

La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 11, 1940, by the Crown Candy Co. from Atlanta, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 16, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**928. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 12 Packages and 24 Boxes of Candy Bars. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2485. Sample Nos. 20075-E, 20249-E.)**

Samples of this product were found to be insect-infested and to contain rodent hairs and rodent excreta.

On or about August 7, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia filed a libel against 12 packages and 24 boxes of peanut bars at Brunswick, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 15 and 25, 1940, by the Dillon Candy Co. 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. It was labeled in part: "5¢ Dillon's Peanut Bar."

On September 14, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**929. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 114 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2434. Sample No. 2823-E.)**

Samples of this product were found to contain rodent hairs and rodent excreta.

On July 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Maine filed a libel against 114 boxes of candy at Portland, Maine, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 5, 1940, by D'Orlando & Co. from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Kenwyn Chocolate Cordial Cherries \* \* \* Packed Expressly For Prospect Chocolate Co. Boston, Mass."

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.

On August 10, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**930. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 34 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1938. Sample No. 13653-E.)**

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found to be insect-infested.

On May 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington filed a libel against 34 cartons of candy at Wenatchee, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 5, 1938, by the Euclid Candy Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Nut Roll."

On June 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**931. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 24 Cartons and 5 Cartons of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2522, 2523. Sample Nos. 359-E, 20423-E.)**

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found to contain rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On August 12 and 14, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Western District of North Carolina and the Western District of South Carolina filed libels against 24 cartons of candy at Charlotte, N. C., and 5 cartons at Spartanburg, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 22, 1940, by the Johnson-Fluker Co. from Atlanta, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "M. M. Peanuts Small" or "Daisy Mixture."