3348. Adulteration of tomato products. U. S. v. 689 Cases of Tomato Puree and 185 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Consent decrees of condemnation. Tomato puree ordered released under bond; tomato catsup ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 6675, 7085. Sample Nos. 43638–E, 43691–E, 73483–E.)

On January 22 and March 25, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Oklahoma and the District of Kansas filed libels against 689 cases each containing 6 No. 10 cans of tomato puree at Muskogee, Okla., and 185 cases each containing 6 No. 10 cans of tomato catsup at Lawrence, Kans., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 10 and December 19, 1941, by Pleasant Grove Canning Co. from Orem and Pleasant Grove, Utah; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed substances. The tomato catsup was labeled in part: (Cans) "Pleasant Grove Brand Catsup." The cans containing the tomato puree were unlabeled.

On March 27, 1942, the consignee for the tomato catsup having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On May 20, 1942, Pleasant Grove Canning Co., claimant for the tomato puree, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

3349. Adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 81 Cases of Tomato Paste. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 4080. Sample No. 42369–E.)

On March 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed a libel against 81 cases, each containing 100 6-ounce cans, of tomato paste at Macedon, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 6, 1941, by the Springfield Sugar Products Co. from Springfield, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The shipment consisted of goods originally shipped from Macedon, N. Y., to Springfield, Mass., which were returned to the shipper. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Scarlati Tomato Paste With Sweet Basil Packed By Hartmann Canning Company, Inc. Macedon, N. Y."

On July 29, 1941, Hartmann Canning Co., Inc., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration, so that it could not be disposed of for human consumption.

3350. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 180 Cases of Drehers Tomato Puree. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered sold as animal feed or destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 6874. Sample No. 65990–E.)

On February 17, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 180 cases, each containing 6 No. 10 cans, of tomato puree at Denver, Colo., which had been consigned by Blackinton & Sons Canning Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 6, 1941, from Ogden, Utah; 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) "Drehers * * * Extra Standard Tomato Puree * * * Packed for the Dreher Pickle Co., Denver, Colorado."

On March 2, 1942, the Perry Canning Co., owner of the product, having signed an acceptance of service and authorization for taking of final decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be sold by the United States marshal to manufacturers of animal feed to be denatured before resale by them—otherwise that it be destroyed.

3351. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 141 Cases and 77 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6977, 7019. Sample Nos. 90676–E, 90677–E.)

On March 5 and 13, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 218 cases each containing 6 No. 10 cans of tomato puree at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 2 and 10, 1942, by Home Canning Co. from Blissfield, Mich.; 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) "Johnson's Bestovall [or "Our Table"] Brand Tomato Puree * * * H. A. Johnson Co. Boston and New York Distributors [or "Packed For Webster-Thomas Co., Boston, Mass."]."