

26.00 * * * per cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding the said article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the article contained not less than 2 per cent of fat, not less than 9 per cent of protein, and not more than 26 per cent of crude fiber, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 2 per cent of crude fat, not less than 9 per cent of protein, and not more than 26 per cent of crude fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did contain less than 2 per cent of fat, 9 per cent of protein, and more than 26 per cent of crude fiber, to wit, 1.47 per cent of crude fat, approximately 8.63 per cent of protein, and 35.13 per cent of crude fiber.

On September 18, 1922, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

11643. Misbranding [adulteration] of chloroform. U. S. v. 190 Cans of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16551. S. No. C-3682.)

On July 3, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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 190 cans of chloroform at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned on or about March 6, 1922, alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, 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 instead of clear, upon evaporation it left a foreign odor, and it contained hydrochloric acid, impurities decomposable by sulphuric acid, and chlorinated decomposition compounds.

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.

On November 18, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered finding the material allegations of the libel to be true and the product to be misbranded, and ordering that it be condemned and forfeited and destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

11644. Misbranding [adulteration] of chloroform. U. S. v. 44 Cans of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16622. I. S. No. 2523-t. S. No. C-3700.)

On July 14, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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 44 cans of chloroform at Hamilton, Ohio, consigned April 11, 1922, alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, 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 instead of clear and it contained chlorinated decomposition compounds.

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.

On November 18, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered finding the material allegations of the libel to be true and the product to be misbranded and ordering that it be condemned and forfeited and destroyed by the United States marshal.

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