On August 17, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 200 cases of oleomargarine at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 29, 1940, by the Miami Butterine Co. from Cincinnati, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of fat had been substituted for oleomargarine, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of fat. The article was labeled in part: "Golden Maid Vegetable Margarine."

On August 29, 1940, the Miami Butterine Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

SACCHARINE PRODUCTS

CANDY

1357. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Donald B. Weiner and Douglass J. Thomas (Thomas Bros. Candy Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $500 against each defendant. (F. D. C. No. 2865. Sample Nos. 9753–E, 9756–E, 15116–E, 15117–E, 15118–E, 15510–E, 15511–E, 15516–E to 15519–E, incl., 15522–E, 15532–E, 15607–E, 15612–E, 15613–E, 20221–E, 20222–E, 20223–E, 20578–E.)

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

On November 27, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee filed an information against Donald B. Weiner and Douglass J. Thomas, copartners, trading as Thomas Bros. Candy Co., at Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment within the period from on or about February 2 to on or about June 7, 1940, from the State of Tennessee into the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Georgia, of quantities of candy that was adulterated. The article was variously labeled in part: "Papa Stick"; "Truck'N The Candy Bar That Gives you Pep"; "Circus Brand Peanut Bar"; "Whole Meal Peanut Bar"; "Jumbo Penny Stick"; "Giant Peanut Bar"; "Peco Bars"; "Joe Lewis"; "72 Circus Brand Green Stem Apple Suckers"; "Old Fashion Peanut Bar."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole and 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 12, 1940, pleas of guilty having been entered by the defendants, the court imposed fines totaling $500 against each.

1358. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 7 Cases of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3045. Sample No. 15556–E.)

This product had become contaminated with kerosene while in transit.

On September 18, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against seven cases of candy at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 31, 1940, by the Hollywood Candy Co. from Centralia, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was unfit for food. The boxes contained in the cases were labeled variously: "Double Vanilla Mondae Bars"; "Double Chocolate Nut Sundae"; "Payday"; or "Marty's Week End Special."

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

1359. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 38 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3154. Sample No. 45080–E.)

This product contained rodent hairs, insect fragments, and iron fragments resembling steel wool.

On October 8, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 38 boxes of candy at Boise, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 16, 1940, by the Martin Candy Co. from Dallas, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Martin's Bofe-Uvus 2 for 5¢."

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.