

condemnation of a certain quantity of a certain article, labeled in part "Gono-Cide Injection," at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 3, 1916, by the Campbell Drug Co., Bartlesville, Okla., and transported from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding 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 an aqueous solution of a zinc salt, alum, oil of eucalyptus, phenol, methylene blue, and boric acid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the label on the carton enclosing, and on the bottle containing the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for gonorrhoea, gleet, and whites, as the most powerful germicide known, and as the greatest remedy on the American market for the private diseases of men and women, inflammation, congestion, falling of the womb, or irregular menstruation, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective for the purposes named.

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.*

**8046. Adulteration of clams. U. S. \* \* \* v. Fred H. Snow. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs.** (F. & D. No. 11446. I. S. Nos. 12699-r, 12976-r, 13003-r.)

On December 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Fred H. Snow, Pine Point, Maine, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 24, 1919, and April 1, 1919, from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of clams which were adulterated.

Analysis of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product was excessively washed, causing soaking.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information, in that water had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Further adulteration was alleged in that water had been substituted in part for clams, which the article purported to be.

On May 13, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

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

**8047. Misbranding of Santaloids. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1 Dozen Packages of Santaloids. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11453. I. S. No. 8794-r. S. No. C-1537.)

On October 11, 1919, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of a certain article, labeled in part "Santaloids," at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 25, 1919, by Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.