

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, "Liberty Bell Brand 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.*

6774. Adulteration of catsup. U. S. * * * v. 1000 Cases * * * of Catsup. Tried to the court and a jury. Verdict for the Government. Product ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No 9168. I. S. No. 9469-p. S. No. C-936.)

On July 26, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 1000 cases of catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 29, 1918, by Woods Cross Canning Co., Layton, Utah, and transported from the State of Utah into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Woods Cross Brand Catsup * * * Packed by Woods Cross Canning Co., Woods Cross, Utah."

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

On January 27, 1919, the case having come on for hearing before the court and a jury, after submission of evidence and argument of counsel, the court having instructed the jury, they thereupon retired, and after due deliberation returned a verdict for the Government, and in accordance with said verdict on February 6, 1919, a decree 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 the Woods Cross Canning Co. for the costs of the proceedings.

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

6775. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. * * * v. 95 Cases of Tomato Catsup, and U. S. * * * v. 135 Cases and 201 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 9169, 9170. I. S. Nos. 12207-12208-12209-p. S. No. C-938.)

On July 27, 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 libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 95 cases, each containing six cans of tomato catsup, and 135 cases and 201 cases 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, Indiana."