

strict Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,000 cases, more or less, of tomato catsup, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sterling Products Co., Evansville, Ind., September 25, 1918, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On April 19, 1921, Brodsky, Gross & Co., Chicago, Ill., having entered an appearance as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal. It was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings the containers in which the product was shipped be delivered to said claimant.

C. W. PUGSLEY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9419. Adulteration of Polk's Best Catsup. U. S. \* \* \* v. 40 Cases \* \* \* of Catsup. Decree of court releasing product to claimant for separation of good catsup from bad, if possible. (F. & D. No. 14656. I. S. No. 1662-t. S. No. C-2887.)**

On or about March 24, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, 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 40 cases of catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., consigned by the J. T. Polk Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 13, 1920, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Polk's Best Catsup J. T. Polk Company \* \* \* Chicago, Ill."

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

On May 11, 1921, the case having come on for hearing and it appearing to the court that a portion of the article might be sound and fit for consumption, it was ordered that the product be forfeited and confiscated to the United States, and further provided that the same might be released to the J. T. Polk Co., Chicago, Ill., upon execution of bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act, in the sum of \$1,000, and the payment of the costs of the proceedings, said bond to be conditioned in part that said claimant make a further examination and proper test under the supervision of this department to determine what portion of the product, if any, should be permitted again to be transported in interstate commerce and sold, and it was further ordered that such portion of the article as was found to be unfit for consumption be destroyed.

C. W. PUGSLEY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9420. Adulteration and misbranding of acetylsalicylic acid tablets. U. S. \* \* \* v. 16,000 \* \* \* Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 464-c. I. S. No. 11451-r.)**

On April 1, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Assistant Health Commissioner of said State, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 16,000, more or less, acetylsalicylic acid tablets, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City,