

vagina, gleet, gonorrhœa, and leucorrhœa, chronic bronchitis, irritation of prostate with frequent desire to urinate, contagious disorder known as gonorrhœa or clap, leucorrhœa or whites, inflammation of the bladder and urethra, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 28, 1919, the Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

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

7986. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal and Prescription 1000 Injection. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal and 2 Dozen Bottles of Prescription 1000 Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10598. I. S. Nos. 16556-r, 16557-r. S. No. E-1551.)

On June 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, 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 4 dozen bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal and 2 dozen bottles of Prescription 1000 Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 7, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part, "Prescription 1000 Reese Chem. Co. Internal" and "Prescription 1000 Reese Chem. Co. Injection."

Analyses of samples of the products by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Prescription 1000 Internal consisted of an alkaline emulsion of copaiba balsam, methyl salicylate, and water, and that the Prescription 1000 External (Injection) consisted essentially of a weak 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 circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhœa and gleet, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On September 30, 1919, 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.*

7987. Misbranding of G Zit Antiseptics and "G Zit" Complete-Stearns'. U. S. * * * v. 32 Packages \$11-size and 66 Packages \$6-size of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns', and 60 Packages \$1-size G Zit Antiseptics. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released under bond. (F. & D. No. 10603. I. S. No. 15033-r. S. No. E-1561.)

On June 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels (2 seizures) for the seizure and condemnation of 32 packages \$11-size, 66 packages \$6 size of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns', and 60 packages \$1-size of G Zit Antiseptics, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the

article had been shipped on or about April 5, 1919, from Portland, Oreg., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part, "'G Zit' Complete-Stearns'," "G-Zit Antiseptics," and "G Zit Bougies."

Analyses of samples of the products by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the "G Zit" Complete consisted of two preparations, bougies and gelatin capsules, described as "Antiseptics." The bougies consisted essentially of silver nucleinate in a cacao butter base, and the antiseptics consisted of gelatin capsules containing balsam of copaiba, oleoresin of cubebs, linseed oil, combined with sulphur, and unidentified plant extractives.

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 gonorrhœa, stricture, and seminal vesiculitis, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On January 20, 1920, Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Portland, Oreg., claimant, having filed an answer consenting to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the sum of \$500 and \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

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

7988. Misbranding of G Zit Antiseptics and "G Zit" Complete-Stearns'. U. S. * * * v. 23 Packages and 12 Packages of G Zit Antiseptics, and 13 Packages and 14 Packages of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns'. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10613, 10614. I. S. Nos. 5595-r, 5596-r. S. Nos. C-1291, C-1292.)

On June 18 and 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 libels (2 seizures) for the seizure and condemnation of 23 packages and 12 packages of G Zit Antiseptics, and 13 packages and 14 packages of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns', remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about April 1, 1918, and August 10, 1918, by Stearns Hollinshead Co., Inc., Portland, Oreg., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part, "G Zit Antiseptics," "'G Zit' Complete-Stearns'," and "G Zit Bougies."

Analyses of samples of the products by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the "G Zit" Complete consisted of two preparations, bougies and antiseptics. The bougies consisted of silver nucleinate in a cacao butter base, and the antiseptics consisted of gelatin capsules containing balsam of copaiba, oleoresin of cubebs, linseed oil, combined sulphur, and unidentified plant extractives.

Misbranding of the articles 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 articles, falsely and fraudulently represented that they were treatments, remedies, and cures for gonorrhœa and sexual diseases, when, in truth and in fact, they were not.