

On September 27, 1924, the Bristol Produce Co., Bristol, Va., claimant, having executed a bond in the sum of \$100 in conformity with section 10 of the act, and the product having been released to the said claimant, judgment of the court was entered, forfeiting the product and ordering that the bond be released upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and proof that the eggs had been reconditioned and the inedible eggs rejected.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12757. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 53 Cases and 81 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 18782. I. S. Nos. 12956-v, 12957-v. S. No. E-4865.)

On June 11, 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 134 cases of tomato puree, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fairdale Canning Co., from Bridgeton, N. J., November 5, 1923, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Fairdale Brand Tomato Puree * * * Packed By Fairdale Canning Co., Bridgeton, New Jersey."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On October 20, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12758. Misbranding of chloroform. U. S. v. 200 Tins of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16766. I. S. No. 4392-v. S. No. C-3781.)

On August 25, 1922, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, 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 200 quarter-pound tins of chloroform, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about March 10, 1922, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Tennessee, 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 and that it contained chlorides, impurities decomposable by sulphuric acid, odorous decomposition products, and chlorinated decomposition products.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under 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 November 26, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree of condemnation was entered, based on the finding of the court that the product was misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12759. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 4 Tins, et al., of Chloroform. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16706, 16707, 16708. S. Nos. E-4101, E-4102, E-4103.)

On August 4, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western 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 libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 30 tins of chloroform, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Philadelphia, Pa., between the dates of December 16, 1921, and January 21, 1922, 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 in part: "Chloroform * * * For Anaesthesia."