

and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Holstein Cooperative Creamery Co. Anthon, Ia. To Holstein Cooperative Creamery Co., Holstein, Ia."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy animal substance, for the further reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance, and for the further reason that it consisted in part of a putrid animal substance.

On July 27, 1923, the John L. Brink Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be candled under the supervision of this department, the bad portion destroyed and the good portion released to the claimant.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11740. Misbranding of Euca-Mul. U. S. v. 106 bottles and 46 bottles of Euca-Mul. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14223. S. No. C-2715.)

On January 20, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 106 bottles, 2½-ounce size, and 46 bottles, 16-ounce size, of Euca-Mul, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Fort Wayne, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by Edward G. Binz Co., Los Angeles, Calif., on or about July 15, 1920, and transported from the State of California into the State of Indiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) (16-ounce size) "Indicated In Croup * * * Bronchial Asthma Tuberculosis Whooping Cough and other throat and lung affections * * * relieves * * * bronchial asthma. Especially effective in cough of phthisis and Whooping Cough;" (bottle and carton) (2½-ounce size) "Gives immediate Relief in * * * Asthma, Croup, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, Consumption and any Lung or Throat Trouble * * * Is excellent for all Chronic Throat and Lung troubles. It builds up resisting power in patient, controls the cough;" (circular) "Will * * * relieve any kind of cough; will relieve all chronic coughs, and will arrest paroxysms in whooping cough * * * For Whooping Cough * * * Use * * * and * * * you will control the whooping cough in a short time. Consumption In this trouble, use Euca-Mul * * * for the effect in the disease, regardless of the cough * * * Asthma This disease should be treated with Euca-Mul * * * Croup * * * Euca-Mul will be appreciated in this disease. * * * The persistent use of Euca-Mul brings the best result."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of an emulsion of eucalyptus oil, reducing sugar, glycerin, gum, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements, appearing in the labeling of the bottles and cartons containing the said article and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results claimed.

On October 21, 1922, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11741. Misbranding of Craemer's celebrated compound and Craemer's calculus correctiv. U. S. v. 11 Bottles of Craemer's Celebrated Compound and 9 Bottles of Craemer's Calculus Corrective. Default decree entered with respect to the Craemer's celebrated compound adjudging it to be misbranded and ordering its destruction. Default decree of condemnation and destruction with respect to the Craemer's calculus correctiv. (F. & D. Nos. 16303, 16304. S. Nos. C-3621, C-3622.)

On May 18, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District

Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 11 bottles of Craemer's celebrated compound and 9 bottles of Craemer's calculus corrective, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Terre Haute, Ind., alleging that the articles had been shipped from the William Craemer Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., the former on or about April 4, 1922, and the latter on or about December 15, 1921, and that the said articles had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Indiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The Craemer's celebrated compound was labeled in part: (Bottle and carton) "For * * * Gall Stones, Stones in the Kidneys, Stones in the Urinary Bladder, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, Stomach and Bowel Complaints * * * Thickened Bile, Bilious Colic * * * Sallow Complexion, Dizziness, Renal or Kidney Colic * * * Painful Urination, Loss of Appetite." The Craemer's calculus corrective was labeled in part: (Bottle and carton) "Calculus Corrective * * * for Gall Stones, Stones in the Kidneys, Stones in the Urinary Bladder or Gravel * * * Sallow Complexion;" (bottle) "During an attack of Gall Stone Colic, take * * * every 2 or 3 hours. * * * the persistent use of the remedy will prevent the formation of the various Calculi or Stones named."

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that each was an aqueous solution of sodium, potassium, ammonium, and lithium phosphate, citrate, salicylate, and chloride and extract of ginger, sweetened with saccharin and colored with caramel.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said articles, were false and fraudulent, in that the articles did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results claimed.

On October 21, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered, with respect to the Craemer's celebrated compound, finding it to be misbranded and ordering its destruction by the United States marshal. On the same date, no claimant having appeared for the Craemer's calculus corrective, a decree of condemnation was entered with respect to the said product, and it was ordered by the court that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11742. Adulteration and misbranding of extract of lemon, extract of vanilla, and fruit powders. U. S. v. Yerkes Chemical Co., Inc., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 16415. I. S. Nos. 8297-t, 8298-t, 8300-t, 9094-t, 9095-t, 9098-t.)

On December 4, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, 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 Yerkes Chemical Co., Inc., a corporation, Winston-Salem, N. C., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, in various consignments, on or about the respective dates of July 20 and 29, 1921, from the State of North Carolina into the State of Virginia, of quantities of extract of lemon, extract of vanilla, and fruit powders which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part as follows: (Lemon extract) (bottle) "Yerkes Brand * * * Pure Ext Lemon Max. Alcohol 85% * * * 6 Drs. * * * Yerkes Chemical Company Inc. * * * Winston-Salem, N. C.," (carton) "Superior Strength And Rich Aromatic Qualities;" (vanilla extract) (bottle) "Yerkes Brand Pure Ext. Vanilla Max. Alcohol 60% * * * Yerkes Chemical Co., Inc.," (carton) "Superior Strength And Rich Aromatic Qualities;" (fruit powders) "Yerkes 'Sure Keep' Fruit Powders (Contains 80 Per Cent Salicylic Acid) * * * Yerkes Chemical Co."

Analyses by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of samples taken from each of the four consignments of the extract of lemon showed that the product in three of the samples was deficient in lemon oil and citral and contained less alcohol than declared on the label, and that the remainder was not a concentrated extract but was deficient in citral and contained less alcohol than declared on the label. Analysis of a sample of the extract of vanilla by said bureau showed that it was not a concentrated extract and that it was deficient in alcohol. Analysis of a sample of the fruit powders by said bureau showed that it contained 99.8 per cent of salicylic acid.