

1312. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 109 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3066. Sample No. 20954-E.)

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

On September 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 109 cases of tomato puree at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 21, 1940, by the White Pine Canning Co. from White Pine, Tenn.; 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) "Jefferson Brand Tomato Puree."

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

1313. Adulteration of tomato soup. U. S. v. 39 Cases and 59 Cases of Tomato Soup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2146, 2147. Sample Nos. 12476-E, 12477-E.)

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

On June 3, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 98 cases of tomato soup at Bellingham, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 26, 1940, by the Sunnyvale Packing Co. from San Francisco, 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) "Rancho California Tomato Soup Condensed."

On September 11, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRIED FRUITS

1314. Adulteration of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 120 Boxes of Evaporated Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3382. Sample No. 43103-E.)

Examination showed this product to be wormy, moldy, and dirty.

On November 18, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma filed a libel against 120 boxes of evaporated apples at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1940, by the Dorman-Smith Evaporating Co. from Farmington, Ark.; 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: "Wonder Brand Evaporated Apples."

On December 21, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1315. Adulteration and misbranding of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 8 Boxes of Evaporated Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2701. Sample No. 4062-E.)

This product contained peelings, cores, seeds, stems, twine, wood splinters, insects, and miscellaneous filth. Moreover, the boxes bore no statement of the quantity of the contents.

On August 28, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan filed a libel against eight boxes of evaporated apples at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 5, 1940, by Griggs, Cooper & Co. from St. Paul, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: "California Evaporated Apples."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was in package form and did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

On October 9, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.