of the War Production Board, provided that the product should not be disposed of in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

4235. Adulteration of pistachio nuts. U. S. v. 4 Cans of Pistachio Nuts. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8097. Sample No. 2701-F.)

This product consisted of rancid and decomposed nuts.

On August 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 4 25-pound cans of nuts at Kansas City, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 7, 1942, by the American Pistachio Corporation from Brooklyn, 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: (Cans) "Sun over the Desert Brand Extra Quality Pistachio Nuts."

On October 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4236. Adulteration of desiccated coconut. U. S. v. 12 Boxes and 6 Sacks of Desiccated Cocoanut. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7828. Sample No. 93805-E.)

This product contained wood splinters and nondescript dirt.

On June 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 12 boxes and 6 sacks of desiccated coconut at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 29, 1942, by Trade Wind Foods, Inc., 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: (Boxes) "Ceylon Desiccated Cocoanut," (sacks) "Trade Wind Macaroon," or "Worth Brand Macaroon Manufactured by Consolidated Trading Corp., Manila, P. I."

On July 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4237. Adulteration of peanut butter. U. S. v. 262 Cases of Peanut Butter. Dedefault decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7361. Sample No. 71270-E.)

This product contained insect fragments, wood fragments, and dirt.

On April 17, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa filed a libel against 262 cases of peanut butter at Muscatine, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 27, 1942, by the Millard-United Co., from Chicago, Ill.; 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: (Jars) "Del Haven Brand Uniform Quality Peanut Butter * * * Packed for Federated Foods, Inc., San Francisco and Chicago."

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

4238. Adulteration of peanut butter. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Peanut Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7633. Sample Nos. 92072-E, 92073-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and rodent excreta fragments.

On June 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 14 cases of peanut butter at Yuma, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 16, 1942, by Golden West Products Co. from Los Angeles, Calif.; 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: (Jars) "Golden West Brand Pure Peanut Butter * * * Net Weight 6 Ozs. [or "1 Lb. 8 Oz."]."

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

OILS

4239. Adulteration and misbranding of oil. U. S. v. 99 Cases of Oil. The consignee, Cimino Bros., adjudged guilty of contempt of court for selling or otherwise disposing of portion of product, and fined $200. Default decree condemning remainder and ordering it sold to be used in the manufacture of soap. (F. D. C. No. 3869. Sample No. 56015-E.)

On February 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 99 cases, each containing 6 1-gallon cans, of oil at New Haven,