

was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Mint American Beauty Sticks"; or "Brazil Nut Fudge."

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 15 and October 14, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

936. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 69 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2416. Sample No. 20243-E.)

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

On July 25, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 69 boxes of candy at Gainesville, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 1, 1940, by Schoenith, Inc., from Charlotte, N. 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.

On September 12, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

937. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 60 Cartons of Candy (and one other seizure action against candy). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 1836, 2282. Sample Nos. 4676-E, 4677-E, 13858-E, 13858-E, 13861-E to 13864-E. incl.)

Samples taken from this product were found to contain rodent hairs, human hairs, cat hairs, and insect fragments.

On April 22 and July 1, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Illinois and the District of Oregon filed libels against 68 cartons of candy at Chicago, Ill., and 762 cartons and 39 cases of candy at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 11 to on or about February 27, 1940, by the United Drug Co. from St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated. Portions were labeled variously: "Joan Manning Assorted Chocolates [or "Liggett's Original Assorted Chocolates" or "Stafford Arms Assorted Chocolates"] Gales Chocolate Company, Boston, Mass." The remaining lots were labeled variously: "Homemaid Chocolate Peppermint Patties [or "Assorted Chocolates Vincents" or "Fenway Chocolate Covered Cherries"] Horton of Boston, Inc. Boston, Mass."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth; and in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On August 8 and September 12, 1940, no claimants having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

938. Adulteration of jelly beans. U. S. v. 49 Boxes of Jelly Beans. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2338. Sample No. 11057-E.)

Samples of this product were found to contain rodent hairs, splinters, and non-descript dirt.

On or about July 5, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 49 boxes of jelly beans at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 8, 1940, by the Two Star Confectionery Co. from New York, 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.

On August 3, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

939. Adulteration and misbranding of candy. U. S. v. 12 Boxes and 11 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2497. Sample No. 20078-E.)

Samples taken from this product were found to contain rodent hairs and insect fragments. A portion was unlabeled and was therefore misbranded because of failure to comply with the labeling requirements of the law.