

On May 18, 1942, Greenwood Products Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reconditioned and segregated under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The rejected material was delivered to a processing company for conversion into inedible oils.

3601. Adulteration of piñon nuts. U. S. v. 266 Bags of Piñon Nuts. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reconditioned. (F. D. C. No. 7070. Sample Nos. 92242-E, 92258-E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of moldy nuts.

On March 19, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 266 bags, each containing approximately 90 pounds, of piñon nuts at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 5, 1942, by Gross, Kelly & Co. from Winslow, Ariz.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On April 3, 1942, Gonzales & Blanco, Los Angeles, Calif., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The good nuts were segregated from the bad, and the latter were disposed of for nonfood purposes.

3602. Adulteration of pistachio nuts. U. S. v. 8 Tins and 12 Tins of Pistachio Nuts. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7060. Sample No. 70333-E.)

Examination of samples of this product showed the presence of wormy and moldy nuts.

On or about March 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 8 plain 5-pound tins and 12 gift-style 2½-pound tins of unshelled pistachio nuts at Miami Beach, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 19, 1941, by the American Pistachio Corporation from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance.

On June 15, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3603. Adulteration of walnuts. U. S. v. 15 Cases of Walnuts. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6976. Sample No. 76768-E.)

This product was insect-infested.

On March 3, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota filed a libel against 15 25-pound cases of walnuts at Fargo, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 19 and December 9, 1941, by Granton & Co. from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On May 11, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3604. Adulteration of walnuts. U. S. v. 462 Cases of Shelled Walnuts. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reprocessed and reconditioned. (F. D. C. No. 7157. Sample Nos. 86637-E, 86654-E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of insect-damaged, rancid, and moldy walnut meats.

On April 6, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed a libel against 462 cases, each containing 25 pounds, of walnuts at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 8, 1942, by Pacific Coast Nut House from San Jose, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Special Amber California Shelled Walnuts."

On April 17, 1942, Pacific Coast Nut House, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reprocessed and reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.