On April 28, 1941, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $32.

**1473. Adulteration of tomato puree and tomato catsup. U. S. v. 13 Cases of Tomato Puree (and 2 seizure actions against tomato catsup). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 3968, 4103, 4253. Sample Nos. 42714–E, 47147–E, 47421–E.)

Between March 15 and April 7, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Illinois and the Northern District of Ohio filed libels against 13 cases of tomato puree and 497 cases of tomato catsup at Chicago, Ill., and 208 cases of tomato catsup at Youngstown, Ohio, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 16 to on or about February 28, 1941, by the Morgan Packing Co., from Austin, Ind.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed substances. The articles were labeled variously: "Scott County Brand Tomato Puree"; "Kenmore [or "Cream Brand"] Tomato Catsup."

On May 5 and 13, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**1474. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 74 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 4048. Sample No. 29175–E.)

On March 25, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 74 cases of tomato puree at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 7, 1940, by the Butterfield Canning Co. from Muncie, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Indiano, Brand Tomato Puree."

On May 13, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1475. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 140 Cases of Tomato Puree, Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3656. Sample No. 43133–E.)

On or about January 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 140 cases of tomato puree at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 12, 1940, by the Colorado Packing Plant from Canon City, Colo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Royal Gorge Brand Tomato Puree."

On March 14, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1476. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 154 Cases of Tomato Puree. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3877. Sample No. 47144–E.)

On March 3, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 154 cases of tomato puree at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 10, 1941, by Knox Pickle & Preserving Works from Sidney, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Blossom * * * Tomato Puree."

On March 11, 1941, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1477. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 67 Cases of Tomato Puree. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3774. Sample No. 30882–E.)

On February 11, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 67 cases of tomato puree at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 8, 1941, by the Loudon Packing Co. from Saratoga, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: "Hillman's Tomato Puree."

On April 3, 1941, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.