litic troubles, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy, treatment, and cure for blood poison, kidney trouble, and every kind of rheumatism, to eliminate from the kidneys and bladder poisonous and irritating matter as uric acid and gravel, and as a remedy, treatment, and cure for smarting and burning in the urine, and irritation in the bladder, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On December 23, 1919, a plea of guilty to the information was entered by the defendants, and the court imposed a fine of $5 and costs.

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

8026. Misbranding of Sa-Van-Eg and Sa-Van-. U. S. * * * v. National Clock & Mfg. Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9855. I. S. Nos. 4878-p, 4879-p.)

On September 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the National Clock & Mfg. Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, under the name of the Nacma Co., in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 4, 1918, and May 22, 1918, from the State of Illinois into the State of Georgia, of quantities of articles, labeled, respectively, "Sa-Van-Eg" and "Sa-Van-," which were misbranded.

Analysis of samples by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that each article consisted essentially of a cereal product, baking powder, and a small amount of skimmed-milk powder. The Sa-Van-Eg was also artificially colored.

Misbranding of Sa-Van-Eg was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Sa-Van-Eg," "May be used in place of 3 dozen eggs in cooking and baking only," "One level teaspoonful of Sa-Van-Eg may be used for each egg called for in recipe," "A Delicious and Wholesome Cereal and Milk Product to be Used in Place of Eggs," and "Saves about ⅓ the shortening," borne on the packages containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that said article was an egg substitute, that is to say, that by the use of said article eggs could be saved, that said article could be used in place of eggs, that the contents of each of said packages could be used in place of 3 dozen eggs, that 1 level teaspoonful of the article could be used for each egg called for in recipe, and that by using the article about ⅓ of the usual shortening could be saved; and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that said article was an egg substitute, that is to say, that by the use of said article eggs could be saved, that said article would take the place of eggs, that the contents of each of said packages could be used in place of 3 dozen eggs, that 1 level teaspoonful of said article could be used for each egg called for in recipe, and that by using the article about ⅓ of the usual shortening could be saved, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article was not an egg substitute, that is to say, by the use of said article eggs could not be saved, said article would not take the place of eggs, the contents of each of said packages could not be used in place of 3 dozen eggs, 1 level teaspoonful of said article could not be used for each egg in recipe, and by using the article ⅓ of the usual shortening could not be saved, in that it was a mixture composed essentially

of a cereal base, dried skimmed milk, and baking powder, artificially colored, which had no value as an egg substitute.

Misbranding of the "Sa-Van-" was alleged in said information for the reason that the statements, to wit, "One level teaspoonful of Sa-Van- may be used for each egg called for in recipe," "Use about ⅓ less shortening," and "A Delicious and Wholesome Cereal, Milk and Leavening Product to be used in making Muffins, * * * etc., or any recipe calling for whole eggs," borne on the packages containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that said article was an egg substitute, that is to say, that 1 level teaspoonful of said article could be used for each egg called for in recipe, that when using the article about ⅓ less shortening would be required, and that said article was a delicious and wholesome cereal, milk, and leavening mixture to be used in place of eggs in making muffins, etc., or in any product requiring whole eggs; and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that said article was an egg substitute, that is to say, that 1 level teaspoonful of the article could be used for each egg called for in the recipe, that when using the article ⅓ less shortening would be required, and that said article was a delicious and wholesome cereal, milk, and leavening mixture to the used in place of eggs in making muffins, etc., or in any product requiring whole eggs, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not an egg substitute, that is to say, 1 level teaspoonful of said article could not be used for each egg called for in recipe, when using said article about ⅓ less shortening could not be dispensed with, and said article was not a delicious and wholesome cereal, milk, and leavening mixture to be used in place of eggs in making muffins, etc., or in any product requiring whole eggs, in that it was a mixture composed essentially of cereal base, dried skimmed milk, and baking powder, which had no value as an egg substitute.

On March 23, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

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

8027. Misbranding of Egg-Sub. U. S. * * * v. J. S. Ziegler Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9899. I. S. No. 3013–p.)

On September 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the J. S. Ziegler Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging the shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 16, 1918, from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Substitute for Eggs * * * Egg-Sub," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was an artificially colored mixture composed essentially of cornstarch.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Substitute for eggs," "Egg-Sub," "Use Egg-Sub in place of eggs," "Use this package in place of three dozen eggs in cooking or baking," and "Use one level teaspoonful for each egg called for in your recipe," borne on the label attached to the package containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that said article was an egg substitute, that is to say,