demnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be brought into conformity with the law under the supervision of this Department.

470. Adulteration of almonds. U. S. v. 6 Bags of Almonds in Shell. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1028. Sample No. 73649–D.)

This product was in interstate commerce at the time of examination and was found to be wormy at that time.

On November 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against six bags of almonds at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 14, 1938, by Wm. A. Camp from New York, N. Y.; 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: "Tip Top Brand * * * Packed by B & O Nut Corporation San Francisco Calif."

On January 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

Nos. 471 to 474 report the seizure and disposition of nuts which were in interstate commerce at the time of examination and which were found to be in part moldy, rancid, or decomposed at that time.

471. Adulteration of almonds and Brazil nuts. U. S. v. 40 Bags and 8 Bags of Brazil Nuts. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of Brazil nuts ordered released under bond; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 1233, 1234. Sample Nos. 83164–D, 83185–D.)

On December 26, 1939, and January 2, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed libels against 40 bags of Brazil nuts at Tampa, Fla., and 8 bags of Brazil nuts at Miami, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 30 and November 21, 1939, by Wm. A. Camp Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.; 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: "Tropical Brand New Crop."

On February 9, 1940, no claimant having appeared for the lot seized at Miami, Fla., judgment of condemnation was entered and the lot was ordered destroyed. On February 15, 1940, Saffold Bros. Produce Co., of Tampa, Fla., claimant for the lot seized at Tampa, having consented to the entry of a decree and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be disposed of in conformity with the law.

472. Adulteration of Brazil nuts. U. S. v. 325 Bags, et al., of Brazil Nuts. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for separation and destruction of bad portion. (F. D. C. No. 994. Sample Nos. 81301–D, 81302–D, 81303–D, 81306–D, 81307–D, 81308–D.)

On November 16, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed a libel against 325 bags of Brazil nuts at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20 and October 4, 1939, by General Foods Sales Co., Inc., from Hoboken, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "King Cole Brites Large Brazil Nuts."

On November 28, 1939, General Foods Sales Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond for segregation and destruction of portion found to be bad.

473. Adulteration of pecan pieces. U. S. v. 10 Cartons of Pecan Pieces. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1164. Sample No. 74875–D.)

On December 8, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 10 cartons of dark pecan pieces at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 25, 1939, by Travis Pecan Co. from San Antonio, Tex., and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly and in part of a decomposed substance.

On January 24, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.