

filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

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

3186. Adulteration of pecan meats. U. S. v. 35 Pounds of Pecan Meats. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6925. Sample No. 70322-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained hair fragments resembling rodent hairs.

On February 23, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 35 pounds of pecan meats at Lakeland, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 9, 1942, by B. Lloyd from Barnesville, Ga.; 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 might have become contaminated with filth.

On March 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3187. Adulteration of pecans. U. S. v. 1,700 Pounds of Pecans. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6639. Sample No. 16900-E.)

This product was wormy and insect-infested and contained shriveled, moldy, rancid, and decomposed nuts.

On or about January 13, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 1,700 pounds of pecans at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 18, 1941, by the May Food Stores from Greenville, Miss.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On February 17, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3188. Adulteration of walnuts. U. S. v. 127 Cartons, 3 Bags, and 3 Bags of Walnuts. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6354. Sample Nos. 59827-E, 59828-E, 59829-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained live worms and worm excreta.

On December 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 127 50-pound cartons and 6 100-pound bags of walnuts at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 11 and December 3, 1940, by California Walnut Growers Association from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Large Mayette [or "Budded" or "Eureka"] California Walnuts Diamond Brand."

On January 3, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3189. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 8 Cases of Walnut Meats. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6553. Sample No. 85579-E.)

This product was insect-infested.

On December 20, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 8 cases of walnut meats at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 17, 1941, by Torn & Glasser from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "Copper Heart Halves and Pieces."

On March 30, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3190. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 16 Cases of Walnut Meats. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6639. Sample No. 85125-E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of moldy, rancid, and decomposed walnut meats.

On January 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 16 cases of walnut meats at Tacoma, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 8, 1941, by A. W. Johnson from Portland, Oreg.; 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: (Case) "W. W. Sims Salem Oreg * * * Bakers Walnut Meats."

On March 30, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

8191. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 3 Bags of Walnuts. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6751. Sample No. 85317-E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of moldy and rancid nuts.

On January 22, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 3 50-pound bags of walnuts at Boise, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 9, 1942, by Wylie & Son from Eugene, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On March 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

8192. Adulteration of shredded coconut. U. S. v. 5 Barrels of Shredded Coconut. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered distributed to charitable institutions. (F. D. C. No. 6806. Sample No. 67686-E.)

This product was found to contain mineral oil.

On February 3, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee filed a libel against 5 barrels of shredded coconut at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 15, 1941, by Pure Food Products, Inc., from Dallas, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that mineral oil, a nonnutritive substance, had been substituted in part therefor; and in that mineral oil, a nonnutritive substance, had been added thereto and mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce its quality. The article was labeled in part: "Monsantu Brand Fancy Shred Coconut Prepared with Sugar, Oil and Salt."

On April 7, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered distributed to charitable institutions.

8193. Adulteration and misbranding of peanut butter. U. S. v. 50 Cases and 25 Cases of Peanut Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6862. Sample No. 83361-E.)

This product contained dirt, and a portion was also short weight.

On February 12, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 50 cases each containing 24 6-ounce jars and 25 cases each containing 24 12-ounce jars of peanut butter at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 28, 1942, by Sessions Co., Inc., from Enterprise, Ala.; and charging that it was adulterated and that a portion was also misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Goldcraft Peanut Butter."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

A portion of the article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Net Wt. 12 Ozs." was false and misleading as applied to an article that was short weight; and in that it was in package form and did not bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

On March 25, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

OLIVE OIL

8194. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 55 Cartons of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5801. Sample Nos. 74701-E to 74704-E, incl.)

This product consisted essentially of an artificially flavored and artificially colored imitation olive oil.

On or about September 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 55 cartons of olive oil at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 26 and 30, 1941, by John Gatto from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was