

St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 12, 1940, by the Salinger Brokerage Co. from New Boston, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Laclede Brand Pumpkin"; or "Tom-Boy Fancy Solid Pack Pumpkin."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added deleterious glasslike mineral substance which might have rendered it injurious to health; in that it was unfit for food; and in that a glasslike substance had been substituted wholly or in part for pumpkin, and had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to reduce its quality.

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

#### TOMATO PRODUCTS

Nos. 1467 to 1487, except 1470, 1480, and 1486, report the seizure and disposition of tomato products that contained excessive mold, indicating the presence of decomposed material.

**1467. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 306 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3963. Sample No. 43241-E.)**

On March 12, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma filed a libel against 306 cases of tomato catsup at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 24, 1940, by the Fettig Canning Corporation from Elwood, 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: (Bottles) "Belle Isle Tomato Catsup."

On May 6, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1468. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 398 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 3428. Sample No. 38065-E.)**

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination at which time it was found to be undergoing progressive spoilage.

On November 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Michigan filed a libel against 398 cases of catsup at Menominee, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1940, by the Midwest Food Packers, Inc., from Fowlerton, 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: (Jugs) "White Birch Brand Capsup."

On April 21, 1941, the Midwest Food Packers, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the good be separated from the bad and that the latter be destroyed.

**1469. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 238 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8450. Sample No. 16569-E.)**

On November 28, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska filed a libel against 238 cases of tomato catsup at Nebraska City, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 24, 1940, by Old Grimes Canning Co. from Grimes, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Bottles) "Queenia Brand Tomato Catsup."

On January 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.