

alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in various consignments on or about November 4, 1931, November 12, 1931, and November 18, 1931, by the Eatonton Creamery (Inc.), from Eatonton, Ga., into the State of Florida, and that it was adulterated in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "From Eatonton Creamery, Inc., Eatonton, Georgia, Pasteurized Cream produced in Georgia."

Adulteration was alleged in the libels filed with respect to portions of the article for the reason that a deleterious ingredient, formaldehyde, which might have rendered it injurious to health, had been added to and substituted for the said article. Adulteration was alleged in the libel filed with respect to eight 10-gallon cans of the article for the reason that formaldehyde had been substituted for cream, and in that the article contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, formaldehyde, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 6, 1932 and January 9, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19258. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 8½ Cases of Tomato Catsup. No claim entered. Verdict for Government. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26906. I. S. No. 27206. S. No. 4549.)**

Examination of samples of tomato catsup from the shipment herein described having shown that the article was artificially colored and was also decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana.

On August 22, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8½ cases of tomato catsup at De Ridder, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ozark Mountain Canning Co., from Bentonville, Ark., on or about November 18, 1930, and had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Arkansas into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Mid-Mountain Brand Tomato Catsup \* \* \* coloring added Mid-Mountain Fruit Co., Bentonville, Arkansas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Tomato Catsup" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the said article was artificially colored tomato catsup on which the declaration of added color was inconspicuous.

On December 14, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property and a jury having found that the allegations of the libel were true and correct, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19259. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 65 Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27303. I. S. No. 41421. S. No. 5480.)**

Rabbits taken from the shipment herein described having been found to be partly decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On November 30, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 65 rabbits at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the rabbits had been shipped by the M. F. A. Exchange, from Rutledge, Mo., to Chicago, Ill., on or about November 19, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On January 11, 1932, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*