

March 19, 1941; 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: "Kern's Fancy Chili Sauce * * * Net Weight 7 Lbs."

On July 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2046. Adulteration of hot sauce. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Hot Sauce. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4825. Sample No. 22557-E.)

On May 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 24 cases, each containing 72 cans, of hot sauce at Boise, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 3, 1941, by Stockton Food Products, Inc., from Stockton, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Real-Red Brand Net Weight 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ Oz. Hot Sauce."

On July 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

2047. Adulteration of hot sauce. U. S. v. 38 Cases of Hot Sauce. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4245. Sample No. 44377-E.)

On April 7, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Utah filed a libel against 38 cases, each containing 72 cans, of hot sauce at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 31, 1941, by Sutter Packing Co. from Palo Alto, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Gardenside Hot Sauce."

On May 31, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

2048. Adulteration of tomato soup. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Tomato Soup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3580. Sample No. 34702-E.)

On December 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 5 cases, each containing 48 cans, of tomato soup at Hartford, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 21, 1940, by Bruder & Zweil, Inc., from Providence, R. I.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: (Cans) "Contents 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. Avoir McGrath's Condensed Tomato Soup."

On April 7, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and destruction was entered with provision for delivery of a sample to the Food and Drug Administration.

OTHER FRUIT PRODUCTS

2049. Adulteration of apple butter. U. S. v. 13 Cases of Apple Butter. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. (F. D. C. No. 3804. Sample No. 52207-E.)

This product contained worm and insect fragments.

On February 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 13 cases of apple butter at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 21, 1941, by the Pacific Food Products Co. from Seattle, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Sunny Jim Brand Apple Butter."

On April 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2050. Adulteration of raspberry jam and pineapple jam. U. S. v. 10 Cases and 10 Cases of Raspberry Jam and 15 Cases of Pineapple Jam. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3756, 3886. Sample Nos. 36769-E, 36770-E, 36776-E.)

Examination of samples of these products showed the presence of rodent hairs, insects, and insect fragments. A portion of the product also contained worms, flakes of paint, and nondescript dirt.

On February 5 and 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed libels against 10 cases each containing 6 No. 10 cans, and 10 cases each containing 12 cans of raspberry jam, and 15 cases each containing 24 jars of pineapple jam at Boston, Mass., alleging that the articles had been