

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On November 6, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1373. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 28 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3141. Sample No. 11132-E.)

This product contained insect fragments and rodent hairs.

On October 4, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 28 boxes of candy at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 4, 1940, by the Pravata Candy Co. from New Orleans, La.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "1 Cent Mountains."

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

On December 2, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1374. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3178. Sample No. 39297-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs, rodent excreta, and insect fragments.

On October 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed a libel against 10 cases of candy at Fulton, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1940, by the Sennett Candy Co. from Memphis, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly 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 November 18, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1375. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 34 Packages of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3181. Sample Nos. 11125-E, 11127-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs, and one lot also contained insect fragments.

On October 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 34 packages of candy at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 30, 1940, by the Spool Cotton Co. from New Orleans, La.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Giant Sticks [or "Brazil Nut Fudge"] Pelican State Candy Company, Inc."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly 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 December 2, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1376. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 3 Cartons of Vanilla Brazil Fudge, and 1 Carton of Chocolate Brazil Fudge (and one other seizure action against candy). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3120, 3143. Sample Nos. 28120-E, 28938-E, 28939-E.)

These products contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On October 1 and 3, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed libels against five cartons of Vanilla Brazil Fudge and three cartons of Chocolate Brazil Fudge at Washington, D. C., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 11, 1940, by the Tas-T-Nut Co. from Baltimore, Md.; and charging that they were adulterated. They were labeled in part: "Vanilla [or "Chocolate"] Brazil Fudge."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances; and in that they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth.

On October 25, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.