On April 27, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28919. Adulteration and misbranding of Lemmo. U. S. v. 10 Bottles of Lemmo. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42024. Sample No. 1822-D.)

This product consisted essentially of a mixture of mineral oil, citral, and lemon oil, having an appearance and flavor suggesting lemon oil.

On March 28, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 bottles of Lemmo at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 19, 1938, from Brooklyn, N. Y., by Virginia Dare Extract Co., Inc., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Virginia Dare Lemmo * * * Virginia Dare Extract Co. Incorporated * * * Brooklyn, N. Y."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that mineral oil having no food value had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength; and in that a mixture of mineral oil, citral, and lemon oil had been substituted in whole or in part for citral, terpenes, aldehyde, and esters occurring naturally in lemon oil, which it purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements borne on the label, "Lemmo substitute for Lemon Oil Prepared from Citral, terpenes, aldehyde and esters occurring naturally in lemon oil * * * Use as Lemon Oil," were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to a mixture of mineral oil, citral, and lemon oil. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, lemon oil.

On April 22, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28920. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 19 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41982. Sample No. 11356-D.)

This product contained approximately 2.4 percent of foreign starch.

On March 16, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 cases of tomato catsup at Muskogee, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 24, 1938, from Rogers, Ark., by the Griffin Grocery Co. and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Cherokee Maid Tomato Catsup * * * Packed by Griffin Manufacturing Co., Muskogee, Oklahoma."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that starch had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower its quality or strength; in that starch had been substituted in whole or in part for the article; and in that it was mixed in a maner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement "Tomato Catsup" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to an article containing added starch.

On April 5, 1938, the Griffin Grocery Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28921. Adulteration of canned mustard greens and canned turnip greens. U. S. v. 136 Cases of Mustard Greens (and three similar seizure actions). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 41941, 42038, 42050, 42051. Sample Nos. 1821-D, 1823-D, 1825-D, 1826-D.)

Samples of these products were found to contain worms, insects, and other filth.

On March 28, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court four libels praying seizure and condemnation of 481 cases of mustard greens and 197 cases of turnip greens at New Orleans, La., alleging that