

seizure and condemnation of 354 bottles of Euca-Mul, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the E. G. Binz Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., August 30, 1920, and transported from the State of California into the State of Michigan, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "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."

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 the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labeling were false and fraudulent, in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On July 12, 1923, 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.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12975. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 33 Tins, et al., of Chloroform. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.
(F. & D. Nos. 16478, 16482, 16483. S. Nos. E-3993, E-3994, E-3996.)

On July 26, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 103 tins of chloroform, consigned between September 2, and November 11, 1921, remaining in the original unbroken packages in various lots at Winchester, and Staunton, Va., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Chloroform * * * For Anaesthesia."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was turbid, upon evaporation it left a foreign odor, and it contained impurities decomposable by sulfuric acid, and chlorinated decomposition products.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopœia, and the standard of its strength, quality, and purity was not plainly stated on the containers thereof.

On April 24, 1924, 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.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12976. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. Latham E. Harrison, Benjamin G. Harrison, and Harry D. Harrison (Harrison Mercantile Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 18086. I. S. No. 5353-v.)

On October 9, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Latham E. Harrison, Benjamin G. Harrison, and Harry D. Harrison, copartners, trading as Harrison Mercantile Co., St. Francis, Kans., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about August 20, 1923, from the State of Kansas into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "From Harrison Merc. Co. St. Francis, Kans."

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 1,260 eggs from the consignment showed that 102 eggs, or 8 per cent of those examined, were inedible eggs, consisting of black rots, mixed or white rots, spot rots, and blood rings.