

reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof.

On December 2, 1918, Max Hottelet, Milwaukee, Wis., and the Garden City Milling Co., Garden City, Kans., claimants, 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 destroyed by the United States marshal, and that judgment be entered against said Max Hottelet for the costs of the proceedings.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6724. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. * * * v. 1,200 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9079. I. S. No. 8783-p. S. No. C-908.)

On June 11, 1918, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, 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 1,200 cases of tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 10, 1917, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Banner Brand Catsup. Packed by the Van Alen Canning Corp., Ogden, Utah." The shipment was originally made by the Van Alen Canning Corp. from Ogden, Utah, on or about October 19, 1917.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 26, 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.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6725. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. * * * v. 302 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9080. I. S. No. 8788-p. S. No. C-909.)

On June 12, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, 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 302 cases, each containing two dozen bottles of tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 25, 1918, by the Frazier Packing Co., Elwood, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Frazier's Tomato Catsup Prepared by the Frazier Packing Co., Elwood, Ind."

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

On September 2, 1918, 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.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6726. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. 50 Cases of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9082. I. S. No. 3828-p. S. No. E-1053.)

On June 25, 1918, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court