

**13203. Adulteration of canned blueberries. U. S. v. 8 Cases of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 18528. I. S. No. 15418-v. S. No. E-4792.)**

On April 2, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of New Hampshire, 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 8 cases of blueberries, at Manchester, N. H., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. & R. Loggie Co., from Columbia Falls, Me., on or about September 15, 1923, and transported from the State of Maine into the State of New Hampshire, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Eagle Brand Blueberries \* \* \* Packed At Columbia Falls By A. & R. Loggie Co. Limited Of Loggieville, N. B. Canada."

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 January 2, 1925, 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.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**13204. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform. U. S. v. 16 Tins of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16657. S. No. E-4078.)**

On or about July 28, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 16 tins of chloroform, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Daytona, Fla., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of New York into the State of Florida, on or about March 15, 1922, and charging adulteration and misbranding 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 hydrochloric acid, 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 National Formulary and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopœia and National Formulary, official at the time of investigation.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On December 12, 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.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**13205. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of vinegar. U. S. v. 18 Barrels of Vinegar. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 15413. I. S. No. 324-t. S. No. C-3256.)**

On October 6, 1921, 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 praying the seizure and condemnation of 18 barrels of vinegar, at Sterling, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Douglas Packing Co., from Canastota, N. Y., September 22, 1921, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Barrel) "Douglas Packing Co. Excelsior Brand Apple Cider Vinegar. Made From Selected Apples Reduced to 4 Per Centum Rochester, N. Y."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that vinegar made from evaporated or dried apple products had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for apple cider vinegar made from selected apples, which the said article purported to be.