

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 November 13, 1941, the cases in the Western District of Washington having been consolidated and Doumak's Marshmallow Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On September 22 and October 9, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the product seized at Portland, Oreg., judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2806. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 23 Boxes and 14 Cartons of Candy. Default decrees of destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5960, 6028. Sample Nos. 59654-E, 79032-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On October 3 and 14, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Kentucky and the Northern District of West Virginia filed libels against 23 boxes of candy at Harrodsburg, Ky., and 14 cartons of candy at Parkersburg, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 5 and 11, 1941, by the Jobbers Candy Co., Inc., from Bristol, Va.; 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. It was labeled in part: "Big Boy Stick 1 for 1c Mint," or "Sweetheart Suckers."

On November 13 and December 5, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

2807. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 290 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4960. Sample Nos. 65721-E to 65726-E, incl.)

These candies contained rodent hairs.

On June 20, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Utah filed a libel against 290 cartons of candy at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 17, 1941, by the Matzger Chocolate Co., from San Francisco, Calif.; 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. The article was labeled in part: (Bars) "Taxi Bar," "Double Mint," "Mt. Shasta Creamy Cocoanut Chocolate Covered," "Yum Yum," "Big Marshmallow," or "Jumbo Peanut Brittle."

On December 20, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2808. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 11 Boxes, 21 Boxes, 9 Boxes, and 24 Boxes of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5019. Sample Nos. 9546-E to 9549-E, incl.)

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

On or about June 30, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed libels against 65 boxes of candy at Biloxi, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 14, May 13, and June 3, 1941, by McGraw Candy Co. from Mobile, Ala.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "72 Cocoanut Blocks," "Azalea Brand Peanut Bars," "72 Peanut Blocks," or "Azalea Brand Candy Mint Stick."

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

2809. Misbranding of candy. U. S. v. 36 Cases of Candy Pops. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1971. Sample No. 10913-E.)

Examination showed that the boxes containing this product could have held 25 percent more pops without packing, forcing, or systematical arrangement; and that the labeling was further objectionable as indicated hereinafter:

On May 15, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 36 cases of candy pops at Hoboken, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 26, 1940,