

On May 13, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**645. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 86 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 1802. Sample Nos. 9388-E, 9522-E.)

On April 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 86 cases of tomato puree at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 21, 1940, by Michigan Fruit Cannery, Inc., from Benton Harbor, Mich.; and charging that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Fruit Belt Puree Tomatoes."

On May 15, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**646. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 68 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 1788. Sample No. 13106-E.)

On April 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 68 cases, each containing 6 cans, of tomato puree at Moscow, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 17, 1939, by the Royal Canning Corporation from Ogden, Utah; 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: "Meco Brand Tomato Puree \* \* \* Packed for Mason Ehrman and Co., \* \* \* Portland, Oreg."

On May 6, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**647. Adulteration of tomato sauce, tomato paste, and tomato catsup. U. S. v. 47 Cases of Tomato Sauce (and 2 other seizure actions against tomato products). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 1666, 1673, 1765. Sample Nos. 9287-D, 13110-E, 13111-E.)

These products contained excessive mold, indicating the presence of decomposed material; and the tomato paste and tomato catsup also contained insect fragments.

On March 23 and April 5, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Washington and the Middle District of Alabama filed libels against 47 cases of tomato sauce and 9 cases of tomato paste at Spokane, Wash., and 197 cases of tomato catsup at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 11 to on or about February 9, 1940, by B. H. Body Co. from Oakland and San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that they were adulterated. The articles were labeled in part, variously: "Shurfine Fancy Grade Tomato Sauce \* \* \* National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc., Distributors Chicago, Ill."; "Granada Brand Fancy Tomato Paste \* \* \* B. H. Body Inc. Distributors"; and "Real-Red Brand Tomato Catsup \* \* \* Stockton Food Products, Inc. Stockton, Calif."

The tomato sauce was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The tomato paste and tomato catsup were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted wholly or in part of filthy and decomposed substances.

On April 29 and May 10, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

Nos. 648-652 report the seizure and disposition of tomato sauce and hot sauce that contained excessive mold, indicating the presence of decomposed material.

**648. Adulteration of hot sauce and tomato sauce. U. S. v. 78 Cases and 50 Cases of Hot Sauce, and 99 Cases of Tomato Sauce. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 1546, 1632, 1911. Sample Nos. 92331-D, 92505-D, 13831-D.)

The tomato sauce and a portion of the hot sauce contained fragments of larvae and other filth resulting from insect infestation in addition to excessive mold.

On or about February 29, March 18, and May 2, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Western District of Washington and the District of Oregon filed libels against 128 cases of hot sauce at Tacoma, Wash., and 99 cases of

tomato sauce at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce by A. M. Beebe Co., Inc., within the period from on or about February 9 to on or about March 4, 1940, from Oakland and San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy and decomposed substances. The articles were labeled in part: "Nation's Garden Brand Spanish Style Hot Sauce [or "Stanby Fancy Tomato Sauce"] \* \* \* Packed for Fine Foods, Inc., Seattle, Minneapolis."

On May 18, May 20, and June 8, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**649. Adulteration of tomato sauce. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Tomato Sauce. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 1867. Sample No. 13823-E.)

On April 24, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 14 cases of canned tomato sauce at Centralia, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 27, 1939, by Pacific Fruit & Produce Co. from Portland, Oreg.; 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) "Stanby Fancy Tomato Sauce \* \* \* Packed For Fine Foods, Inc. Seattle."

On May 25, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**650. Adulteration of tomato sauce. U. S. v. 99 Cases of Tomato Sauce. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 1757. Sample No. 92054-D.)

On April 4, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 99 cases, each containing 48 cans, of tomato sauce at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 10, 1940, by Foster & Wood Canning Co. 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: "Land o'Lakes, California, Fancy Tomato Sauce \* \* \* Distributed by Ocono Company, Baltimore, Md."

On May 3, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**651. Adulteration of hot sauce. U. S. v. 25 Cases of Hot Sauce. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 1555. Sample No. 92355-D.)

On March 4, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 25 cases, each containing 72 cans, of hot sauce at Eugene, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 10, 1940, by A. M. Beebe Co., Inc., from Alameda, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The product was labeled in part: "Nation's Garden Brand Spanish Style Hot Sauce \* \* \* Packed for Fine Foods, Inc., Seattle, Minneapolis."

On April 17, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**652. Adulteration of hot sauce. U. S. v. 50 Cases and 99 Cases of Hot Sauce. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 1673, 1734. Sample Nos. 13312-E, 13327-E.)

On March 21 and April 1, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed libels against 149 cases of canned hot sauce at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 27 and 28, 1939, 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. It was labeled in part: "Great Value Brand Spanish Style Hot Sauce."

On May 5 and 7, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**653. Adulteration of tomato soup. U. S. v. 46 Cases and 95 Cases of Tomato Soup. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 1823, 1881. Sample Nos. 13144-E, 13302-E.)

This product contained excessive mold, indicating the presence of decomposition in the fruit used in its manufacture.

On April 17 and 29, 1940, the United States attorneys for the District of Oregon and the Eastern District of Washington filed libels against 46 cases