

1940, and January 3 and 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared in the remaining cases, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

Nos. 1826 to 1835, inclusive, report the seizure and disposition of pecans that were contaminated with fecal *Escherichia coli*. The products involved in Nos. 1826, 1827, and 1830 also contained rodent hairs.

1826. Adulteration of pecan pieces. U. S. v. 16 Boxes of Shelled Pecan Pieces. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3888. Sample No. 37601-E.)

On February 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 16 boxes of shelled pecan pieces at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 14, 1940, by the Slocomb Pecan Co. from Slocomb, Ala.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On March 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1827. Adulteration of pecan pieces. U. S. v. 3 Cases of Pecan Pieces. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3701. Sample No. 32486-E.)

On January 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 3 cases of pecan pieces at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 3, 1940, by Frank Springer from San Antonio, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained a filthy substance.

On February 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1828. Adulteration of shelled pecans. U. S. v. 18 Cases of Shelled Pecans. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for cleaning. (F. D. C. No. 4081. Sample No. 56357-E.)

On March 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 18 cases of shelled pecans at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 23, 1941, by the Dasher Pecan Co. from Valdosta, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On April 15, 1941, Howard Dasher trading as Dasher Pecan Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be subjected to a process whereby it would be washed and freed from contamination under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1829. Adulteration of shelled pecans. U. S. v. 3 and 14 Cartons of Shelled Pecans. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3881. Sample Nos. 47220-E, 47221-E.)

On March 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 17 cartons of shelled pecans at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 4 to on or about February 7, 1941, by the Finklea Pecan Co., from Mobile, Ala.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On March 26, 1941, the consignee having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1830. Adulteration of pecans. U. S. v. 2 Cases of Shelled Pecans. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3837. Sample No. 29163-E.)

On February 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 2 cases of shelled pecans at Cincinnati, Ohio, which had been consigned on or about January 18, 1941, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Foster Pecan Co. from Denison, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On April 1, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.