

On January 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 41 boxes of candy at Jettie, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 13, 1941, from the factory of the D. D. Carney Candy Manufacturing Co., Huntington, W. 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 "Horehound," or "Billy Boy Baseball Pops."

On February 19, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3201. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 13 Boxes and 7 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6299. Sample Nos. 48973-E, 48974-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments.

On or about December 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina filed a libel against 13 boxes each containing 24 pieces, and 7 boxes each containing 24 bars of candy at Columbia, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 25, 1941, by Dilling & Co. from Indianapolis, Ind.; 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: (Pieces, wrapper) "Dilling's Peanut Cluster * * * 5¢," or (bars, wrapper) "Dilling's Chocolate Cherry Pie 5c George's Favorite Pie."

On January 21, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3202. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 21 Boxes and 8 Boxes of Candy (and 3 other seizure actions against candy). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6308, 6348, 6349, 7476. Sample Nos. 56746-E to 56752-E, incl. 61927-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with filth, such as rodent hairs, human hairs, insect fragments, and metal fragments.

Between November 28, 1941, and May 7, 1942, the United States attorneys for the District of New Jersey and the District of Oregon filed libels against 94 boxes of candy at Newark, and 53 boxes of candy at Union City, N. J., and 45 cases of candy at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 2, 1941, to on or about April 13, 1942, by Euclid Candy Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and Euclid Candy Co. of N. Y., Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y., 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: "48's Sambo"; "Dolly Dimple Home-Made Fudge Bars"; "Kitchen-Made Fudge Coconut"; "Euclid's Penny Love Nest"; or "Euclid's Red Cap."

On March 2 and June 12, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3203. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 6 Cases of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6204. Sample No. 70039-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On or about November 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 6 cases of candy at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 2, 1941, by Head Candies, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; 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: (Cases) "30 Lb. Peanut Brittle."

On January 7, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3204. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 27 Cases, 22 Boxes, and 46 Cases of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6746, 6747. Sample Nos. 79155-E to 79157-E, incl.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent hairs and that one lot also contained insect fragments and larvae.

On January 22, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed libels against 27 32-pound cases and 22 boxes of candy at Lexington, and 46 32-pound cases of candy at West Liberty, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 20 and December 6, 1941, by Lovelace Candy Co. from Nashville, Tenn.; 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: "Sweet Annie Pure Stick Candy," or "Dixie Dan Stick Mint."

On February 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3205. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 339 Boxes of Candy (and 2 other seizure actions against candy). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6556, 6557, 6597. Sample Nos. 37596-E, 37598-E, 48547-E, 48999-E, 49000-E, 70229-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with filth, such as rodent hairs and other hair fragments, insect fragments, and larvae.

Between December 27, 1941, and January 5, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Georgia and the Eastern District of South Carolina filed libels against the following quantities of candy: 2 3-pound boxes, 134 2-pound boxes, 301 1-pound boxes, and 69 half-pound boxes at Atlanta, Ga.; and 3 3-pound boxes, 58 2-pound boxes, 25 1-pound boxes, and 6 half-pound boxes at Columbia, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about October 7 to on or about December 9, 1941, by Russell McPhail 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. The article was labeled in part: "Russell McPhail Chocolates."

On February 18 and 19, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3206. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 80 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6826. Sample No. 70724-E.)

Examination showed this product to contain insect fragments and rodent hairs.

On February 9, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed a libel against 80 boxes of candy at Wadesboro, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 25, 1941, by Meadors Manufacturing Co. from Greenville, S. C.; 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 "Meadors Big Apple."

On March 24, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3207. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 5 Cases and 10 Cases of Candy (and 4 other seizure actions against candy). Default decrees of destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5336, 5353, 5354, 6208, 6383. Sample Nos. 60844-E, 60845-E, 60848-E, 60849-E, 60903-E to 60907-E, incl., 81227-E, 81228-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On or about August 8, 15, and 16 and November 17, 1941, and February 18, 1942, the United States attorneys for the District of Montana, District of Oregon, and the District of Utah filed libels against the following quantities of candy: 25 cases at Great Falls and 6 cartons and 8 cases at Kalispell, Mont.; 60 cartons at Eugene, Oreg.; and 656 dozen cellophane bags at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 18, 1941, to on or about January 22, 1942, by Parisian Candy Co. from Seattle, Wash.; 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 variously: "Parisian Union Leader," "Parisian Club House," "Parisian Coco Sno Bar," "Parisian's Chucky," "Parisian Whipped Dream Style Bar," "Parisian Charmed Land Candies," "Parisian Brazil Nut in Caramel," "Parisian Baked Potato Candy Bar," or "Parisian Almond Creme."