

7304. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal. U. S. * * * v. 10 Bottles of * * * Prescription 1000 Internal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10385. I. S. No. 13944-r. S. No. E-1467.)

On May 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 10 bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 9, 1918, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, and charging misbranding 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 article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a slightly alkaline emulsion of copaiba balsam.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was not capable of producing the therapeutic and curative effects claimed for it on the labels, cartons, and circulars, and that said statements were false and fraudulent, and the labels, cartons, and circulars contained certain statements as to the therapeutic and curative effects of the article and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, (Carton) "Prescription 1000 Internal is the most efficient treatment for gleet and gonorrhœa. Accept no substitute. All others are imitations. New Discovery for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. Prescription 1000 internal also a very good treatment for Bladder Troubles, Frequent Urination, Inflammation and acid urine. Prescription 1000 * * * will not injure the most delicate stomachs, and if directions are followed will be found very efficient * * *," (Circular) "Prescription 1000 Internal for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Bladder Troubles, Frequent Urination, Inflammation, etc. * * *," whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the statements borne on the labels, cartons, and circulars.

On June 17, 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.*

7300. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 External. U. S. * * * v. 10 Bottles of * * * Prescription 1000 External. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10386. I. S. No. 13945-r. S. No. E-1467.)

On May 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 10 bottles of Prescription 1000 External, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 9, 1918, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Prescription 1000 External."

Analysis of a sample of the article made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it 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 it was not capable of producing the therapeutic and curative effects claimed for it on the labels, cartons, and circulars, and that said statements were false and fraudulent, and the labels, cartons, and circulars contained certain statements as to the therapeutic and curative effects of the article and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, (carton) "Prescription 1000 External for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. Prescription 1000 Injection will not produce stricture. * * * Prescription 1000 Injection a companion to our internal treatment used in obstinate cases where immediate results are desired. * * *," whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the statements borne on the labels, cartons, and circulars.

On June 17, 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.*

7306. Misbranding of Noxit. U. S. * * * v. 5 Dozen Bottles of * * * Noxit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10387. I. S. No. 2766-r. S. No. W-379.)

On May 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 5 dozen bottles of Noxit, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on August 9, 1918, by the Frederick F. Ingram Co., Detroit, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On bottle label) "Noxit an Injection * * *;" (in circular) "Noxit * * * For the treatment of gonorrhœa, clap and gleet * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of opium, berberine, a zinc salt, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements, borne on the label on the bottle and included in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 10, 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.*

7307. Misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 19 Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10388. I. S. No. 2906-r. S. No. W-389.)

On June 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 19 bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Sacramento, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 14, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported