

8152. Misbranding of Perlas Urinales-Antisepticas. U. S. * * * v. 18
Bottles of Perlas Urinales-Antisepticas. Default decree of con-
demnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11117. I. S. No.
17046-r. S. No. E-1659.)

On August 30, 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 18 bottles of a product, called "Perlas Urinales-Antisepticas," remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by G. J. Fajardo, New York, N. Y., on or about March 15, 1919, 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, "Perlas Urinales-Antisepticas Distribuidas por Lawrence-Townley Co. Nueva York."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the "pearls" consisted essentially of methylene blue, cubebs, and nutmeg.

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 and therapeutic effects of the same, appearing on the carton inclosing the bottles and in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be valuable in chronic cases of gonorrhœa and blennorrhœa, stimulating the excretion of the kidneys and assisting in making the whole urinary tract antiseptic, in all cases of stricture, effective in the treatment of all catarrhal affections of the bladder due to infection, as a remedy for acute or chronic gonorrhœa, anterior and posterior urethritis, affections of the prostate gland and all forms of cystitis; that it was a valuable preparation in certain affections of the genito-urinary system, that it was indicated in pathogenic conditions of the genito-urinary organs which result in the formation of pus, that it was of assistance in clarifying the urine and effective as a prophylactic when there was a tendency toward cystitic calculi, concretions, gravel, etc., and in the internal treatment of gonorrhœa and other inflammations of the genito-urinary passages, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the product, 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.*

8153. Misbranding of Perlas Urinales-Antisepticas. U. S. * * * v. 10
Dozen Bottles and 2 Dozen Bottles of Perlas Urinales-Antisepticas.
Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.
(F. & D. Nos. 11268, 11269. I. S. Nos. 17026-r, 17074-r. S. Nos. E-1727,
E-1731.)

On October 1, and 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 libels for the seizure and condemnation of 10 dozen bottles and 2 dozen bottles of a product, called "Perlas Urinales-Antisepticas," remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Juan, P. R., and Ponce, P. R., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by G. J. Fajardo, New York, N. Y., on or about February 27, 1919, and by the Upjohn Co., New York, N. Y., on or about March 6, 1919, 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, "Perlas Urinales-Antisepticas Distribuidas por

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of capsules which consisted essentially of methylene blue, cubebs, and nutmeg.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the same, appearing on the carton inclosing the bottles and in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be valuable in chronic cases of gonorrhœa and blennorrhœa, stimulating the excretion of the kidneys and assisting in making the whole urinary tract antiseptic, all cases of stricture, as a treatment of all catarrhal affections of the bladder due to infection, as an efficacious remedy for acute or chronic gonorrhœa, anterior and posterior urethritis, affection of prostate gland and all forms of cystitis; that it was valuable in certain affections of the genito-urinary system, that it was indicated in pathogenic conditions of the genito-urinary organs which result in the formation of pus, that it was of assistance in clarifying the urine and acted as a prophylactic when there was a tendency toward cystitic calculi, concretions, gravel, etc.; as an internal treatment of gonorrhœa and other inflammations of the genito-urinary passages, and of gout and acute and chronic inflammation of the bladder and urethra, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered in each case, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

8154. Misbranding of Noxit. U. S. * * * v. 100 Bottles and 7 Dozen Bottles of Noxit. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11270, 11271. I. S. Nos. 17022-r, 17064-r. S. Nos. E-1725, E-1732.)

On September 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 libels for the seizure and condemnation of 100 bottles and 7 dozen bottles of Noxit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by Frederick F. Ingram Co., Detroit, Mich., on or about September 4, 1918, and by G. J. Fajardo, New York, N. Y., on or about October 25, 1918, respectively, and transported from the States of Michigan and New York, respectively, 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, "Noxit Frederick F. Ingram Company, Mfg. Pharmacists, Detroit, Mich."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a solution containing essentially zinc acetate, opium, berberine, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof for the reason that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects thereof, appearing in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment for gonorrhœa, clap, and gleet, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered in each case, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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