

consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions. The article was labeled in part: "Rosalie Peppermint."

On May 5, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1876. Adulteration and misbranding of candy. U. S. v. 7 Cases of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4215. Sample No. 51303-E.)

Examination showed that this candy was contaminated with rodent hairs and excreta. Furthermore, the bottom layer of the box in which it was packed contained only 11 to 14 pieces separated by cardboard dividers, while the upper layer contained 20 pieces.

On April 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Maine filed a libel against 7 cases, each containing 24 boxes, of candy at Auburn, Maine, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 9, 1941, by San Man Chocolates, Inc. (Romance Chocolate Co.) from East Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Rosella Chocolates."

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

It was alleged to be misbranded in that its container was so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On April 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1877. Adulteration and misbranding of candy. U. S. v. 29 Cases and 42 Cartons of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3440, 3466. Sample Nos. 38426-E, 38427-E, 38428-E, 39584-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with insect fragments and rodent hairs and excreta. Furthermore, it failed to comply with certain labeling requirements of the law.

On December 3 and 7, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Iowa and the Northern District of Iowa filed libels against 29 cases of candy at Des Moines, Iowa, and 42 cartons of candy at Waterloo, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 13 and October 14, 1940, by the Schuler Candy Co. or Schuler Chocolates, Inc., from Winona, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Sugar Loaf Carmel Cream 30"; or "Iced Carmel Cream 30 Lbs."

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

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was in package form and did not bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each ingredient.

On January 3 and 6, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1878. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 43 Boxes and 43 Cartons of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 4082, 4287, 4288. Sample Nos. 24692-E, 29456-E, 29459-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with insect fragments or rodent hairs, or both.

On March 28 and April 9, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and Southern District of Indiana filed libels against 43 boxes of candy at Philadelphia, Pa., and 43 cartons of candy at Richmond, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the George E. Smith Co., in part on or about February 7 and 27, 1941, from Loveland, Ohio, and in part on or about March 10, 1941 from Twightwee, Ohio; 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: "1-c Chocolate Peanut Cream Clusters," "1-c Chocolate M M Goose Eggs," or "Captain Chocolate Drops."

On April 19 and June 10, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.