

On November 25, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 26, 1914.*

3197. Adulteration of chestnuts. U. S. v. 3 Bags of Chestnuts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5366. S. No. 1974.)

On October 27, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 bags of chestnuts, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of James W. Beasley, Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, for which reasons the chestnuts were absolutely unfit for human consumption.

On November 17, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 26, 1914.*

3198. Adulteration of chestnuts. U. S. v. 5 Bags of Chestnuts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5367. S. No. 1973.)

On October 27, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 bags of chestnuts, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of David W. Ballinger, Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of North Carolina into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, for which reasons the chestnuts were absolutely unfit for human consumption.

On November 17, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 26, 1914.*

3199. Adulteration of peaches. U. S. v. 114 Cases of Peaches. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5368. S. No. 1966.)

On October 23, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 400 cases, each containing 1 dozen No. 10 cans of peaches, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Two hundred