misbranded. It was labeled in part: (Cans) "Pheasant Brand Tomatoes * * * Distributed by Wadhams & Company Portland Oregon."

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 and its label failed to bear in such manner and form as the regulations specify, a statement that it fell below such standard.

On December 29, 1941, Walter M. Field & Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

2933. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 996 Cases of Tomato Puree. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 4994. Sample No. 58209-E.)

Examination showed this product to contain decomposed material, as evidenced by the presence of excessive mold.

On June 25, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 996 cases of tomato puree at Austin, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 16, 1941, by Crampton Canneries, Inc., from Celina, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: "Crampton Canneries Tomato Puree."

On September 17, 1941, Crampton Canneries, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the good portion be segregated from the bad under supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On December 15, 1941, judgment was entered ordering the return of the fit portiton to the shipper and destruction of the remainder.

2934. Adulteration of tomato puree and tomato juice. U. S. v. 297 Cartons of Tomato Puree and 800 Cartons of Tomato Juice. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6044, 6089. Sample Nos. 62288-E, 62289-E.)

The tomato puree contained excessive mold, and the tomato juice was undergoing progressive decomposition.

On October 21 and 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against 297 cartons each containing 6 No. 10 cans of tomato puree and 800 cartons each containing 6 3-quart cans of tomato juice at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23 and 27, 1941, by Salamonie Packing Co. from Warren, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of decomposed substances. The articles were labeled in part: "Barco Brand Tomato Puree * * * Distributors B. A. Railton Co. Chicago, Ill. Milwaukee, Wis."; and "Altman Brand Tomato Juice * * * Distributed by Sprague, Warner & Company Chicago, Ill."

On December 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

2935. Adulteration of tomato juice. U. S. v. 248 Cases of Tomato Juice. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6280. Sample No. 62298-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained decomposed material, as evidenced by the presence of excessive mold.

On November 26, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 248 cases, each containing 6 No. 10 unlabeled cans, of tomato juice at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 20, 1941, by Indiana Packing Co. from Royal Center, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On December 29, 1941, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2936. Misbranding of tomato juice. U. S. v. 48 Cases of Tomato Juice. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5146. Sample No. 53400-E.)

This product was short of the declared volume.

On July 21, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 48 cases, each containing 72 cans, of tomato juice at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 2, 1941, by