part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Mary Jane Watson Tomato Puree * * * Distributed by Grocers Wholesale, Incorporated, Chicago, Ill."; or "Loudon Brand Tomato Puree."

On June 10, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the 149 cases of tomato puree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On June 19, 1942, the consignee for the remainder of the product having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3768. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 67 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7326. Sample No. 71266–E.)

On April 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa filed a libel against 67 cases of tomato puree at Davenport, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 24, 1942, by Salamonie Packing Co. from Warren, 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) "Usona Brand Tomato Puree * * * Distributed By Smith Bros. & Burdick Co. Davenport, Iowa."

On July 8, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

OTHER FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

3769. Adulteration of Kakolate, prune butter, fig filling, diced fruit, and apricot butter. U. S. v. Henry & Henry, Inc., and Gerald B. Henry. Pleas of guilty. Fine, $500 against each defendant. Sentence suspended with respect to Gerald B. Henry. (F. D. C. No. 7266. Samples Nos. 54504–E, 64372–E, 75761–E, 75950–E, 79319–E.)

These products contained rodent hairs and, in some instances, insect fragments.

On May 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed an information against Henry & Henry, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., and Gerald B. Henry, alleging shipment on or about October 20, 23, and 24, 1941, from the State of New York into the States of Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, and Ohio, of quantities of the above-named products which were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy and decomposed substances; and in that they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth.

On June 11, 1942, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to all counts of the information, and each was filed $100 on each of the five counts, totaling $1,000. Payment of the fine imposed against the individual defendant, Gerald B. Henry, was suspended.

3770. Adulteration of apple butter. U. S. v. 1,295 Cases of Apple Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6815. Sample No. 60692–E.)

This product contained insect and worm fragments and hairs resembling rodent hairs.

On February 7, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 1,295 cases of apple butter at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 11, 1941, by the Bliss Syrup & Preserving Co. from Kansas City, Mo.; 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) "Pallas Brand Apple Butter."

On August 13, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3771. Misbranding of canned apple sauce. U. S. v. 31 Cases of Canned Apple Sauce. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 7357. Sample No. 70760–E.)

This product was not of Fancy quality, as labeled, because of the presence of fairly large pieces of peel, portions of seeds, carpels, portions of calyx end, and countless smaller black and brown specks.

On April 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed a libel against 31 cases, each containing 24 cans of apple sauce at Charlotte, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Bowman Apple Products Co., from Mount Jackson, Va., on or about October 9, 1941; and charging that it was misbranded in that the term "Fancy," on the label, was false and misleading as applied to an article that was not