

11583. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 96 Tins of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16410. S. No. E-3968.)

On June 21, 1922, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, 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 96 tins of chloroform, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Harrisburg, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about May 17, 1922, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 hydrochloric acid, impurities decomposable by sulphuric acid, odorous decomposition products, 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, to wit, chloroform, which is 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 the investigation.

On August 9, 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.

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

11584. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 182 ¼-Pound Tins of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16606. S. No. E-4042.)

On July 11, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 182 ¼-pound tins of chloroform, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Binghamton, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Philadelphia, Pa., in various consignments, namely, December 16 and 21, 1921, and January 5, 12, 13, 14, and 21, 1922, respectively, 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."

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 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, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the said article was not declared on the containers thereof.

On October 9, 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.

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

11585. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 35 Cans of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16632. S. No. E-4058.)

On or about July 15, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina, 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 35 cans of chloroform at Abbeville, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about May 20, 1922, and transported from the State of New York into the State of South Carolina, 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,