

On November 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 28 cases of peanut butter at Camden, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 8, 1939, by Old Reliable Peanut Co. from Norfolk, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Golden Tint Brand Peanut Butter."

On December 28, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

309. Adulteration of peanut butter. U. S. v. 34 Cases of Peanut Butter. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 905. Sample No. 61151-D.)

This product was found to contain sand and grit.

On November 8, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 34 cases, each case containing 12 jars of peanut butter, at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 25, 1939, by Sessions Co., Inc., from Enterprise, Ala.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Dubon Brand Peanut Butter * * * Distributed By Dubon Company New Orleans, La."

On December 30, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

310. Adulteration and misbranding of peanut butter. U. S. v. 119, 104, 38, and 152 Cases of Peanut Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1159. Sample No. 79084-D.)

Examination showed that this product contained dirt and insect fragments. The 1-pound jars were also found to be short of the declared weight.

On or about December 19, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed a libel against 413 cases of peanut butter at Charlotte, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 10 and 27, 1939, by the Dillon Candy Co. from Jacksonville, Fla.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

The article in the 1-pound jars was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Net One Lb." was false and misleading since it was incorrect. The article in the 1-pound jars was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was in package form and did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

On January 26, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

SACCHARINE PRODUCTS

CANDY

Nos. 311 to 316 of this publication report the seizure and disposition of candy and confections that were in interstate commerce at the time of examination and were found to be insect-infested at that time.

311. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 6½ Boxes and 3 Boxes of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 737, 757. Sample Nos. 58071-D, 58072-D.)

On October 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed libels against 9½ boxes of candy at Bisbee, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 22 and July 18, 1939, by the Euclid Candy Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Euclid's Chok Full O'Almonds Milk Chocolate"; or "Love Nest."

On January 8 and 15, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

312. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 6 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 751. Sample No. 58066-D.)

On or about October 23, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 6 boxes, each containing 24 bars of candy, at Bisbee, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 8, 1939, by Golden Nugget Sweets, Ltd., from San Francisco,

Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Pecan Whip Gold Nugget."

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

313. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 18 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 822. Sample No. 58109-D.)

On October 27, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 18 boxes of candy at Phoenix, Ariz. (consigned by Warren Watkins), alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about July 26, 1939; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Watkins Cherry Cobler."

On December 7, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

314. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 26 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 514. Sample Nos. 48965-D, 48974-D.)

On or about August 30, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 26 cartons of candy at New London, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 22, 1939, by Romance Chocolate Co. from East Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Milk Brazil Nuts Romance."

On November 17, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

315. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 31 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 796. Sample No. 57863-D.)

On October 23, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 31 boxes of candy at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 26, 1939, by Chase Candy Co. from St. Joseph, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Chase's Cherry Mash Candy."

On December 6, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

316. Adulteration of popcorn bars. U. S. v. 16 Boxes of Carmel Popcorn. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 747. Sample No. 58063-D.)

On October 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 16 boxes of popcorn at Douglas, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 4, 1939, by Overland Candy Co. from Galewood, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Ferdinand The Bull Carmel Pop Corn * * * Chicago Biscuit & Cone Co. Chicago, Ill."

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

317. Misbranding of candy. U. S. v. 49 Cases of Movie Komics. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 626. Sample No. 58047-D.)

The packages of this product contained from 20 to 60 percent of their capacity. They bore no statement of the quantity of contents.

On September 19, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 49 cases, each containing 100 packages of candy, at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 6, 1939, by Casey Concession Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its container was so made, formed, and filled as to be misleading, and in that it was in package form and its label did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents. The article was labeled in part: "Movie Komics * * * Allied Mfg. Co. Chicago."

On November 9, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.