

of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, (accompanying circular, Spanish) "Gonosan * * * in gonorrheal therapeutics * * * makes the acute, scalding pains, and violent erections disappear, likewise those manifestations which are accustomed to show themselves in acute gonorrhea * * * Even in those cases in which inflammation of the bladder is added to them, Gonosan rapidly calms the nerves of same and makes dysuria disappear. * * * stop the disease from proceeding to the posterior part of the urethra * * * complications and a long duration of the disease are avoided."

On August 20, 1920, Riedel & Co., Inc., New York, claimant, having consented to a decree without denying the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to 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.*

S734. Misbranding of Santaloids. U. S. * * * v. 100 Bottles of Santaloids. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F & D. No. 11313. I. S. No. 17065-r. S. No. E-1740.)

On October 17, 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 100 bottles of Santaloids, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been offered for sale and a quantity sold in the Island of Porto Rico, August 28, 1919, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Santaloids * * * Guaranteed by Frederick Stearns & Co. * * * Detroit, Mich., U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of gelatin capsules containing santal oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements, regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, were false and fraudulent, as the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, (circular, Spanish) " * * * exercises an astringent influence on the mucous membranes * * * is much used by specialists in venereal diseases in the treatment of chronic gonorrhea and military gout, to stimulate the debilitated membranes * * * for treatment of subacute gonorrhea * * * in chronic inflammation of the bladder * * * as well as in incipient or acute bronchitis * * * incipient gonorrhea * * * possesses the property of holding down the production of bacilli * * *."

On September 1, 1920, 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.*

S735. Misbranding of Leonard Ear Oil. U. S. * * * v. 60 Bottles of Leonard Ear Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11317. I. S. No. 2663-r. S. No. W-501.)

On September 24, 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 60 bottles of Leonard Ear Oil, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been