3596. Adulteration of pecan meats. U. S. v. 10 Cartons of Pecan Meats. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6782. Sample No. 89032–E.)

On January 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 10 cartons of pecan meats at Hoboken, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 6, 1942, by D. E. Jones from Arlington, 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. The article was labeled in part: "30 Lbs. * * * 'Nature's Own' Pecan Halves."

On May 9, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3597. Adulteration of shelled pecans. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Shelled Pecans. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7418. Sample No. 71613–E.)

On April 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 5 cases each containing 60 pounds of pecans at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 24, 1942, by Memphis Pecan & Walnut Co. from Memphis, Tenn.; 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 May 29, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3598. Adulteration of pecans. U. S. v. 58 Cartons and 33 Cartons of Pecan Pieces. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7071. Sample Nos. 70328–E, 70329–E.)

On or about March 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 91 20- or 30-pound cartons of pecan pieces at Miami, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 16 and 26, 1942, by Sam A. Pierce from Cairo, 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. The article was labeled in part: (58 cartons) "A Grade Pieces," and (33 cartons) "B Grade Pieces."

On April 29, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3599. Adulteration of pecans. U. S. v. 196 Cartons and 149 Cartons of Pecans. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond for reconditioning by pasteurization; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 3813, 3814. Sample Nos. 47202–E, 47203–E.)

On February 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 196 50-pound cartons and 149 60-pound cartons of pecans at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 31, 1940, and January 9, 1941, by Chas. C. Robertson from Fort Worth, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On April 10, 1942, John Fisher Pecan Co., Dallas, Tex., claimant for the 149 cartons of pecans, having admitted the allegations of the libel with respect to that portion, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for reconditioning by pasteurization and washing under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On May 28, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the remainder of the pecans, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3600. Adulteration of shelled peanuts. U. S. v. 264 Bags of Peanuts. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reconditioned. (F. D. C. No. 7491. Sample No. 92296–E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of moldy, dirty, and wormy peanuts.

On May 11, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 264 unlabeled 120-pound bags of shelled peanuts at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 7, 1942, by Greenwood Products Co. from Marianna, Fla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance.