

that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "The Good Kind Tomato Puree Steele-Wedeles Company Distributors Chicago, Ill."

On August 7, 1940, Charles Clamme and Albert Clamme, copartners, doing business as Clamme Canning Company, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond for separating and salvaging the good portion under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1154. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 22 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2339. Sample Nos. 6526-E, 6810-E.)

On July 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 22 cases of tomato puree at Denver, Colo. (consigned by the Perry Canning Co.), alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 18, 1940, from Perry, Utah; 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) "Dreher's Tomato Puree * * * Packed For The Dreher Pickle Company, Denver, Colorado."

On July 22, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1155. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 19 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2262. Sample No. 6285-E.)

On June 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 19 cases of tomato puree at Goodland, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 1, 1940, by the Pleasant Grove Canning Co. from Pleasant Grove, Utah; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of decomposed vegetable substances. The article was labeled in part: "Utah Valley Brand Tomato Puree."

On September 10, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1156. Adulteration of tomato pulp and tomato puree. U. S. v. Kaysville Canning Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$29. (F. D. C. No. 2887. Sample Nos. 97222-D, 97324-D, 97413-D, 16408-E, 16412-E, 16438-E.)

On February 6, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Utah filed an information against the Kaysville Canning Corporation, Kaysville, Utah, alleging shipment within the period from on or about October 4, 1939, to on or about February 8, 1940, from the State of Utah into the States of Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming, of quantities of tomato pulp and tomato puree that were adulterated in that they consisted in whole and in part of decomposed substances. The articles were labeled in part variously: "Heavy Tomato Pulp Packed By Kaysville Canning Corpn."; "Tomato Puree"; "Kaysville Brand Tomato Puree * * * Distributed By Kaysville Canning Corporation"; "Silver Band * * * Tomato Puree * * * The Morey Mercantile Co. Distributors Denver, Colo."

On February 6, 1941, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and a fine of \$29 was imposed.

1157. Adulteration of tomato sauce. U. S. v. 124 Cases of Canned Tomato Sauce. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2204. Sample No. 12638-E.)

On or about June 25, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 124 cases of tomato sauce at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 24, 1940, by the Port of Stockton from Stockton, Calif.; 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) "Land o'Lakes California Fancy Tomato Sauce * * * Distributed By Ocono Company Baltimore, Md."

On August 19, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.