

the Martin Candy Co. from Dallas, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Bofe-Uvus 2 for 5¢ 36 Count."

The article 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 January 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2088. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 18 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3272. Sample No. 39445-E.)

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

On October 29, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 18 boxes of candy at Batesville, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 12, 1940, by the Oliver-Finnie Co. from Memphis, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Silver Moon Contents 12 Lbs. Net Wt. De Soto Mixed Candies."

The article 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 December 9, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2089. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 23 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3801. Sample No. 50754-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs.

On February 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed a libel against 23 boxes of candy at Hartford, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 21, 1941, by the Richmond Candy Manufacturing Co. from Richmond, Va.; 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. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "80 Cherry Pop."

On March 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed after 30 days unless taken down under bond by the owner. The product was subsequently destroyed in accordance with said order.

2090. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 38 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4552. Sample No. 40627-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs.

On April 30, 1941, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 38 boxes of candy at Harrisburg, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 8, 1941, by the Voneiff-Drayer Co. from Baltimore, Md.; 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. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "120 Count Miss America Chocolate Whipped Creams 1 for 1¢."

On May 27, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2091. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 4 Cartons, 31 Cartons, and 22 Boxes of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 4071, 4095, 4388. Sample Nos. 37859-E, 50523-E, 59210-E.)

Examination showed that all shipments of this candy were contaminated with rodent hairs and that one shipment also contained insect fragments.

On March 29 and 31 and April 24, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of North Carolina and the District of Columbia filed libels against 31 cartons of candy at Greenville, N. C., 22 boxes at Lumberton, N. C., and 4 cartons of the same product at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by S. L. Williams Co., Inc., from Norfolk, Va., on or about January 25, February 20, and March 1, 1941; 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