

**7312. Misbranding of Knoxit Globules and Knoxit Liquid. U. S. \* \* \*  
v. 16 Bottles of Knoxit Globules and 40 Bottles of Knoxit Liquid.  
Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.  
(F. & D. No. 10411. I. S. Nos. 14996-r, 14998-r. S. No. E-1447.)**

On May 24, 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 libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 16 bottles of Knoxit Globules and 40 bottles of Knoxit Liquid, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 12, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

The article was labeled in part, "Knoxit Liquid. The Great Prophylactic for Inflammations of the Mucous Membranes Prepared only by Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago-Toronto," and in part, "Knoxit Globules Cystitis Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago-Toronto."

Analysis of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Knoxit Liquid consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose, and that the Knoxit Globules consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils and oleo-resins, including copaiba balsam and oil of cassia.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the labels, cartons, and circulars contained certain statements, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, representing the article as a treatment, remedy, cure, and prophylactic for inflammation of the mucous membranes, cystitis, gonorrhœa, and blennorrhœa, and having at the same time an action soothing and efficacious on the kidneys and bladder, which statements were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which the purchasers were led to expect thereby, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding the purchasers thereof.

On June 16, 1919, no claimants having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7313. Misbranding of Big G. U. S. \* \* \* v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Big G.  
Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. &  
D. No. 10417. I. S. No. 6975-r. S. No. C-1241.)**

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, 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 Big G, at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 6, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O., and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. Said article was labeled in part, "Big G, A Compound of Borated Goldenseal Prepared by The Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in 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 for the reason that the statement "A Compound of Borated Goldenseal" was borne on the bottles and cartons, whereas said article contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the cartons, containers, and bottles, and in the circulars represented that the article was a compound of borated goldenseal, which said labels and statements were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no goldenseal.

On June 24, 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.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7314. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. \* \* \* v. 54 Cases of Cloverbloom Creamery Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10324. I. S. No. 15673-r. S. No. E-1450.)**

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 54 cases, each containing 50 1-pound cartons of an article having the color and other appearance of butter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 4, 1919, by Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Highest Grade Cloverbloom Creamery Butter Armour and Company distributors."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an excessive amount of water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for the article, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been in part abstracted therefrom.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement in the label, "Highest Grade Cloverbloom Creamery Butter," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that it was creamery butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a butter containing an excessive amount of water, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, creamery butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On June 10, 1919, the Hanford Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant for rechurning upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*