

**8088. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal and Prescription 1000 External. U. S. \* \* \* v. 6 Dozen Bottles of So-Called Drug. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9952. I. S. Nos. 5948-r, 5949-r. S. No. C-1123.)**

On March 31, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, 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 6 dozen bottles of so-called drug, 4 dozen bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal, and 2 dozen bottles of Prescription 1000 External, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Wichita, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 17, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part "Prescription 1000 Internal" and "Prescription 1000 External."

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Prescription 1000 Internal consisted essentially of a slightly alkaline emulsion of copaiba and methyl salicylate, and that the Prescription 1000 External consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

Misbranding 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 effective as a treatment for gleet and gonorrhoea, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On September 22, 1919, 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 product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**8089. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal and Prescription 1000 External. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal and 1 Dozen Bottles of Prescription 1000 External. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9953 I. S. Nos. 6238-r, 6239-r. S. No. C-1130.)**

On April 1, 1919, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, 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 2 dozen bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal and 1 dozen bottles of Prescription 1000 External, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 27, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Prescription 1000 Internal" and "Prescription 1000 External."

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Prescription 1000 Internal consisted essentially of a slightly alkaline solution of copaiba and methyl salicylate, and that the Prescription 1000 External consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

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 circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as a treatment for gleet,