

1177. Adulteration of pecan pieces. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Selected Pecan Pieces. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be cleaned. (F. D. C. No. 1970. Sample No. 5949-E.)

Samples of this product were found to be contaminated with fecal *Escherichia coli* and to contain cat and rodent hairs.

On May 15, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 100 cases of pecan pieces at Cleveland, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 22, 1939, by the Delicious Pecan Co. from San Antonio, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On July 12, 1940, the Delicious Pecan Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be cleaned in order to remove all filth.

1178. Adulteration of pecan pieces. U. S. v. 49 Cartons and 50 Cartons of Pecan Pieces. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond for reconditioning. (F. D. C. Nos. 2049, 2050. Sample Nos. 5432-E, 4487-E.)

Samples of this product were found to be contaminated with fecal *Escherichia coli*.

On or about June 1 and 7, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Ohio and the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against 49 cartons of pecan pieces at Akron, Ohio and 50 cartons at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 20 and March 30, 1940, by the John Fisher Pecan Co. from Dallas, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On July 26 and August 20, 1940, the John Fisher Pecan Co., of Dallas and the Chicago Bakers Buying Association, of Chicago, Ill., claimants for the respective lots, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration in order to remove all objectional substances.

1179. Adulteration of shelled pecans. U. S. v. 143 Cartons of Large Pecan Pieces. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for elimination of unfit material. (F. D. C. No. 2020. Sample No. 4488-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with *Escherichia coli*.

On or about May 28, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 143 cartons of pecans at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 16, 1940, by J. R. Fleming & Co. from Weatherford, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Texas Bluebonnet Brand Shelled Pecans."

On July 22, 1940, J. R. Fleming & Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product might be released under bond conditioned that it be cleaned in order to eliminate all objectionable material. The attempt to salvage the nuts was unsuccessful and they were destroyed.

1180. Misbranding of pecan halves. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Pecan Halves. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to public institution. (F. D. C. No. 1866. Sample No. 4013-E.)

The baskets containing this product were 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches high and had a false bottom about $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch high.

On April 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan filed a libel against 100 cases, each containing 12 baskets, of pecan halves at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 1, 1940, by the Southland Pecan Co. Inc., from Columbus, Ga.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its container was so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading. It was labeled in part: "Gold Medal Fresh Shelled Nuts. Double Bottom to Prevent Oil Seepage."

On June 22, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a public institution.