

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted of a mixture of helmitol (anhydro-methylene citrate hexamethylene tetramine) and talc.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that the labels of the article bore a statement, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which was false and fraudulent, that is to say, the label on said bottles and cartons and the circulars inclosed bore statements representing the article to be effective for the cure and prevention of diseases and disorders in the urinary tract, such as bladder catarrh and prostatitis, whereas, in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 30, 1920, G. Villaronga & Hijo, Ponce, P. R., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the said claimant upon 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.

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

8056. Misbranding of Methyloids. U. S. * * * v. 17 Bottles of Methyloids. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11304. I. S. No. 17061-r. S. No. E-1747.)

On October 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, 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 17 bottles of Methyloids, remaining at Bayamon, P. R., alleging that said article had been offered for sale and sold at said Bayamon, on or about June 3, 1919, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Methyloids Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A. Windsor, Ont. London, Eng. New York City."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of capsules containing methylene blue, santal oil, copaiba balsam, a fixed oil with combined sulphur, and oil of cinnamon.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, on the bottle labels and cartons, and in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be a successful treatment of gonorrhœa and effective as a treatment for gonorrhœa, its complications, and all cases where a urinary antiseptic is indicated, as an antibleunorrhagic, and urinary antiseptic, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 28, 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.*

8057. Misbranding of Sulpho-Saline Still Natural Mineral Water. U. S. * * * v. Excelsior Springs Mineral Water & Bottling Co., a Corporation. Confessed judgment. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11437. I. S. No. 6855-r.)

On December 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Excelsior Springs Mineral Water & Bottling Co., a corporation, Excelsior

Springs, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about November 8, 1918, from the State of Missouri into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Sulpho-Saline Still Natural Mineral Water * * * Excelsior Springs Mineral Water & Bottling Co., Excelsior Springs Missouri," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results, expressed as milligrams per liter :

IONS.	
Chlorid (Cl)-----	3, 858
Sulphate (SO ₄)-----	1, 080
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)-----	446
Sodium (Na)-----	2, 739
Magnesium (Mg)-----	100
Calcium (Ca)-----	224
Silica (SiO ₂)-----	9
Ammonium (NH ₄)-----	2
	8, 458

HYPOTHETICAL COMBINATIONS.

Sodium chlorid (NaCl)-----	6, 354
Sodium sulphate (Na ₂ SO ₄)-----	738
Magnesium sulphate (MgSO ₄)-----	495
Calcium sulphate (CaSO ₄)-----	263
Calcium bicarbonate (Ca(HCO ₃) ₂)-----	593
Silica (SiO ₂)-----	9
Ammonium chlorid (NH ₄ Cl)-----	6
	8, 458

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the bottles, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for stomach troubles, headaches, jaundice, and vertigo, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On May 7, 1920, the case having come on for disposition, the defendant corporation, having been called upon to answer the information, confessed judgment through its counsel, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

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

805S. Misbranding of Schoen-feld Kidney and Liver Tea. U. S. * * * v. S. Pfeiffer Mfg. Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11794. I. S. No. 7691-r.)

On April 21, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the S. Pfeiffer Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendant, on or about May 17, 1919, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of an article of drugs which was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted chiefly of senna, uva ursi, fennel, anise seed, and orange peel, with small amounts of sassafras, buckthorn bark, licorice, juniper, and possibly dog grass.