

machinery, equipment, and raw materials used in the manufacture, preparation, and holding of the products; and that the defendants continued to introduce in interstate commerce adulterated nuts and nut products, and would continue to so introduce such products unless enjoined from so doing.

DISPOSITION: December 19, 1949. After considering the affidavits of the other parties and the arguments of counsel, the court handed down its findings of fact and conclusions of law, together with its order granting a preliminary injunction against the introduction by the defendants into interstate commerce of any nuts or nut products which were adulterated as alleged in the complaint. It was further ordered that the preliminary injunction should expire on January 16, 1950. No action was taken to make the injunction permanent, and on March 6, 1950, the complaint for injunction was dismissed without prejudice.

16647. Adulteration of cashew nuts. U. S. v. 244 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 29577. Sample No. 75715-K.)

LIBEL FILED: September 9, 1950, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 26 and August 3, 1950, from New York, N. Y., by the P. H. Petry Co.

PRODUCT: 244 50-pound cases of cashew nuts at Minneapolis, Minn.

LABEL, IN PART: "Packed By Travancore Cashew Nut Co. Quilon Blanched Cashew Kernels Scorched Wholes."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402(a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects.

DISPOSITION: September 22, 1950. The Johnson Nut Co., Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond for reprocessing and reconditioning under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

In accordance with the decree, the product was examined, and a total of 4½ cases of the product which showed the greatest degree of infestation were destroyed. The portion of the product containing slight to medium infestation was passed through a nut blancher to remove insect filth, with the result that an additional 22 cases were found unfit and were denatured as animal feed.

16648. Adulteration of cashew nuts. U. S. v. 162 Tins * * *. (F. D. C. No. 29583. Sample No. 75716-K.)

LIBEL FILED: September 13, 1950, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 12, 23, and 26, and August 3, 1950, from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 162 25-pound tins of cashew nuts at Minneapolis, Minn.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: September 22, 1950. The Johnson Nut Co., Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under