of canned tomato soup at Portland and 95 cases of the product at Spokane, Wash., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 1 and 24, 1940, by Sunnyvale Packing Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Rancho California Tomato Soup."

On June 1 and 4, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

OTHER FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

654. Adulteration of apple butter. U. S. v. 8 Cases of Apple Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1494. Sample No. 71340–D.)

This product was found to contain insect fragments.

On February 17, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 8 cases, each containing 12 jars, of apple butter at Yuma, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 31, 1939, by the Crown Products Corporation from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The product was labeled in part: "Lady's Choice Pure Apple Butter."

On April 22, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

655. Adulteration of apple butter. U. S. v. 56 Cases of Apple Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1870. Sample No. 10054–E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On April 24, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 56 cases of apple butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 23, 1940, by Adams Apple Products Corporation from Bendersville, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: (Jars) "Bernice Apple Butter * * * Krasne Bros. Distributors New York."

On May 18, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

656. Adulteration of apple butter. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Apple Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1582. Sample No. 71374–D.)

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments.

On or about March 15, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 20 cases, each containing 12 jars, of apple butter at Douglas, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 27, 1939, by Kern Food Products, Inc., from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Kern's Crystal Brand Pure Apple Butter."

On April 30, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

657. Adulteration and misbranding of jellies. U. S. v. 56 Jars of Apple Jelly, 70 Jars of Apple-Strawberry Jelly, and 70 Jars of Cherry-Apple Jelly. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered distributed to charitable institutions. (F. D. C. No. 1639. Sample Nos. 86243–D, 86244–D, 86245–D.)

These products contained artificial color and acid and the cherry-apple jelly also contained artificial flavor. The presence of the artificial color and flavor so found was not declared on the labels.

On or about March 20, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 196 jars of jellies at New Britain, Conn., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 14, 1940, by Palmer Fruit Products, Inc., from Long Island City, N. Y.; and charging that they were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Spencer Farms Pure Apple Jelly [or "Apple Strawberry Jelly" or "Apple Cherry Jelly"]."

They were alleged to be adulterated in that damage or inferiority had been concealed by the addition of artificial color and acid and, in the case of the cherry-apple jelly, by the addition of artificial flavor. They were alleged to be adulter-