of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Michigan Tomato Catsup."

On March 28, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

428. Adulteration of canned tomato catsup. U. S. v. 11 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1355. Sample No. 70979–D.)

On January 16, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 11 cases of tomato catsup at Pocatello, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 3, 1939, by H. D. Olson from Perry, Utah; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Olson's Royal Brand Tomato Catsup."

On February 16, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

429. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation. (F. D. C. No. 1372. Sample No. 76913–D.)

On January 18, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 50 cases of tomato catsup at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 14, 1939, by W. E. Robinson & Co., Inc., from Baltimore, Md.; 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) "Ma-Son Brand Catsup."

On February 7, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered disposed of in accordance with the law.

430. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 69 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 844. Sample No. 59159–D.)

On or about November 2, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed a libel against 69 cases of tomato puree at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 11, 1939, by Matlock Brokerage Co. from Mount Summit, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: "Mt. Summit Brand Tomato Puree * * * Packed By Summit Products Co. Mt. Summit, Indiana."

On December 13, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

431. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 32 Cases and 100 Cases of Tomato Puree. Consent decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 1434, 1480. Sample Nos. 97222–D, 97324–D, 97413–D.)

On February 12 and 14, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Districts of Wyoming and Colorado filed libels against 32 cases of tomato puree at Laramie, Wyo., and 100 cases of tomato puree at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Kaysville Canning Corporation, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about October 5 to on or about October 31, 1939, from Kaysville, Utah; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Silver Band Tomato Puree from Tomatoes and Trimmings * * * The Morey Mercantile Co. Distributors Denver, Colo."

On February 14 and 26, 1940, the Kaysville Canning Corporation having signed an acceptance of service and authorization for taking of final decree in each case, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

432. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. v. 856 5-Gallon Cans of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1395. Sample No. 47676–D.)

On January 25, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 856 5-gallon cans of tomato pulp at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 10, 1940, by Vallonia Canning Co. from Vallonia, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On February 16, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.