2037. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 317 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4694. Sample No. 47965–E.)

On May 12, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 317 cases of tomato puree at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 12, 1941, by Knox Pickle & Preserving Works from Sidney, Ind.; 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) "Net Weight 6 Lbs. 9 Oz. Genesee Brand Tomato Puree."

On June 30, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2038. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 280 Cases and 260 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4212. Sample Nos. 47249–E, 47250–E.)

On April 10, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 540 cases of tomato puree at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 26 and March 3, 1941, by Ladoga Canning Co. from Lebanon, Ind.; 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) "Barco Brand Tomato Puree * * * Contents 6 Lbs. 8 Oz."

On June 30, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2039. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 2,490 Cartons of Tomato Puree. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 3639. Sample No. 11207–E.)

On or about January 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 2,490 cartons, each containing 6 No. 10 cans, of tomato puree at Sugarland, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 19, 1940, by Marshall Canning Co. from Matthews, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On June 2, 1941, Marshall Canning Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released to the claimant under bond conditioned that the unfit portion be segregated and destroyed under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

2040. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 997 Cases of Tomato Puree. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 4051. Sample No. 22405–E.)

This product was sour and decomposed.

On March 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 997 cases, each containing 6 cans, of tomato puree at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 17, 1941, by Parrott & Co. from Alameda, 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) "Lodi Brand Tomato Puree * * * Net Weight 6 Lb. 8 Oz."

On July 18, 1941, Parrott & Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released to the claimant under bond conditioned that it be sorted under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration, and that the unfit portion be segregated and destroyed.

2041. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato puree. U. S. v. 104 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3486. Sample No. 35617–E.)

This product not only contained excessive mold, but also added artificial color; and it failed to conform to the definition and standard of identity for tomato puree.

On December 9, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 104 cases, each containing 100 cans, of tomato puree at New Iberia, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 21, 1940, by Uddo Taormina