

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 21, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1369. Adulteration and misbranding of candy. U. S. v. 76 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3317. Sample Nos. 34548-E, 34549-E, 34550-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments and that a portion of it also contained nondescript dirt.

On November 4, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 3 lots, containing a total of 76 boxes, of candy at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23 and 24, 1940, by Norris, Inc., from Atlanta, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Norris Atlanta Exquisite Candies Della Robbia Mints."

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.

Misbranding was alleged in that a leaflet contained in the boxes of two of the lots bore the following statement, "Guarantee Norris Exquisite Candies are manufactured under ideal conditions," which was false and misleading.

On November 25, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1370. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2545. Sample No. 27291-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On August 15, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 10 cases of candy at Greenville, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 25, 1940, by the Ohio Valley Candy Co. from Evansville, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part "Mint Juleps."

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 under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On October 31, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1371. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2299. Sample Nos. 15609-E, 15610-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On June 29, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 14 cases of candy at Brinkley, Ark. (consigned by the Oliver-Finnie Co.), alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about April 15 to June 3, 1940, from Memphis, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Silver Moon Candies."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained rodent hairs and insect fragments; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On October 22, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1372. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 76 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3182. Sample Nos. 11135-E, 11136-E, 11138-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On October 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas filed a libel against 76 boxes of candy at Beaumont, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 29, 1940, by the Pelican State Candy Co. from New Orleans, La.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled variously in part: "Plantation Sweets," "Cocoanut Bonbons," and "72 Count Creole Fudge."

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.