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