

On July 13, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington filed a libel against 51 cases of tomato catsup at Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 29, 1940, from Post Falls, Idaho, by Seiter's, Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Coeur d'Alene Brand * * * Tomato Catsup."

On August 17, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1150. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 26 Cases of Tomato Catsup. decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2705. Sample No. 6590-E.)

This product contained excessive mold, indicating the presence of decomposed material.

On August 29, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas filed a libel against 26 cases of tomato catsup at Amarillo, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 20, 1940, by Val Vita Food Products, Inc., from Fullerton, Calif.; 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) "Monte Rio Brand Tomato Catsup."

On October 31, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1151. Adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 550 Cases and 300 Cases of Tomato Paste. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. Nos. 1938, 1938-A. Sample No. 12597-E.)

This product contained worm and insect fragments.

On May 9 and 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed libels against 550 cases of tomato paste at Brooklyn, N. Y., and 300 cases of tomato paste at Garden City, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 2, 1940, by the Turlock Cooperative Growers from Modesto, 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) "Firenze Product of California Tomato Paste."

On September 5, 1940, the Turlock Cooperative Growers, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be segregated according to code numbers, and that the portion unfit for human consumption be segregated and destroyed.

1152. Adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 73 Cases of Tomato Paste. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1763. Sample No. 72962-D.)

On April 5, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Maine filed a libel against 73 cases of tomato paste at Portland, Maine, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 8, 1940, by the Riverbank Canning Co. from Riverbank, Calif.; 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) "Madonna Fancy Pure Tomato Paste."

On February 8, 1941, the Riverbank Canning Co. having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered destroyed.

1153. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 448 Cases of Tomato Puree. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for salvaging good portion. (F. D. C. No. 2286. Sample No. 30513-E.)

Samples of this product were found to contain excessive mold.

On or about July 6, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 448 cases of tomato puree at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 24, 1940, by the Clamme Canning Co. from Hartford City, Ind.; and charging