

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for gonorrhœa, and as a preventive of stricture and seminal vesiculitis, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On November 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.

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

S129. Misbranding of Orion Pearls S and C Compound. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles of a Product Labeled in Part "Orion Pearls S and C Compound." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10906. I. S. No. 2935-r. S. No. W-437.)

On August 2, 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 a certain quantity of an article, labeled in part "Orion Pearls S and C Compound," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by the American Druggists' Syndicate (Inc.), Long Island City, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 15 and 16, 1918, from Long Island City, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of capsules containing essentially a mixture of oils and resins, including cinnamon, santal, copaiba, and probably buchu and sulphurated fixed oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective and useful in chronic and subacute gonorrhœa and gleet, to stimulate the mucous membranes to healthy action and stop the discharge, in inflammation and catarrh of the bladder and urinary organs, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On November 12, 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.*

S130. Misbranding of Methyloids. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles of Methyloids. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11099. I. S. No. 17045-r. S. No. E-1672.)

On August 26, 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 4 dozen bottles of Methyloids, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 26, 1919, by the France & New York Medicine Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the Island of Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Methyloids * * * for the Successful Treatment

of Gonorrhœa, its Complications, and All Cases where a Urinary Antiseptic is Indicated * * * 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 essentially a mixture of methylene blue, oils of santal and cinnamon, a fixed oil, and combined sulphur.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in that the labels on said articles bore a statement regarding such articles and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading [fraudulent], that is to say, the said label on said bottles and cartons was so arranged as to lead the public to believe that the bottles and cartons contained curative and therapeutic medicine capable of curing and preventing diseases and disorders in the urinary tract of whosoever should use it, whereas, in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 26, 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.*

S131. Misbranding of antiseptic powder. U. S. * * * v. 9½ Dozen Packages of Antiseptic Powder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 1159. I. S. No. 2940-r. S. No. W-480.)

On September 2, 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 a certain quantity of a certain article, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 23, 1919, by Henry S. Wampole Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of California, and charging misbranding of the article 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 essentially of boric acid and alum with traces of volatile substances including methyl salicylate and indications of menthol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements appearing on the label on the package containing, on the wrappers enclosing, and in the circulars accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for catarrh and abnormal discharges such as rheumatic vaginitis, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, gleet, etc., and that it would preserve the health, strength, and beauty of those who used it, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On November 12, 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.*