

299. Adulteration of Brazil nuts. U. S. v. 86 Boxes of Brazil Nuts. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 1214. Sample Nos. 87448-D, 87450-D.)

On December 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 86 boxes of Brazil nuts at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 24, 1939, by Baker Bennett Day Division of General Foods Sales Co., from Hoboken, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance and was otherwise unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: "King Cole Junior Brite Brazil Nuts."

On January 5, 1940, General Foods Sales Co., Inc., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond, conditioned that the good nuts be separated from the bad and that the latter be destroyed.

300. Adulteration of Brazil nut pieces. U. S. v. 35 Cases of Brazil Nut Pieces. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1275. Sample No. 85831-D.)

On January 3, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 35 cases of Brazil nut pieces at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Para, Brazil, by Jayme Pazuello & Cia, that it had arrived at Jersey City, N. J., on or about October 18, 1939, and that it had been transported from Jersey City, N. J., to New York, N. Y., on or about October 26, 1938; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance.

On January 19, 1940, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

Nos. 301 to 304 of this publication report the seizure and disposition of nuts and nut meats which were in interstate commerce at the time of examination and were found to be insect-infested at that time.

301. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 6 Cases of Walnut Meats. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1123. Sample No. 83729-D.)

On December 6, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against six cases of walnut meats at Boise, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 14, 1939, from Portland, Oreg., in pool shipment by Weeks Transfer Co.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Wylie Walnut Meats Packed By Wylie & Son Eugene, Oregon."

On December 29, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

302. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 6 Cartons of Walnut Meats. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1050. Sample No. 83718-D.)

On November 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against six cartons of walnut meats at Twin Falls, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 21, 1939, by Sunset Nut Shelling Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On January 8, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

303. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 50 Cases and 50 Cases of Walnut Meats. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for resorting. (F. D. C. Nos. 1171, 1193. Sample Nos. 70581-D, 70587-D, 70589-D.)

On December 9 and 14, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed libels against 100 cases of walnut meats at Denver, Colo. (consigned by M. M. Levy), alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about November 30, December 4, and December 5, 1939; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On December 14, 1939, M. M. Levy, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and the cases having been consolidated, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for resorting and salvaging the good portions.

304. Adulteration of almonds in shell. U. S. v. 28 Bags of Almonds. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 1148. Sample No. 83346-D.)

On December 5, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 28 bags of almonds at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 14, 1939, from Oakland, Calif., by Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; 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: "Ensign Brand Calif. IXL Almonds."

On December 21, 1939, Rosenberg Bros. & Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the law.

PEANUT BUTTER

305. Adulteration of peanut butter. U. S. v. 73 Cases and 42 Cans of Peanut Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 701. Sample No. 70331-D.)

This product contained insect fragments, rodent hairs, and dirt.

On October 11, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 73 cases, each containing two 25-pound cans, and forty-two 25-pound cans of peanut butter at Trenton, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about October 12, 1938, to on or about July 8, 1939, by Chase Sales Co. from Norfolk, Va.; 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: "Our Diamond Brand Peanut Butter * * * Old Reliable Peanut Company Suffolk, Va."

On November 13, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

306. Adulteration of peanut butter. U. S. v. 20 Cases, 22 Cases, 30 Cases, and 10 Cases of Peanut Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 790. Sample No. 79188-D.)

This product contained insect fragments and dirt.

On October 25, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina filed a libel against 82 cases of peanut butter at Albemarle, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 7, 1939, by Dixieland Products Co. from Columbus, Ga.; 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: "Dixieland Peanut Butter."

On January 6, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

307. Adulteration of peanut butter. U. S. v. 7 Cases, 12 Cases, 4 Cases, and 19 Cases of Peanut Butter. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 801, 812. Sample Nos. 79200-D, 82961-D.)

Samples of this product were found to contain insect fragments and dirt.

On October 25, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina filed libels against 23 cases of various-sized jars of peanut butter at High Point, N. C., and 19 cases of peanut butter at Wilkesboro, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 29 and September 7, 1939, by Dixieland Products Co. from Columbus, Ga.; 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: "Dixieland Peanut Butter."

On January 6, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

308. Adulteration of peanut butter. U. S. v. 16 Cases and 12 Cases of Peanut Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1078. Sample Nos. 70256-D, 70257-D.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent hairs, insect fragments, and dirt.