sisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Crine's Quality Turnip Greens."

On August 8, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

TOMATOES AND TOMATO PRODUCTS

3966. Misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 547 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 8142. Sample No. 28633–F.)

On August 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia filed a libel against 547 cases, each containing 24 cans, of tomatoes at Valdosta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on about January 10, and April 28, 1942, by J. W. Holloway from Fort Pierce, Fla.; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Indian River Brand Tomatoes."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it purported to be a food for which a standard of quality had been prescribed by regulations as provided by law, but its quality fell below such standard because the peel per pound of canned tomatoes in the container covered an area of more than one square inch, and its label failed to bear in such manner and form as the regulations specify a statement that it fell below such standard.

On August 28, 1942, the A. S. Pendleton Co., Valdosta, Ga., claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

3967. Misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 351 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for relabeling. (F. D. C. No. 8004. Sample No. 12401–F.)

On July 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 351 cases of canned tomatoes at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 25, 1941, from Oakland, Calif., by Schwabacher Bros. & Co.; and charging that it was misbranded in that it purported to be a food for which a standard of quality had been prescribed by regulations as provided by law, but its quality fell below such standard because its drained weight was less then 50 percent of the weight of the water required to fill the container, and its label failed to bear in such manner and form as the regulations specify a statement that it fell below such standard of quality. The article was labeled in part: "Madrona Brand Tomatoes."

On August 24, 1942, Schwabacher Bros. & Co., Inc., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

Nos. 3968 to 3974 report the seizure and disposition of tomato products that contained decomposed material, as evidenced by the presence of excessive mold.

3968. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 42 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7621. Sample No. 95183–E.)

On June 11, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 42 cases of catsup at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 29, 1942, by F. M. Ball & Co., 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) "Ballcrest Brand Tomato Catsup. Net Contents 6 Lbs. 15 Oz."

On July 31, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3969. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 494 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 7087. Sample Nos. 81711–E, 81724–E.)

On March 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 494 cases of tomato catsup (consigned by A. M. Beebe Co., Inc.,) at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce