sylvania and New York, of quantities of tomato catsup and tomato puree that were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed substances.

The articles were labeled in part: "Premier * * * Tomato Puree Francis H. Leggett & Co. Distributors New York"; "Queen Bess Brand Catsup * * * Packed For The C. G. Meaker Co., Inc. Auburn, N. Y."; "First National Brand Tomato Catsup [or "Puree"] * * * Distributed by First National Pickle Products Brooklyn, N. Y."; "Brightwood Brand Tomato Catsup [or "Senate Brand Tomato Puree"] * * * Newell & Truesdell Company Distributors Binghamton, New York."

On May 7, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and a fine of $100 and costs was imposed.

3120. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. The Loudon Packing Company. Plea of guilty. Fine, $200. (F. D. C. No. 5513. Sample Nos. 47408–E, 47419–E, 47251–E, 47252–E.)

On April 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed an information against the Loudon Packing Co., a corporation, Terra Haute, Ind., alleging shipment within the period from on or about November 9, 1940, to on or about February 24, 1941, from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois of quantities of tomato catsup which was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: (Bottles) "Sweet Girl Brand [or "National Brand"] Catsup * * * Distributed by National Tea Co.; (cans) "Natural Brand * * * Tomato Catsup Packed for B. A. Railton Co., Chicago, Ill." The cases containing a portion were labeled in part: "Sweet Girl Brand Catsup Distributed by Sterling Food Products, Inc."

On April 22, 1942, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $200.

3121. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 48 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6834. Sample No. 23748–E.)

On or about February 11, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 48 cases of tomato catsup at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 27, 1942, by F. M. Ball & Co. from Oakland, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "All Good Tomato Catsup * * * Contents 6 Lb. 12 Ozs."

On April 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3122. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 80 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6591. Sample No. 23230–E.)

On December 26, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 80 cases, each containing 6 No. 10 cans, of tomato catsup at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 22, 1941, by Elmhurst Packers, Inc., from Oakland, Calif.; 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: "Zinnia Brand Tomato Catsup."

On March 23, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3123. Adulteration of tomato ketchup. U. S. v. 49 Cases and 64 Cases of Ketchup. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6760, 6844. Sample Nos. 80120–E, 80162–E.)

On January 24 and February 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed libels against 113 cases, each containing 6 No. 10 cans, of ketchup at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 28 and October 11, 1941, by Hirsch Bros. & Co. from Louisville, Ky.; 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: "Paramount Tomato Ketchup."

On March 2 and 6, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.