

# United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY,

C. L. ALSBERG, Chief of Bureau.

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 7601-7650.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October 9, 1920.]

### NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

**7601. Misbranding of Halz Injection. U. S. \* \* \* v, 18 Bottles \$1 Size and 18 Bottles 50c Size of Halz Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 11410, 11411. I. S. Nos. 8069-r, 8064-r. S. Nos. C-1503, C-1504.)

On October 1, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, 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 bottles \$1 size, and 18 bottles 50¢ size of Halz Injection, at Omaha, Neb., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 21, 1919, and on or about May 24, 1917, by the Ed. Price Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Nebraska, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Halz \* \* \* For Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Whites and Leucorrhœa, and unnatural discharges either sex \* \* \*. It has never been known to cause stricture and it generally cures in from one to five days \* \* \*. The first injection relieves almost instantly and the continued use has cured bad cases in a few days \* \* \*. Halz for Gonorrhœa and Gleet \* \* \*. We have so proportioned and combined the ingredients both chemically and medicinally that we get quick results \* \* \*."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a solution of boric acid, zinc sulphate, and small amounts of alum and formaldehyde in glycerin and water:

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the labels on the bottles containing, and on the cartons enclosing the article, regarding its therapeutic effects, as above set forth, were false, fraudulent, and misleading in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On November 8, 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.

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