Tomato Paste * * * Packed by Flotill Products Inc., Stockton Calif."; or "Insegna Brand Pure Tomato Paste * * * Packed for A. M. Beebe Company San Francisco."

On March 6 and 15, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

633. Adulteration of canned tomato paste. U. S. v. 51 Cases of Tomato Paste. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1889. Sample No. 12961–E.)

This product contained excessive mold.

On April 27, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Hawaii filed a libel against 51 cases of canned tomato paste at Honolulu, T. H., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 25, 1940, by Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained mold and was in whole or in part filthy, putrid, and decomposed and otherwise unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Flotta Brand Pure Tomato Paste * * * Packed by Flotill Products Inc. Stockton, Calif."

On May 20, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

634. Adulteration of canned tomato paste. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Tomato Paste. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1716. Sample No. 10145–E.)

This product contained excessive mold.

On March 27, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 10 cases of canned tomato paste at Fort Lee, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 20, 1940, by Moosalina Products Corporation from Brooklyn, N. Y.; 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) "Moosalina Brand * * * Pure Tomato Paste * * * Packed in California for Moosalina Products Corp."

On May 27, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

635. Adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 48 Cases of Tomato Paste. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1461. Sample No. 73382–D.)

This product was found to contain worm and insect fragments and excessive mold, indicating the presence of decomposed material.

On February 9, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 48 cases, each containing 6 cans, of tomato paste at Miami, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 27, 1939, by Norman L. Waggoner, Inc., from San Francisco, Calif.; 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: "Madonna Fancy Pure Tomato Paste * * * Packed by Riverbank Canning Company, Riverbank, California."

On April 27, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

636. Adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 679 Cases of Tomato Paste (and 8 other seizure actions involving tomato paste). Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portions. (F. D. C. Nos. 1187, 1192, 1353, 1354, 1429, 1430, 1458, 1539, 1739. Sample Nos. 56441–D, 56442–D, 72950–D, 72954–D, 85690–D, 85842–D, 85843–D, 85844–D, 86053–D.)

Samples taken from three lots of this product were found to contain excessive mold, indicating the presence of decomposed material. Those taken from the remaining lots were found to contain fragments of larvae and other filth resulting from insect infestation.

Between December 22, 1939, and April 3, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of New York, the Eastern District of New York, the Southern District of New York, and the District of New Jersey, filed libels against 1,359 cases of tomato paste at Albany, N. Y., 362 cases at Brooklyn, N. Y., 590 cases at New York, N. Y., and 430 cases of the product at Hoboken, N. J. On February 15, 1940, the libel that was filed in the Eastern District of New York on January 15, 1940, was amended. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period