

bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14519. Adulteration of tomato catsup and tomato puree. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Tomato Catsup, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction entered.** (F. & D. Nos. 20779, 20780, 20781, 20807. I. S. Nos. 6660-x, 6661-x, 6662-x, 6674-x. S. Nos. E-5613, E-5614, E-5624.)

On January 25 and February 4, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 82 cases of tomato catsup and 14 cases of tomato puree, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the articles had been shipped by W. E. Robinson & Co., from Laurel, Del., in part on or about November 5, 1925, and in part on or about December 11, 1925, and transported from the State of Delaware into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled in part: "Tomato Catsup" (or "Tomato Puree") "Packed by the Davis Canning Company Laurel, Delaware."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libels for the reason that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy, decomposed or putrid vegetable substances.

On March 31 and July 21, 1926, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14520. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 226 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 20985. I. S. No. 6679-x. S. No. E-5663.)

On March 30, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 226 cases of tomato catsup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by Libby, McNeill & Libby, from Wyoming, Del., on or about October 27, 1925, and transported from the State of Delaware into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Maple Brand Tomato Ketchup Packed For Emery Food Co. Chicago, U. S. A."

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 July 21, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14521. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 5 Boxes of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21178. I. S. No. 5069-x. S. No. E-5796.)

On July 6, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 boxes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the H. C. Christians Co., from Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "1 Lb. Net Weight."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "1 Lb. Net Weight," borne on the wrappers containing the article, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On July 14, 1926, Arthur Medwedeff, Baltimore, Md., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon