

On January 30, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a 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.*

**7989. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal. U. S. \* \* \* v. 45 Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10644. I. S. No. 7675-r. S. No. C-1310.)

On June 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, 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 45 bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 1, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Oklahoma, and charging that the article was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Prescription 1000 Internal."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a slightly alkaline emulsion containing copaiba balsam and methyl salicylate.

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 in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gleet and gonorrhœa, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On January 30, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a 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.*

**7990. Misbranding of Santal Midy Capsules. U. S. \* \* \* v. 18 Dozen Packages of Santal Midy Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10654. I. S. No. 7201-r. S. No. C-1315.)

On June 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 18 dozen packages of Santal Midy Capsules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 25, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging that the article was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Santal Midy Capsules."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the capsules consisted of santal oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhœa, gleet, discharges from the urinary organs, gonorrhœa in the acute stage, inflammation of the bladder when the bladder walls are inflamed and even when there is hemorrhage, hematuria, frequency of micturition and the pain arising therefrom, suppurative nephritis, catarrh of the bladder, vesical