

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a sirupy solution containing potassium iodid and unidentified plant extractives.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements appearing on the labels and in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for rheumatism, constipation, kidney troubles, eczema, tumors, ulcers, eruptions, suppurated manifestations, suppurations whether tumors, scrofulas, wounds, fistulas, impurities from the blood, paralysis, loss of sight, chronic rheumatism, extremely large or deep ulcers; that it would create well being and hope in a large number of patients whose depressed and sad appearance is a sure sign of constant disturbances in the digestive apparatus, impoverishment of the blood and lack of nervous energy; that it was the most assimilable and eliminable medicine for all impurities of the blood; and that it would give good results with blood diseases of all kinds and diseases of secondary order such as anemia, chlorosis, jaundice, and some skin diseases, diseases originating from impurity of the blood, pimples, headache (acute pain in head), dyspepsia, intestinal irregularities produced by the use of mercury, epilepsy or fits, insomnia, sores, lack of respiration, memory, sleep, and appetite, poor digestion, seasickness, neurasthenia, suppuration of the eyes or ears, scrofula, fatigue caused by overwork, some diseases of the sight, nervous affections, paralysis, lack of blood circulation, sleeping of the arms, legs, or other parts of the body, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a treatment, remedy, and cure for the diseases named.

On March 23, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the property be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

7797. Misbranding of Saxon Gonorrhœa Injection. U. S. * * * v. 180 Bottles of Saxon Gonorrhœa Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11561. I. S. No. 2546-r. S. No. W-557.)

On December 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, 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 180 bottles of Saxon Gonorrhœa Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 18, 1919, by the Saxon Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of the article made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of salts of lead and zinc, and berberine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and carton accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhœa, gleet, and the prevention of stricture, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On January 21, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, default decree 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.*