On April 15, 1920, the Knorr Medical Co., Detroit, Mich., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of $500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

8476. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S * * * v. 195 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12123. I. S. Nos. 8694–r, 11289–r. S. No. C–1697.)

On or about January 29, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, 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 195 cases of tomato catsup, at Lincoln, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped by Libby, McNeill & Libby, having a place of business at Manzanola, Colo., on or about October 18, 1918, and transported from the State of Colorado into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Maple Brand Tomato Ketchup. Prepared expressly for hotel and restaurant trade."

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 and vegetable substance.

On May 27, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

8477. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. * * * v. 93 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12124. I. S. No. 12580–r. S. No. E–1944.)

On January 30, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, 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 93 cases of tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New London, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Thomas Page, Albion, N. Y., on or about October 22, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Royal Kitchen Brand Tomato Catsup Packed by Thomas Page, Albion, N. Y."

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

On April 8, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

8478. Adulteration and misbranding of tomatoes. U. S. * * * v. 1,098 Cases of Tomatoes. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 12137. I. S. Nos. 2–r, 9–r. S. No. E–1959.)

On February 5, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, 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