

Misbranding was alleged with respect to the product involved in all the consignments for the reason that the statements, "One Gallon," "Half Gallon," or "Net Contents 1 Gallon," borne on the respective labels of the cans containing the article, were false and misleading in that they represented that each of the said cans contained one gallon, one-half gallon, or one gallon net of the said article, as the case might be, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that each of the said cans contained one gallon, one-half gallon, or one gallon net of the said article, as the case might be, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of said cans did not contain one gallon, one-half gallon, or one gallon net of the said article, but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages.

On December 18, 1922, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

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

**11166. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 9 One-Pound Cans and 46 Quarter-Pound Cans of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 16608. I. S. Nos. 14136-t, 14137-t. S. No. W-1141.)

On July 10, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, 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 9 one-pound cans and 46 quarter-pound cans of chloroform, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., in various shipments, namely, on or about April 22, May 20, and June 13, 1922, respectively, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Chloroformum Chloroform U. S. P. For Anæsthesia."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the chloroform in the one-pound packages contained chlorinated decomposition products, and that the chloroform in the quarter-pound packages was turbid and 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 strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down by said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation.

On November 20, 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, such destruction to be carried out by the delivery of the said product to this department to be used for experimental purposes.

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

**11167. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 396 Boxes of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 16752. I. S. No. 3860-v. S. No. C-3760.)

On August 2, 1922, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 396 boxes of oranges at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by C. M. Brown, Inc., from Redlands, Calif., July 24, 1922, and transported from the State of California into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Crysanthemum Brand."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On September 1, 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.*