

300 cases each containing 72 cans of tomato sauce at Houston, Tex., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 9 and 31, 1941, by Val Vita Food Products, Inc., from Oakland and Fullerton, Calif.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed substances. The articles were labeled in part: "Val Vita Brand Tomato Catsup * * * 14 oz. [or "Spanish Style Tomato Sauce * * * 7½ Oz.]."

On February 13 and March 10, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

3133. Adulteration of tomato juice. U. S. v. 200 Cases, 50 Cases, 50 Cases, and 41 Cases of Tomato Juice. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6552, 6919, Sample Nos. 75794-E, 75795-E, 75796-E, 90300-E, 90312-E.)

On December 22, 1941, and February 21, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed libels against a total of 300 cases of various-sized cans of tomato juice at Brockton, Mass., and 41 cases at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 22 and 29, 1941, by Holley Canning Co., Inc., from Holley, 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) "Armour's Star Tomato Juice * * * Armour and Company Distributors."

On March 2 and 23, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3134. Adulteration of tomato juice. U. S. v. 40 Cases of Tomato Juice. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6581. Sample No. 90275-E.)

On December 26, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 40 cases of tomato juice at Greenfield, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 18, 1941, by Barker Canning Corporation from Barker, N. Y.; and charging it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Our Table Brand Tomato Juice."

On January 26, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3135. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. William S. Swett (Knox Pickle & Preserve Works). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. D. C. No. 5510. Sample Nos. 47136-E, 47144-E.)

On November 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana filed an information against William S. Swett, trading as Knox Pickle & Preserve Works at Sidney, Ind., alleging shipment on or about December 5, 1940, and January 10, 1941, from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, of quantities of tomato puree that was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Blossom * * * Tomato Puree Distributed By Sprague, Warner & Company Chicago, Ill."

On February 17, 1942, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$25.

3136. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 398 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6229. Sample No. 58835-E.)

On November 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 398 cases, each containing 6 No. 10 cans, of tomato puree at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, 1941, by Butterfield Canning Co. from Muncie, 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: (Cans) "Indiano Brand Puree of Tomatoes."

On January 15, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

3137. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 69 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6236. Sample No. 18019-E.)

On November 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama filed a libel against 69 cases of tomato puree at Catherine, Ala.,