Only By S. B. Leonardi & Co., New York, N. Y."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an alkaline solution of borax, camphor, and berberine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the label on the cartons and bottles contained certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of said article, to wit, (carton) "Leonardi's Injection No. 1 * * * Used in Gonorrhoea and Gleet * * *," (bottle) "Leonardi's Injection No. 1 * * * For Gonorrhœa * * *," which statements were false, fraudulent, and misleading in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effect claimed.

On March 12, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation 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.*

9226. Misbranding of Black Caps. U. S. * * * v. 59 Boxes of Drugs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10744. I. S. No. 18205-r. S. No. E-1614.)

On July 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, 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 59 boxes of drugs, labeled in part "Black Caps," remaining in the original unbroken packages at Burlington, Vt., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Safety Remedy Co., Canton, Ohio, on or about November 6, 1917, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Vermont, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Black-Caps For the treatment of Gonorrhoea, Urethritis, Cystitis, and other inflammatory conditions of the Urinary Tract. Directions: In Gonorrhoea * * * in Other Conditions * * *;" (circular) "* * * rendering prompt service in the relief of the inflamed * * * irritated conditions of the * * * passages through the medication of the exposed mucous surfaces. * * * 'Stimulant to the mucous membranes, especially of the Genito-Urinary tract,' * * * the component drugs entering

into this prescription as '* * * the best drugs we possess in the treatment of specific urethritis,' * * * 'chronic cystitis, resulting from Gonorrhoea,' * * * '* * * Leuchorrhoea, Vaginal Gonorrhoea, subacute and chronic pyelitis.' '* * * atonic impotence.' '* * * prostatic abscess, chronic inflammations of the vesical neck accompanied by tenesmus, nocturnal and incontinuence of urine.'"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the capsules consisted of powdered saw palmetto, oleoresin of cubebs, and copaiba balsam.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements upon the carton and in the circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent, because said article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On February 23, 1921, 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.*

9227. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 27 Bottles of Drugs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10754. I. S. No. 18204–r. S. No. E–1611.)

On July 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, 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 27 bottles of drugs, labeled in part "Big G," remaining in the original unbroken packages at Burlington, Vt., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about November 7, 1918, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Vermont, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton, English and Spanish) "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;" (bottle) "Big G * * * 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."

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 substance in the libel for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that it contained no borated goldenseal.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the above-quoted statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances composing the same, were false and fraudulent, since the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it, nor was the article a remedy or a cure or a treatment for any of the ills mentioned on the labels of the bottles and cartons.

On January 6, 1921, 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.*