

**7406. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. \* \* \* v. 36 Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10539. I. S. No. 5547-r. S. No. C-1282.)

On June 10, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, 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 36 bottles of Big G, at Burlington, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 27, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On carton) "Big G a Compound of Borated Goldenseal. A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammation, Irritations, or Ulcerations of mucous membrane or linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs." (On bottle) "Big G, a Non-poisonous Tonic, Antiseptic. 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 made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it 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 in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended August 23, 1912, was alleged in substance for the reason that the alleged drug consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of borax and berberine and contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects as a treatment for gonorrhœa, gleet, urethritis, and chronic mucous discharges, claimed for it in certain statements appearing on the bottle label and carton and in the accompanying booklet.

On November 12, 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, and that the empty containers be sold.

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

**7407. Misbranding of Brou's Injection. U. S. \* \* \* v. 40 Bottles of Brou's Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10538. I. S. No. 12953-r. S. No. E-1521.)

On June 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 40 bottles of Brou's Injection, consigned on October 14, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle, in English) "Hygienic and Preservative Brou's Injection \* \* \*." (Bottle, in French) "Against Runnings or Discharges (Les Escoulemens) Recent or Chronic and against 'White Flowers' (Leucorrhœa)." (Booklet, in French) "Blennorrhagie \* \* \* Blennorrhée \* \* \* Leucorrhée \* \* \* Injection Brou is Hygienic and Preservative. \* \* \* It is Preservative (preventive) \* \* \*." (Booklet, in