

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of fly eggs and larvae, and of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of decomposed tomato material.

Misbranding, Section 403 (g) (1), the product failed to conform to the definition and standard of identity for tomato puree, since it contained less than 8.37 percent of salt-free tomato solids.

**DISPOSITION:** October 24, 1947. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, a fine of \$500 was imposed.

**13164. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato puree. U. S. v. 1,055 Cases**  
\* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 20765. Sample No. 54558-H.)

**LIBEL FILED:** August 29, 1946, Northern District of Georgia.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about July 5, 1946, by the Northwestern Canning & Packing Co., from Seffner, Fla.

**PRODUCT:** 1,055 cases, each containing 24 1-pound, 3-ounce cans, of tomato puree at Griffin, Ga.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Old Glory Brand Tomato Puree."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of decomposed tomato material.

Misbranding, Section 403 (g) (1), the product failed to conform to the definition and standard of identity for tomato puree, since it contained less than 8.37 percent of salt-free tomato solids.

**DISPOSITION:** September 16, 1947. The sole intervener having withdrawn his claim, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**13165. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 160 Cases** \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 24632. Sample No. 27168-K.)

**LIBEL FILED:** May 11, 1948, Southern District of Illinois.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about October 14, 1947, by the Sweetser Packing Co., from Sweetser, Ind.

**PRODUCT:** 160 cases, each containing 6 6-pound, 6-ounce cans, of tomato puree at Decatur, Ill.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Sweetser Brand Tomato Puree."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of decomposed tomato material.

**DISPOSITION:** June 7, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

**13166. Adulteration of canned tomato paste and tomato sauce and misbranding of canned fruit cocktail. U. S. v. Hunt Foods, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$600.** (F. D. C. No. 21519. Sample Nos. 27876-H, 29514-H, 30780-H, 37434-H, 45539-H, 46612-H, 46801-H.)

**INFORMATION FILED:** February 5, 1947, Northern District of California, against Hunt Foods, Inc., Hayward, Calif.

**ALLEGED VIOLATIONS:** The defendant shipped adulterated tomato sauce and tomato paste and misbranded fruit cocktail between the approximate dates of August 10, 1945, and April 2, 1946, from the State of California into the States of Washington, Nevada, and Montana, and the Territory of Puerto Rico. In addition the defendant was charged with giving a false guaranty. The guaranty was given to Better Buy Wholesale Grocers, of Fresno, Calif., on or about August 13, 1945, and provided that the article comprising each shipment or delivery made by the defendant to the latter firm would be neither adulterated nor misbranded within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. On or about December 10, 1945, the defendant sold and delivered to Better Buy Wholesale Grocers a number of cans of tomato sauce which was adulterated. On or about December 10, 1945, the Better Buy Wholesale Grocers sold the cans of tomato sauce to the Banton Corporation, of San Francisco, Calif.; and on or about December 18, 1945, the Banton Corporation shipped the tomato sauce from California to San Juan, Puerto Rico.