On January 6, 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.*

6999. Adulteration of olives. U. S. * * * v. 7 Cases of Olives. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11666. I. S. No. 8393–r. S. No. C–1599.)

On November 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 7 cases of olives, at Cleveland, O., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 10, 1919, by the Curtis Olive Corporation, Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was labeled as follows: (On case) "Supreme Curtis Quality California Ripe Olives Packed by Curtis Corporation, Long Beach, California, Los Angeles Harbor Curtis Quality Ripe Olives Mammoth." (Stenciled in upper right-hand corner) "GX 2602." (On glass containers) "Mammoth Supreme Curtis Quality Curtis Olive Corporation Los Angeles, U. S. A. California Ripe Olives Net Weight of fruit 16 oz. Avd." (On metal cap) "GX 2602."

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that of the 11 jars examined the contents of 6 were sterile and 5 were nonsterile, showing growth either in aerobic or anaerobic (or both) cultures. Of the 5 nonsterile containers 1 contained *Bacillus botulinus.* The contents of this container also proved toxic on feeding to guinea pigs, besides yielding a virulent culture of the organism.

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

On December 3, 1919, the said Curtis Corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, 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 $100, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7000. Adulteration of condensed milk. U. S. * * * v. 795 Cases of Condensed Milk. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9537. I. S. No. 14334–r. S. No. E–1185.)

On December 16, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 795 cases, each containing 48 cans of condensed milk, at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 23, 1918, and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Value Brand Sweetened Condensed Skimmed Milk Manufactured by the Sullivan Condensed Milk Co., Sullivan, Wis."

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