from Stockton, 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: (Cans) "Flotta Brand," "Semaco Brand," "Three Trees Brand," "Lulu Brand," "Serto Brand," "La Perla Brand," or "Delsa Brand."

On April 4, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the lot located at New York, N. Y., a default decree of condemnation and destruction was entered. On April 28, 1941, on motion of Flotill Products Inc., claimant, an order was entered in the Eastern District of New York consolidating all of the cases except the case in southern New York, and on May 13, 1941, the default decree entered in that case was set aside, and on October 2, 1941, it was ordered consolidated with the other actions. On May 20, 1943, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree and having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the portion unfit for human consumption be segregated and destroyed, or disposed of for purposes other than human consumption.

4844. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 211 Cases, 36 Cases, and 21 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9082. Sample No. 1883–F.)

On January 7, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 268 cases, each containing 48 cans, of tomato puree at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 11, 1942, by the Paulding Packing Co., Paulding, 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: (Cans) "Sincerity Brand Tomato Puree Packed for Banner Wholesale Gro., Inc., Chicago, Ill."

On March 15, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4845. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9100. Sample No. 1884–F.)

On January 7, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 100 cases of tomato puree at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 28, 1942, by the 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.

On February 8, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4846. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 999 Cases of Tomato Puree. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for salvaging under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. (F. D. C. No. 8888. Sample No. 4450–F.)

On November 17, 1942, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee filed a libel against 999 cases, each case containing 48 cans, of tomato puree at Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 7, 1942, by the Butterfield Canning Co., from Muncie, 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) "Butterfield Brand Tomato Puree."

On May 18, 1943, the Butterfield Canning Co., having appeared as claimant and having admitted that a material part of the product was adulterated, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond, conditioned that no part be used for human consumption except such portion as the Food and Drug Administration should determine to be fit for such purpose.

4847. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 137 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9208. Sample No. 1898–F.)

On January 20, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 137 cases, each containing 6 No. 10 cans, of tomato puree at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 11, 1942, by the Lutz Canning Co. from Arcanum, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On March 5, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.