Corporation from Crystal Springs, Miss.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: (Cans) "Net Contents 4¾ Oz. Avoir. Baby Brand Tomato Puree."

The article was alleged to be adulterated (1) in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance; (2) in that inferiority had been concealed by the addition of artificial color; and (3) in that artificial color had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it purported to be tomato puree, a food for which a definition and standard of identity had been prescribed by regulations as provided by law, and it did not conform to such definition and standard in that it contained less than 8.37 percent of salt-free solids, and artificial color.

On March 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2042. Adulteration of tomato sauce. U. S. v. 195 Cases of Tomato Sauce. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3906. Sample No. 32887-E.)

This product contained worm and insect fragments.

On or about March 7, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 195 cases of tomato sauce at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 26, 1940, by the Santa Anita Food Corporation from Orange, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Gala Brand * * * Spanish Style Tomato Sauce."

On March 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2043. Adulteration of tomato sauce. U. S. v. 825 Cartons of Tomato Sauce. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion.** (F. D. C. No. 4054. Sample No. 32762-E.)

This product contained worm and insect fragments in addition to mold.

On March 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 825 cartons, each containing 48 cans, of tomato sauce at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 10, 1941, by Empire Freight Co. from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Premier Tomato Sauce Contents 7¾ oz. Avoir."

On July 18, 1941, Parrott & Co., San Francisco, Calif., 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.

**2044. Adulteration of tomato sauce. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Tomato Sauce. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 4847. Sample No. 62305-E.)

This product contained worm and insect fragments in addition to mold.

On June 3, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 14 cases, each containing 48 cans, of tomato sauce at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on January 10, 1941, by Parrott & Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Premier Tomato Sauce Contents 7¾ Oz. Avoir."

On August 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2045. Adulteration of chili sauce. U. S. v. 45 Cases and 20 Cases of Chili Sauce. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 4903, 4904. Sample Nos. 69522-E, 69523-E.)

On June 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against 65 cases, each containing 6 cans, of chili sauce at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Los Angeles, Calif., by Kern Food Products, Inc., on or about October 24, 1940, and