from Quinton, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "White Rose Pumpkin Seeman Bros. Inc. Wholesale Distributors, New York, N. Y.," or "Supreme Brand Fancy Pumpkin * * * Wallace, Burton & Davis Co. Distributors New York, N. Y."

On March 11, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4835. Adulteration of canned sweet potatoes. U. S. v. 70 Cases of Canned Sweet Potatoes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8865. Sample No. 12873-F.)

This product was unsterile and was undergoing progressive decomposition.

On November 17, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 70 cases, each containing 24 cans, of sweet potatoes at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 15, 1942, by the Sales Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Camp Adair, Wellsdale, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Humboldt Brand Sweet Potatoes * * * Packed by L. H. Herndon Canning Co., Humboldt, Tennessee," or "Pine Grove Brand Sweet Potatoes * * * Packed by Pine Grove Canning Co. St. Martinville, La."

On April 27, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4836. Adulteration of sauerkraut. U. S. v. 377 Cases of Sauerkraut. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9424. Sample No. 22011-F.)

On February 23, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 377 cases, each containing 12 jars, of sauerkraut at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 6, 1943, by the Vernon D. Price Vinegar Co. from Moundsville, W. Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Jars) "Great Lakes Sauer Kraut * * * Packed For Great Lakes Pickle Co. Pittsburgh, Pa."

On February 24, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4837. Adulteration of canned turnip greens. U. S. v. 661 Cases of Canned Turnip Greens. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9172. Sample No. 9630-F.)

On January 13, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama filed a libel against 661 cases of canned turnip greens at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 24, 1942, from Mission, Tex., by W. C. Bohannon Canning Co.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained insects and consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Valley Rose Brand Turnip Greens Packed By Riona Products Co. Inc. McAllen, Texas."

On June 1, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

TOMATOES AND TOMATO PRODUCTS

4838. Adulteration of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 67 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 9441. Sample No. 7987-F.)

This product was undergoing active spoilage.

On February 26, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 67 cases of canned tomatoes at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 30, 1942; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Stonewall Brand Tomatoes * * * Distributed by Griggs, Cooper & Co., St. Paul, Minn."

On April 5, 1943, Griggs, Cooper & Co., having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond, conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of in violation of the law. The unfit portion was segregated from the good portion and destroyed.