

4432. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 260 Unlabeled Cans of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8435. Sample No. 7102-F.)

On September 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois filed a libel against 260 5-gallon cans of tomato puree at East St. Louis, Ill., which had been consigned by Perry, Smith & Klein, from Terre Haute, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 12, 1942, and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On October 30, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4433. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 699 Cases of Tomato Puree (and 3 other seizure actions against tomato puree). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 8571, 8653, 8671, 8883. Sample Nos. 17993-F, 19530-F, 24126-F, 28134-F.)

Between October 15 and November 16, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Florida, Southern District of New York, District of Columbia, and District of Massachusetts, filed libels against 699 cases of tomato puree at Tampa, Fla., 196 cases at New York, N. Y., 450 cases at Washington, D. C., and 51 cases at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about September 2 to on or about October 19, 1942, by Wm. Laning & Sons Co. from Bridgeton, N. J.; 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: (Can) "Silver Lake Brand Whole Tomato Puree;" "Premier Tomato Puree * * * Francis H. Leggett & Co. Distributors," or "Good Year * * * Tomato Puree * * * Mazo-Lerch Co. Incorporated Distributors Washington D. C."

On November 23, December 24, 1942, January 18 and February 1, 1943, the claimant for the seizure at Tampa, Fla., having withdrawn the claim and answer filed in that proceeding and no claim having been entered in the other cases, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4434. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 45 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8846. Sample No. 4382-F.)

On November 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 45 cases, each case containing 24 cans, of tomato puree, at Middlesboro, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 15, 1942, by Crampton Canneries from Celina, Ohio; 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: (Can) "Sun-Blest Tomatoes Puree."

On December 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4435. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Tomato Puree. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8843. Sample Nos. 408-F, 414-F.)

On November 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 24 cases, each case containing 6 No. 10 cans, of tomato puree at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 7, 1942, by Caar Canning Co. from Red Key, 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) "Two Cities Tomato Puree * * * Packed for John Sexton & Co. Distributors Chicago-Brooklyn."

On December 21, 1942, the consignee having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4436. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 154 Cases and 140 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8647, 8685. Sample Nos. 4445-F, 32701-F.)

On October 26 and 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed libels against 154 cases, each containing 48 cans, and 140 cases, each containing 6 No. 10 cans, of tomato puree at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 3 and 28, 1942, by Kenneth N. Rider Co., Inc., from Trafalgar, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed