

The egg noodle chicken dinner was destroyed. The boned chicken was re-examined, and after the removal of all bones, the product was frozen and was to be used in chicken spread.

NUTS AND NUT PRODUCTS

17390. Adulteration of unshelled brazil nuts. U. S. v. 8 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 30460. Sample No. 90681-K.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about January 19, 1951, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 24, 1950, by S & W Fine Foods, Inc., from Modesto, Calif.

PRODUCT: 8 cases, each containing 24 1-pound bags, of unshelled brazil nuts at Seattle, Wash.

LABEL, IN PART: "Sunset Brand Large Brazil Nuts Packed By Sunset-Sternau Food Co., San Francisco, Calif."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of moldy nuts, and the product was otherwise unfit for food by reason of the presence of rancid nuts.

DISPOSITION: June 22, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

17391. Adulteration of Spanish peanuts. U. S. v. 7 Bags * * *. (F. D. C. No. 30186. Sample No. 83414-K.)

LIBEL FILED: December 1, 1950, Northern District of Illinois.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 17 and September 25, 1950, from San Angelo, Tex.

PRODUCT: 7 120-pound bags of shelled Spanish peanuts at Chicago, Ill.

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

DISPOSITION: June 29, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

17392. Adulteration of desiccated coconut. U. S. v. 91 Bags, etc. (F. D. C. No. 30626. Sample Nos. 20757-L, 20758-L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 12, 1951, Northern District of Alabama.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 16, 1950, by Bingham & Co., from New Orleans, La.

PRODUCT: 288 100-pound bags of desiccated coconut at Birmingham, Ala.

LABEL, IN PART: "Palm Brand Pie [or "Fancy"] Shred Desiccated Coconut LUZON Desiccated Corporation, Manila, P. I."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of moldy and otherwise decomposed coconut.

DISPOSITION: March 9, 1951. Oriental Pacific Traders, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., claimant, having admitted the allegations contained in the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond to be shipped to a soap manufacturer for the purpose of

extracting the coconut oil, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The resulting oil was disposed of for nonfood purposes.

17393. Adulteration of shredded coconut and tapioca. U. S. v. 26 Cases, etc.
(F. D. C. No. 30229. Sample Nos. 90241-K, 90242-K.)

LIBEL FILED: December 22, 1950, District of Idaho.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 29, 1947, and January 2, 1948, from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 26 cases, each containing 30 8-ounce packages, of tapioca, and 6 cases, each containing 24 4-ounce packages, of shredded coconut, at Lewiston, Idaho.

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

DISPOSITION: January 24, 1951. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction.

OIL

17394. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 57 Cans * * * (F. D. C. No. 29844.
Sample No. 79383-K.)

LIBEL FILED: October 27, 1950, District of Rhode Island.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 26, 1950, by F. Steffanides Co., Inc., from Boston, Mass.

PRODUCT: 57 cans of olive oil at Pawtucket, R. I.

LABEL, IN PART: (Can) "Contents One Gallon Imported Product Super-Niki Virgin 100% Pure Olive Oil."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 403 (e) (2), the product failed to bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents. (The cans contained less than the labeled "One Gallon.")

DISPOSITION: November 21, 1950. F. Steffanides Co., Inc., 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 relabeling or repackaging, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

The cans of oil were weighed, and 4 of the cans were found to have the correct weight. Additional oil was added to the remaining 53 cans to bring the weight up to the required amount.

SPICES, FLAVORS, AND SEASONING MATERIALS

17395. Adulteration and misbranding of black pepper. U. S. v. 1 Drum * * *
(F. D. C. No. 30749. Sample No. 1809-L.)

LIBEL FILED: March 12, 1951, Eastern District of South Carolina.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 24, 1951, by Morris Laboratory Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 1 drum, containing 225 pounds, of black pepper at Sumter, S. C.

LABEL, IN PART: (Drum) "Morris 100% Pure Black Pepper."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (2), a mixture of black pepper and paradise seeds had been substituted in whole or in part for pure black pepper.