Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement, "Contents, 10 Oz.," on the cans containing the article was false and misleading, and for the further reason that said article was [food] in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On May 13, 1922, the H. J. McGrath Co., claimant, 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 might be released to said claimant, upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of $500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be rebranded to show the true contents of the containers thereof.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10766. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 45,000 Quarter-Pound Tins of Chloroform. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered turned over to War Department. (F. & D. No. 16428. S. No. E-3960.)

On June 20, 1922, 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, and on June 21, 1922, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of 45,000 quarter-pound tins of chloroform, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on January 12, 19, 20, and 23, and February 28, 1922, by the Commanding Officer of the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "Chloroform for Anesthesia."

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

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of quality, strength, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation.

On September 12, 1922, the matter coming on for final disposition, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the Army Medical Supply Depot, Army Supply Base, Brooklyn, N. Y. The decree further provided that the goods should not be used for medicinal purposes.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10767. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 200 Tins of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16436. I. S. No. 14052-t. S. No. W-1109.)

On or about June 24, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, 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 200 tins, each containing ¼ pound of chloroform, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Albany, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by Samson Rosenblatt Co., Chicago, Ill., April 1, 1922, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "Chloroform for Anaesthesia."

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

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation.

On August 8, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*