3563. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 88 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7122. Sample No. 79651–E.)

On March 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed a libel against 88 cases, each containing 48 10½-ounce cans, of tomato puree at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 16, 1942, by Kenneth N. Rider Co., Inc., from Trafalgar, Ind.; 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) "Red Gold Brand Indiana Tomato Puree."

On June 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

3564. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 150 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7117. Sample No. 85277–E.)

This product contained insect fragments as well as excessive mold.

On March 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington filed a libel against 150 cases, each containing 6 No. 10 cans, of tomato puree at Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 19, 1941, by the Royal Canning Co. from Ogden, Utah; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Falls Brand * * * Whole Tomato Puree Packed for Roundup Grocery Co. Spokane, Washington."

On May 28, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3565. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Tomato Puree. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered denatured and sold for animal food or destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 6882. Sample No. 65997–E.)

On February 17, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 100 cases each containing 6 No. 10 cans of tomato puree, at Denver, Colo., which had been consigned by the Royal Canning Corporation, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 27, 1941, from Perry, 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) "Gateway Brand * * * Tomato Puree * * * Perry Canning Co. Perry, Utah Packers and Distributors."

On February 26, 1942, Perry Canning Co. having signed an acceptance of service and authorization for taking of final decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered sold as animal food on condition that it be denatured by the purchaser, otherwise that it be destroyed.

3566. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 395 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7107. Sample No. 79650–E.)

On March 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed a libel against 395 cases, each containing 24 No. 2 cans, of tomato puree at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 10, 1942, by St. Marys Packing Co. from Delphos, Ohio; 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) "Puree of Dinner Club Indiana Hand Packed Tomatoes Packed Fresh From The Field By Noblesville Canning Company, Inc. Noblesville, Ind."

On June 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

3567. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 72 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6738. Sample No. 59091–E.)

On January 19, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 72 cases of tomato puree at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 15, 1941, by A. W. Sisk & Son from Salem, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: "O. K. Brand Tomato Puree * * * Packed By Fogg & Hires Co. Salem, N. J."

On February 12, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.