

On October 7, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas filed a libel against 450 100-pound bags of sugar in possession of T. L. Brice Co., Sherman, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 18 to on or about April 25, 1942, from Shreveport, La.; 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 held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Bag) "Cane River Brand Pure Cane Granulated Sugar Distributed by J. D. Philar Company, Inc. Shreveport, Louisiana."

On November 19, 1942, the T. L. Brice Co., having appeared as claimant, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released under bond for re-refining under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS

4335. Adulteration of chocolate coating. U. S. v. 90 Bags of Chocolate Coating. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law. (F. D. C. No. 8414. Sample No. 4283-F.)

This product had been stored under insanitary conditions after shipment. When examined it was found to contain rodent hairs, insect webbing, and insect excreta. Rodent teeth marks were found on the samples examined and mouse pellets and other evidence of rodent infestation were found.

On September 24, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 90 bags of light chocolate coating at Kenton, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 5, 1941, from Elizabethtown, Pa., and that it was in possession of the Runkle Co., Kenton, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been stored and held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "200 Lbs. Net Klein's Special Light Chocolate Coating."

On October 29, 1942, the Runkle Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

4336. Adulteration of chocolate sirup. U. S. v. 99 Cases of Chocolate Sirup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8465. Sample No. 12418-F.)

This product was fermented and decomposed.

On October 1, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 99 cases, each case containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 10, 1942, in a pool car shipment for the Fireside Marshmallow Mfg. Co., from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Jars) "Fireside Topping Chocolate."

On October 28, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4337. Adulteration of chocolate coating. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Chocolate Coating. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8532. Sample No. 12862-F.)

This product contained rodent-type hairs and insect fragments.

On October 8, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 20 50-pound cases of chocolate coating at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 28, 1942, by the Washington Chocolate 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.

On November 9, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.