

La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 11, 1940, by the Crown Candy Co. from Atlanta, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 16, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

928. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 12 Packages and 24 Boxes of Candy Bars. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2485. Sample Nos. 20075-E, 20249-E.)

Samples of this product were found to be insect-infested and to contain rodent hairs and rodent excreta.

On or about August 7, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia filed a libel against 12 packages and 24 boxes of peanut bars at Brunswick, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 15 and 25, 1940, by the Dillon Candy Co. from Jacksonville, Fla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. It was labeled in part: "5¢ Dillon's Peanut Bar."

On September 14, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

929. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 114 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2434. Sample No. 2823-E.)

Samples of this product were found to contain rodent hairs and rodent excreta.

On July 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Maine filed a libel against 114 boxes of candy at Portland, Maine, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 5, 1940, by D'Orlando & Co. from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Kenwyn Chocolate Cordial Cherries * * * Packed Expressly For Prospect Chocolate Co. Boston, Mass."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On August 10, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

930. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 34 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1938. Sample No. 13653-E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found to be insect-infested.

On May 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington filed a libel against 34 cartons of candy at Wenatchee, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 5, 1938, 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: "Nut Roll."

On June 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

931. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 24 Cartons and 5 Cartons of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2522, 2523. Sample Nos. 359-E, 20423-E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found to contain rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On August 12 and 14, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Western District of North Carolina and the Western District of South Carolina filed libels against 24 cartons of candy at Charlotte, N. C., and 5 cartons at Spartanburg, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 22, 1940, by the Johnson-Fluker Co. from Atlanta, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "M. M. Peanuts Small" or "Daisy Mixture."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On September 20 and 27, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

932. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 14 Boxes and 20 Boxes of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1933. Sample Nos. 8112-E, 8113-E.)

Samples taken from both shipments of this product were found to contain rodent hairs, and those taken from one of the shipments were also found to contain insect fragments.

On May 7, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed libels against 34 boxes of candy at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 24, 1939, and March 15, 1940, by the Northwestern Candy Co. from Des Moines, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Jacobson's Dairy Maid Pecan Cake"; or "Dairy Maid * * * Maple [or "Cherry" or "Vanilla"]."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On June 21, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

933. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 51 Cases of Candy (and 2 other seizures). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2186, 2187, 2188. Sample Nos. 15528-E, 15530-E, 15531-E.)

Samples of this product were found to contain rodent excreta, rodent hairs, and insect fragments.

On June 12, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi filed libels against 51 cases of candy at Corinth, Miss.; 50 cases at New Albany, Miss.; and 25 cases at Ripley, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Oliver-Finnie Co. from Memphis, Tenn., within the period from on or about April 29 to on or about May 4, 1940; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance unfit for food; and in that it had been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. It was labeled in part: "Silver Moon Candies."

On August 17, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

934. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 43 Cases of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2301. Sample Nos. 5496-E, 5497-E.)

Samples taken from both of these lots of candy were found to contain rodent hairs, and those taken from one lot were also found to contain insect fragments.

On June 28, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed a libel against 43 cases of candy at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about April 19 to on or about June 16, 1940, by the Paris Candy Co. from Paris, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Dixie-Twist Lemon Candy"; or "Wintergreen Candy."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth; and in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 15, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

935. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 52 Cartons and 76 Boxes of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2055, 2328. Sample Nos. 9540-E, 9889-E, 9890-E.)

Samples of this product were found to contain rodent and human hairs and insect fragments.

On June 1 and July 5, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Southern and the Western Districts of Texas filed libels against 52 cartons of candy at Houston, and 76 boxes at San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Pelican State Candy Co. from New Orleans, La., on or about March 21 and June 18, 1940; and charging that it