

On January 22, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed libels against 27 32-pound cases and 22 boxes of candy at Lexington, and 46 32-pound cases of candy at West Liberty, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 20 and December 6, 1941, by Lovelace Candy Co. from Nashville, Tenn.; 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. The article was labeled in part: "Sweet Annie Pure Stick Candy," or "Dixie Dan Stick Mint."

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

**3205. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 339 Boxes of Candy (and 2 other seizure actions against candy). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 6556, 6557, 6597. Sample Nos. 37596-E, 37598-E, 48547-E, 48999-E, 49000-E, 70229-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with filth, such as rodent hairs and other hair fragments, insect fragments, and larvae.

Between December 27, 1941, and January 5, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Georgia and the Eastern District of South Carolina filed libels against the following quantities of candy: 2 3-pound boxes, 134 2-pound boxes, 301 1-pound boxes, and 69 half-pound boxes at Atlanta, Ga.; and 3 3-pound boxes, 58 2-pound boxes, 25 1-pound boxes, and 6 half-pound boxes at Columbia, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about October 7 to on or about December 9, 1941, by Russell McPhail 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. The article was labeled in part: "Russell McPhail Chocolates."

On February 18 and 19, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3206. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 80 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 6826. Sample No. 70724-E.)

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

On February 9, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed a libel against 80 boxes of candy at Wadesboro, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 25, 1941, by Meadors Manufacturing Co. from Greenville, S. 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. The article was labeled in part "Meadors Big Apple."

On March 24, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3207. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 5 Cases and 10 Cases of Candy (and 4 other seizure actions against candy). Default decrees of destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 5336, 5353, 5354, 6208, 6383. Sample Nos. 60844-E, 60845-E, 60848-E, 60849-E, 60903-E to 60907-E, incl., 81227-E, 81228-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On or about August 8, 15, and 16 and November 17, 1941, and February 18, 1942, the United States attorneys for the District of Montana, District of Oregon, and the District of Utah filed libels against the following quantities of candy: 25 cases at Great Falls and 6 cartons and 8 cases at Kalispell, Mont.; 60 cartons at Eugene, Oreg.; and 656 dozen cellophane bags at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 18, 1941, to on or about January 22, 1942, by Parisian Candy Co. from Seattle, Wash.; 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. The article was labeled in part variously: "Parisian Union Leader," "Parisian Club House," "Parisian Coco Sno Bar," "Parisian's Chucky," "Parisian Whipped Dream Style Bar," "Parisian Charmed Land Candies," "Parisian Brazil Nut in Caramel," "Parisian Baked Potato Candy Bar," or "Parisian Almond Creme."