

**11755. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 64 Tins of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 16471. I. S. No. 14176-t. S. No. W-1122.)

On June 26, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 64 tins of chloroform, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about June 21, 1922, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of California, 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 chlorides 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 said shipment.

On May 24, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11756. Adulteration and misbranding of canned corn. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Canned Corn. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 17305. I. S. No. 5304-v. S. No. C-3913.)

On February 28, 1923, 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 a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of canned corn at Kansas City, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wisconsin Pea Cannery Co., from Plainview, Minn., on or about September 13, 1922, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Kansas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Lakeside Brand \* \* \* Minnesota Early Crosby Corn \* \* \* Guaranteed By The Packers To Contain Sugar Corn, Salt and Sugar Only \* \* \* Packed By Lakeside Packing Co. Manitowoc, Wis."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an excessive amount of brine or water had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Corn," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser to believe that the said cases contained corn, when, in truth and in fact, they contained an adulterated commodity.

On June 27, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11757. Adulteration of cacao beans. U. S. v. 654 Bags of Cacao Beans. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be made into cocoa butter.** (F. & D. No. 17452. I. S. No. 377-v. S. No. E-4352.)

On April 9, 1923, 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 654 bags of cacao beans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 26, 1922, from Lagos, Africa, and imported from a foreign country into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "H. I. Cocoa."

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

On August 7, 1923, the Otto Gerda Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of