"American Beauty Brand Tomato Catsup"; "Cream Brand Tomato Catsup Packed For Mahoning Valley Flour Co. Youngstown, Ohio"; "Scott Co. Brand Tomato Puree"; "Kenmore * * * Tomato Catsup Packed For John Sexton & Co. Distributors Chicago-Brooklyn Established 1883"; "Bel Paese Brand Tomato Paste"; and "Columbus Tomato Puree * * * Packed by Columbus Packing Co., Columbus, Ind."

On April 20, 1942, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of $400.

**3551. Adulteration of tomato ketchup. U. S. v. 78 Cases of Ketchup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 7168. Sample No. 87158–E.)

On April 8, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 78 cases, each containing 24 bottles, of tomato ketchup at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 23, 1942, by Hirsch Bros. & Co., Inc., 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: (Bottles) "14 Oz. Avd. Paramount Oyster Hot Ketchup."

On May 8, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3552. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 29 Cases, 1,400 Cases, and 1,218 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decrees of destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 6755, 7346, 7425. Sample Nos. 73206–E, 73212–E, 86604–E.)

On January 28, April 15, and May 7, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Illinois and the Western District of Missouri filed libels against 29 cases each containing 24 14-ounce bottles of tomato catsup at Chicago, Ill., and 2,618 cases each containing 24 14-ounce bottles of tomato catsup at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 22, 1941, and March 21 and April 7, 1942, by Summit Packing Co. from La Porte and Wellsboro, 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: (Bottles) "Pagin's * * * Tomato Catsup," or "Lady Clare Brand Tomato Catsup."

On April 24 and June 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

**3553. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 920 Cases of Tomato Catsup (and 8 other seizure actions against tomato catsup). Cases ordered consolidated. Consent decrees of condemnation entered and product ordered released under bond.** (F. D. C. Nos. 6309 to 6313, incl., 6372, 6387, 6388, 6546. Sample Nos. 62995–E, 71141–E, 71142–E, 79241–E, 79242–E, 79321–E, 79322–E, 79543–E, 79544–E, 79742–E.)

Between November 28 and December 17, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Ohio, the Northern District of Ohio, the Eastern District of Michigan, and the Eastern District of Missouri filed libels against 1,069 cases of tomato catsup at Cincinnati, 704 cases at Cleveland, and 1,832 cases at Toledo, Ohio; 1,498 cases at Detroit, Mich., and 582 cases at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about September 7 to on or about November 26, 1941, by G. S. Suppiger Co. from Mount Summit, Ind., and Collinsville, Ill.; 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 variously: "Brooks Tabasco Flavor Catsup"; "Brooks Old Original Catsup"; or "Highland Brand Tomato Catsup * * * Distributed By Associated Grocers St. Louis, Mo."

On March 14, 1942, the G. S. Suppiger Co. having appeared as claimant, an order was entered in the Southern District of Ohio consolidating all cases for final disposition in that district. On July 18, 1942, the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration, of all portions that failed to comply with the law.

**3554. Adulteration of tomato juice. U. S. v. 248 Cases of Tomato Juice. Decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 7012. Sample No. 89058–E.)

On March 12, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 248 cases of tomato juice at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 28 and