a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 boxes of walnut meats at Klamath Falls, Oreg.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 27, 1938, by Sunset Nut Shelling Co. from Oakland, Calif.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On December 8, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29884. Adulteration of Pignoli nuts. U. S. v. 9½ Dozen Jars of Pignoli Nuts. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44051. Sample No. 26993–D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages at the time of examination, was found to be insect-infested.

On October 3, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9½ dozen jars of Pignoli nuts at New Haven, Conn.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 12, 1938, by the Goodman Packing [Products] Corporation from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Jars) "Paradise Brand Pignoli."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On November 8, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29885. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 202 Cases of Catsup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44177. Sample No. 42918–D.)

This product contained excessive mold.

On October 17, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 202 cases of catsup at Kane, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 24, 1938, by Farm King Packing Co., Inc., from Fredonia, N. Y.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Handy Brand Pure Fancy Catsup."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On November 23, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29886. Adulteration of powdered flavor. U. S. v. 4 Drums of Casco Flavor. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44036. Sample No. 38255–D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages at the time of examination, was found to be insect-infested.

On September 29, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four drums of Casco flavor at San Antonio, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 30, 1938, by Chapman & Smith Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Rolling Pin Brand Casco Flavor a Powdered Flavor."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On December 10, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*