

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.

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

On December 1, 1924, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

12977. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 300 Boxes of Butter. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 19031. I. S. No. 11631-v. S. No. W-1579.)

On or about September 5, 1924, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, 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 300 boxes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Union Creamery Co., La Grande, Oreg., on or about June 10, 1924, and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted wholly or in part for butter, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent, namely, milk fat, had been partially abstracted therefrom.

On December 17, 1924, the product having been theretofore released under bond to the claimant, the Stanley Brokerage Co., Los Angeles, Calif., for the purpose of being reworked and re churned, a final decree was entered, ordering that the libel be dismissed, that the Government recover costs of the proceedings, and that the bond be exonerated.

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

12978. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 112 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be denatured. (F. & D. No. 19398. I. S. No. 13339-v. S. No. E-5040.)

On December 4, 1924, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 112 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Glen Ullin Creamery Co., Glen Ullin, N. Dak., on or about July 21, 1924, and transported from the State of North Dakota into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in butterfat and containing excessive moisture had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength and had been substituted in whole or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the article, butterfat, had been in whole or in part abstracted.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On December 31, 1924, the Glen Ullin Creamery Co., Glen Ullin, N. Dak., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having 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 \$1,680, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be denatured and sold for grease for use in the manufacture of soap.

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

12979. Adulteration and misbranding of Concord grape soda water flavor. U. S. v. Sethness Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 18576. I. S. Nos. 1490-v, 4579-v.)

On July 2, 1924, 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 Sethness Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about March 19, 1923, from the State of Illinois into the District of Columbia, and on or about July 27,