

dollar per bottle;" (circular) "Prescription 1000 External A companion of Prescription 1000 Internal, and is used with it, when convenient, in obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa or Gleet where the patient desires immediate relief. It can be used without Prescription 1000 Internal, but for best results both the Internal and External should be used."

Analysis of a sample of the Prescription 1000 Internal showed that it consisted essentially of a slightly alkaline emulsion of balsam of copaiba and methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of this article was alleged in substance for the reason that it did not contain any ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it by the language on the cartons and in the circular accompanying and contained in the said cartons, as follows: (Carton) "Prescription 1000 Internal is the most efficient treatment for Gleet and Gonorrhœa * * * New Discovery for Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * * Also a very good treatment for Bladder Troubles, Frequent Urination, Inflammation, * * *;" (circular) "Prescription 1000 Internal For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Bladder Troubles, Frequent Urination, Inflammation * * *. Continue taking * * * for several weeks after the discharge stops, and follow directions closely to insure permanent relief * * *."

On January 13, 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.*

8032. Misbranding of Injection Zip. U. S. * * * v. 21 7/12 Dozen Bottles of Injection Zip. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10545. I. S. No. 13436-r. S. No. E-1526.)

On June 9, 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 21 $\frac{7}{12}$ dozen bottles of Injection Zip, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 28, 1918, by the Baker-Levy Chemical Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 acetates and sulphates of zinc and lead, hydrastis, opium alkaloids, plant extractives, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements appearing on the label and in the circular accompanying the article were false and fraudulent in that the product contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it, as follows: (Bottle) "This Injection * * * cannot produce stricture. Relief being speedy;" (circular) "* * * Injection Zip * * * for male or female. To be used for Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Leucorrhœa. Cannot Produce Stricture * * * an excellent preparation for the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Leucorrhœa for male or female. Injection Zip is a tried preparation for the above diseases * * * we have no hesitation in saying that we believe it is to-day, the best injection on the market for the purpose. Ladies troubled with Leucorrhœa (Whites) will obtain a speedy relief. Injection Zip will aid the most obstinate cases in from four to five days * * *."

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.