alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 18, 1941, by the Houghland Packing Co. from Franklin, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On January 22, 1942, no claimant having appeared, a decree pro confesso and final decree of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3138. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 199 Cases, 91 Cases, and 132 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6646, 7452. Sample Nos. 79603–E, 80079–E, 80080–E.)

On January 2 and May 2, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Kentucky and the Southern District of Ohio filed libels against 199 cases of tomato puree at Covington, Ky. and 223 cases at Hamilton, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 18, 1941, and March 9, 1942, by the 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) "Sugar Loaf Tomato Puree"; or "Ladoga Brand Tomato Puree"; or "Freco Brand Tomato Puree."

On January 26 and June 11, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3139. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 398 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6727. Sample No. 89021–E.)

On January 19, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 398 cases of tomato puree at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 15, 1941, by F. H. Leggett & Co. from Quinton, N. J.; 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) "Empress Brand Tomato Puree."

On February 20, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3140. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 106, 200, and 496 Cases of Tomato Puree. Consent decrees of condemnation. Portions of product ordered destroyed. Remainder ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. Nos. 6709, 6732, 6739. Sample Nos. 65934–E, 65943–E, 65944–E, 65948–E.)

All lots of this product contained mold, and portions also contained worm and insect fragments.

On January 28, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed libels against 802 cases of tomato puree at Denver, Colo., which had been consigned by the Rocky Mountain Packing Corporation, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about November 12 to on or about December 30, 1941, from Roy and Murray, Utah; and charging that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Brimfull Brand Tomato Puree, * * * Distributors H. A. Marr Grocery Co., Denver, Colo."; or "Glennwood Brand Tomato Puree * * * Distributed by Rocky Mountain Packing Corporation."

On February 19, 1942, the Rocky Mountain Packing Corporation, having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On March 12, 1942, the Rocky Mountain Packing Corporation having appeared and moved the amendment of the decree entered against 496 cases of the product, and having admitted the allegations of the libel, an amended decree was entered condemning the product and ordering that the 496 cases be released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit codes under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

3141. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 416 Cases and 334 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6558, 6765. Sample Nos. 84708–E, 89036–E.)

On December 23, 1941, and January 26, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against 750 cases, each containing 6 No. 10 cans, of tomato puree at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 24 and