

packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 2, 1918, by Brown, Young & Co., Weehawken, N. J., and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that glue had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, zinc, which might render the article injurious to health.

On November 18, 1918, C. B. Hewitt & Brothers, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., 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 released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned in part that the product should not be sold or otherwise disposed of for human consumption.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6903. Adulteration of corn flour. U. S. * * * v. 260 Sacks of Corn Flour. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9395. I. S. No. 16109-r. S No. E-1139)

On October 14, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, 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 260 sacks of corn flour, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 20, 1918, by the Mountain City Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal and vegetable substance, said product being badly infested with weevils and in a sour and molded condition.

On October 19, 1918, H. R. Alexander, trading as the Alexander Grocery Co., Savannah, Ga., 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 released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$550, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should not be disposed of for human food.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6904. Adulteration and misbranding of soluble saccharin. U. S. * * * v. 2 5-Pound Cans of Alleged Saccharin * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9400. I. S. No. 5126-r. S No. W-249.)

On October 19, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, 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 5-pound cans of alleged saccharin, consigned by W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Butte, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped on August 23, 1918, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Montana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs