

**3128. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 23 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 6780. Sample No. 72539-E.)

On or about February 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Nevada filed a libel against 23 cases, each containing 6 No. 10 cans, of tomato catsup at Las Vegas, Nev., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 10, 1941, by S. E. Rykoff & Co. from Los Angeles, 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: "Rosy Red Californina Fancy Tomato Catsup \* \* \* Packed \* \* \* By Harbor City Food Corp. Harbor City, California."

On March 3, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3129. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 500 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 6009. Sample No. 49051-E.)

On or about October 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas filed a libel against 500 cases of tomato catsup at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 15, 1941, by Stokely Bros. & Co., Inc., from Indianapolis, 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) "Stokely's Finest Tomato Catsup."

On February 9, 1942, a default decree of condemnation and destruction was entered as to the tomato catsup with the provision that Stokely Bros. might reclaim all caps and bottles. Subsequently the claimant decided not to reclaim the caps and bottles and they were destroyed.

**3130. Adulteration of tomato products. U. S. v. 148 Cases of Tomato Catsup and 29 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 6160, 6658. Sample Nos. 49300-E, 79337-E.)

On November 4, 1941, and January 6, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Alabama and the Northern District of Ohio filed libels against 148 cases each containing 24 bottles of tomato catsup at Mobile, Ala., and 29 cases each containing 48 cans of tomato puree at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 11 and 20, 1941, by Stokely Bros. & Co., Inc., from Indianapolis, Ind.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed substances. The articles were labeled in part: "Stokely's Finest Tomato Catsup Net Weight 14 Ozs.," or "Stokely's Finest Concentrated Tomato Puree. Net Weight 10½ Oz."

On February 6 and March 25, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**3131. Adulteration of tomato puree and tomato catsup. U. S. v. 147 Cases and 3,135 Cans of Tomato Puree, and 67 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decrees of destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 6225, 6390, 6391. Sample Nos. 29200-E, 62297-E, 71137-E.)

On November 18 and December 10 and 11, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern and the Southern Districts of Illinois and the Southern District of Ohio filed libels against 147 cases each containing 6 cans of tomato puree at Chicago, and 3,135 5-gallon cans of tomato pure at Collinsville, Ill., and 67 cases each containing 24 bottles of tomato catsup at Columbus, Ohio, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about September 3 to on or about November 19, 1941, by G. S. Suppiger Co. from Mount Summit and Converse, Ind.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed substances. The tomato catsup was labeled in part: (Bottles) "Brooks \* \* \* Tabasco Flavor Catsup." The tomato puree was unlabeled.

On January 27, March 9, and June 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered ordering that the products be destroyed.

**3132. Adulteration of tomato catsup and tomato sauce. U. S. v. 91 Cases of Tomato Catsup and 300 Cases of Tomato Sauce. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 6534, 6742. Sample Nos. 23234-E, 53678-E.)

On December 19, 1941, and January 22, 1942, the United States attorneys for the District of Oregon and the Southern District of Texas filed libels against 91 cases each containing 24 bottles of tomato catsup at Grants Pass, Oreg., and