

paste at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 5, 1942, by Schwabacher Bros. & Co., Inc., from Oakland, 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: (Cans) "Flotta Brand Extra Fancy Pure Tomato Paste Net Weight 6¼ Oz. Packed By Flotill Products Incorporated Stockton California."

On March 20, 1942, Flotill Products, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The unfit portion was segregated and destroyed.

3559. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. Crampton Canneries, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Judgment of guilty; fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 6405. Sample Nos. 47482-E, 47483-E, 58209-E.)

On February 28, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed an information against Crampton Canneries, Inc., Celina, Ohio, alleging shipment on or about May 10, 16, and 20, 1941, from the State of Ohio into the States of Illinois and Minnesota of quantities of tomato puree which was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Ferndell [or "Richelleu"] Brand Puree of Tomatoes Purity Pioneers * * * Distributed by Sprague Warner & Company, Chicago, Ill."; or "Crampton Canneries Tomato Puree."

On May 20, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court found the defendant guilty and imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

3560. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. Ladoga Canning Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300. (F. D. C. No. 5520. Sample Nos. 47249-E, 47250-E, 47414-E.)

On April 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed an information against Ladoga Canning Co., a corporation, Ladoga, Ind., alleging shipment on or about February 10 and 26 and March 3, 1941, from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois of quantities of tomato puree which was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. Portions of the article were labeled in part: "Barco Brand * * * Tomato Puree."

On June 19, 1942, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$300.

3561. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 384 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7166. Sample No. 80399-E.)

On April 7, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 384 cases, each containing 48 10½-ounce cans, of tomato puree at Cincinnati, Ohio, which had been consigned on or about February 4 and 5, 1942, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Fall Creek Canning Co. from Pendleton, 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) "Honey Grove Tomato Puree * * * White Villa Grocers, Inc. Distributors Cincinnati, Ohio Dayton, Ohio."

On May 19, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3562. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. v. 1,000 Cases of Tomato Pulp. Consent decree of condemnation. Unfit portion of product ordered destroyed; remainder ordered delivered to a local charitable agency. (F. D. C. No. 7148. Sample No. 73050-E.)

On April 4, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska filed a libel against 1,000 cases each containing 6 No. 10 cans of tomato pulp at Nebraska City, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 6, 1942, by the Kaysville Canning Corporation from Barnes, Utah; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On June 3, 1942, no claim having been entered for the product and the court having found that a portion identified by certain codes was fit for human consumption, it was ordered that the good portion be segregated under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration and delivered to a local charitable agency, and that the unfit portion be destroyed.