On April 14, 1919, 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.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7040. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. * * * v. 9 Cans and 10 Cans * * * of Frozen Eggs. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 9575, 9576. I. S. Nos. 15649–r, 15650–r. S. No. E–1205.)

On January 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a District court, libels for the seizure and condemnation of 9 cases and 10 cases, each containing approximately 40 pounds of frozen eggs, at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 9, and September 19, 1918, by Stricker Bros., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance.

On April 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7041. Adulteration of tomato sauce. U. S. * * * v. 22 Cases of Tomato Sauce. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9577. I. S. No. 15641–r. S. No. E–1175.)

On January 18, 1919, 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 22 cases of tomato sauce, consigned November 20, 1917, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Hagerstown, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by James Chieves & Co., Courtland, Va., and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Aurora Brand Pura Salsa Di Pomidoro Packed for James Chieves & Co., New York. Packed by Tidewater Packing Co., Courtland, Virginia."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On March 14, 1919, 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.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7042. Adulteration and misbranding of mineral water. U. S. * * * v. 335 Cases of Mineral Water. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. Empty containers released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9579. I. S. No. 7454–r. S. No. C–1033.)

On January 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western 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