

chaser. since said label created the belief that malt was used in the manufacture of said product, when, as a matter of fact, some cereal or cereal product had been substituted for malt, and since said labels created the belief that lithium carbonate was an ingredient of the article of food, when, in fact, there was no appreciable amount of lithium salt present.

On December 18, 1913, the claim and stipulation for costs having been filed by the Standard Brewery Co., Baltimore, Md., claimant, and said claimant having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

It was further provided, however, by order of the court that upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of the bond in the sum of \$500 by said claimant, in conformity with section 10 of the act, the product should be redelivered to the claimant.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 8, 1914.*

3222. Adulteration of canned goods. U. S. v. 2,000 Cases of Canned Goods. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5427. S. No. 2011.)

On November 13, 1913, 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 2,000 cases, consisting of canned vegetables, canned fruits, canned fish, canned meats, canned sirups, and canned soups, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of A. L. Weisenburger upon the premises of the Northwestern Storage Warehouse, Chicago, Ill., alleging that the products had been shipped by E. L. Fretchling and A. L. Weisenburger from Hamilton, Ohio, on October 30, 1913, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the canned vegetables, canned fruits, canned sirups, and canned soups was alleged in the libel for the reason that they consisted wholly of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance. Adulteration of these products was also alleged in the libel for the reason that they consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed and putrid vegetable substance. Adulteration of the canned fish, canned meats, and canned soups was alleged in the libel for the reason that they consisted wholly of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance. Adulteration of these last-named products was also alleged in the libel for the reason that they consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On January 15, 1914, 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., *June 8, 1914.*

3223. Adulteration of St. Johns bread. U. S. v. 5 Sacks of Saint Johns Bread. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5429. S. No. 2012.)

On November 13, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 5 sacks, each containing about 200 pounds of St. Johns bread, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, and in possession of

Catanzaro Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The sacks containing the product were branded "A B L New York Italy Gross Kos. 100." Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 26, 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., *June 8, 1914.*

3224. Adulteration of chestnuts. U. S. v. 20 Bags of Chestnuts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5431. S. No. 2013.)

On November 15, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Western 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 20 bags, each containing approximately 60 pounds of chestnuts, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Koehler Produce Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 30, 1913, by Stevens Bros., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was branded on the shipping tags: "Koehler Produce Co., Ltd., Wholesale Produce and Commission Merchants, 52 21st St., Pittsburg, Pa. From 5861." Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On January 19, 1914, 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., *June 8, 1914.*

3225. Adulteration of dried apples. U. S. v. 5 Bags of Dried Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5434. S. No. 2014.)

On November 15, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 5 bags of dried apples, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Chesapeake Steamship Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On shipping tags) "From Leathers and Utz, Criglersville, Virginia. John P. Wittler and Company, Commission Merchants, 11 W. Camden St., Baltimore, Md." Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, to wit, filthy, decomposed, and putrid apples.

On December 5, 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., *June 8, 1914.*