

On October 23, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18959. Misbranding of Gonolin. U. S. v. 12 Packages of Gonolin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25171. I. S. No. 7623. S. No. 3416.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Gonolin, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton label and an accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On September 30, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 packages of the said Gonolin at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Lipoidal Laboratories, from New York, N. Y., April 25, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a magnesium compound, phosphates, iodide, extracts of plant material, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the carton and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, and in that the said statements were applied to the article so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents or combinations, effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned upon the said carton and in the said circular: (Carton) "Gonolin Proto-Enzyme Treatment for Gonorrhea. \* \* \* The length of treatment will vary with the general health of patient previous to the infection and in accordance with the virulence of the infection, some cases responding in from 10 to 12 injections, others requiring 24 to 36 injections. During the early stages of treatment with Gonolin the discharge will probably be increased, but will gradually decrease and finally disappear entirely. \* \* \* In chronic cases results depend upon duration of injection and involvement;" (circular) "In the treatment of Gonorrheal Infection with Gonolin, the best result is obtained if the same or similar technique is used as at the G. U. Clinic, Ward 35, Bellevue Hospital, New York City. We understand that at the G. U. Clinic in Bellevue Hospital, they commence the treatment of cases with 1 c. c. and if physiological reaction is not obtained through the use of this dose, the next injection consists of 2 c. c. intramuscularly using a fine needle (1 inch, 24 gauge). In the majority of cases, the physiological reaction is reached by 2 c. c.; that means, the patient reports at the next Clinic Day, that a few hours after the administration of Gonolin, he felt a slight raise of temperature followed by a mild chill and also noticed a decided change in the discharge. In some cases, however, 3 to 4 c. c. of Gonolin is necessary to obtain the physiological reaction. After this so important reaction is obtained, the case very rapidly improves physically as well as serologically, as the charts of Ward 35, G. U. Clinic, Bellevue Hospital, prove the majority of patients clear up from 8 to 18 injections showing g. c. negative. Without obtaining the so important physiological reaction, the treatment will be unnecessarily prolonged to the dissatisfaction of the patient and the doctor, bringing unjust criticism upon Gonolin. \* \* \* Some doctors, with vast experience in Gonolin therapy, prefer to start with massive doses (2 c. c.) to obtain an immediate physiological reaction, thereby materially shortening time of treatment."

On August 26, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*