

On June 25, 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.*

8033. Misbranding of Duquoin's Santal Pearls. U. S. * * * v. 32 Bottles of Duquoin's Santal Pearls. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10599. I. S. No. 13288-r. S. No. E-1554.)

On June 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 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 32 bottles of Duquoin's Santal Pearls, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Erie, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the William R. Warner Co., New York, N. Y., on or about April 16, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Duquoin's Santal Pearls Packed by Pfeiffer Chemical Company Office New York, St. Louis."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of capsules containing oils of santal, cinnamon, and probably copaiba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing on the bottle labels, wrappers, and circulars, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper) "Duquoin's Santal Pearls for gonorrhœa and its complications * * *;" (bottle) "Duquoin's Santal Pearls for gonorrhœa and gleet;" (circular) "Duquoin's Compound Santal Pearls * * * Inflammation of the Bladder * * * Santal Pearls is still a valuable remedy * * * Catarrh of the Bladder.—Duquoin's Santal Pearls * * * may be used in cases of Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder * * *."

On June 25, 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.*

8034. Misbranding of Eggoe and White Eggoe. U. S. * * * v. Victor E. Soderquist and Albin T. Soderquist (Eggoe Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 10606. I. S. Nos. 9179-p, 16625-p.)

On February 26, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Victor E. Soderquist and Albin T. Soderquist, copartners, trading as the Eggoe Co., Marshalltown, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 16, 1918, from the State of Iowa into the State of Wisconsin, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Eggoe," and on or about December 11, 1917, from the State of Iowa into the State of California, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "White Eggoe," each of which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the Eggoe by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a mixture of cornstarch, albumen, and coal tar dye. The White Eggoe consisted of a mixture of cornstarch and albumen.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that the statements, to wit, "May be used in place of eggs," "This package may be used in the place of three dozen eggs," "Use one-third less shortening than the egg recipes call for," "Use one * * * teaspoonful for each egg called for in your recipe," borne on the label attached to the packages containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was an egg substitute, that is to say, that said article could be used in the place of eggs, that each package of the said article could be used in the place of 3 dozen eggs, that $\frac{1}{3}$ less shortening would be required when using the article than the amount called for in recipe when said article was used, and that 1 level teaspoonful of the article could be used in place of each egg called for in recipe, and for the further reason that said article was labeled as afore-said so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was an egg substitute, that is to say, that said article could be used in the place of eggs, that each package of the said article could be used in the place of 3 dozen eggs, that $\frac{1}{3}$ less shortening would be required when using the article than the amount called for in recipe when said article was used, and that 1 level teaspoonful of the article could be used in place of each egg called for in recipe, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article was not an egg substitute, that is to say, said article could not be used in the place of eggs, the contents of each of said packages could not be used in the place of 3 dozen eggs, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the shortening called for in recipe could not be dispensed with by the use of the article, and 1 level teaspoonful of the article could not be used in the place of each egg called for in recipe.

On May 6, 1920, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

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

8035. Misbranding of Vegetable Blood Purifier. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Packages of Vegetable Blood Purifier. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10628. I. S. No. 15013-r. S. No. E-1556.)

On or about June 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen packages of Vegetable Blood Purifier, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 17, 1919, by Gibson-Howell Co., Jersey City, N. J., and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Delaware, 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 a solution of magnesium sulphate, plant extractives including a laxative drug, and sugar, in glycerin, water, and 8.5 per cent by volume of alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, on the label on the bottle containing, and on the wrapper inclosing the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be a blood purifier and effective as a remedy for eruptive skin diseases, syphilitic affections, salt rheum, ringworm, boils, pimples, ulcers, rheumatism, and all diseases arising from an imperfect state of the blood, to renovate the whole system and restore normal vigor and healthy action to every organ, to relieve scrofula, cancerous or in-