

On November 3, 1941, and January 12 and April 22, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

**3208. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 14 Boxes, 15 Boxes, and 55 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 5399, 5400. Sample Nos. 59547-E, 59548-E.)

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

On or about August 20, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia filed a libel against 84 boxes of candy at Lynchburg, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 25 and August 7, 1941, by Specialty Candy Co. from Baltimore, Md.; 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: "Hilltopper Delicious Pops \* \* \* Cherry [or "Assorted"]."

On December 1, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3209. Adulteration of apricot glaze. U. S. v. 31 Cans of Apricot Glaze. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5911. Sample No. 74493-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments. A portion also contained splinters of wood.

On or about October 6, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 31 8-pound cans of apricot glaze at South Amboy, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 4, 1941, by Wood & Selick, Inc., 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. The article was labeled in part: "Favorite Apricot Glaze."

On November 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3210. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 18 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5662. Sample No. 61733-E.)

This product was insect-infested.

On September 12, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 18 boxes of candy at Weed, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 16, 1941, by Brown & Haley from Tacoma, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "24 School Special Hi Bar 5 Cents."

On December 5, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3211. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 22 Cartons and 8 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 6325. Sample Nos. 59825-E, 59826-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments:

On December 3, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 30 30-pound boxes of candy at Fredericksburg, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 13, 1941, by General Candy Co. from Baltimore, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Assorted Coconut Bonbons," or "Broken Candy."

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

**3212. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 37 Boxes, 18 Boxes, 6 Boxes, and 4 Boxes of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 6273, 6393. Sample Nos. 61593-E, 85111-E to 85113-E, incl.)

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments and larvae, hairs resembling rodent hairs, and (in one lot) rodent pellets.

On November 24 and December 12, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed libels against 65 boxes, each containing 24 bars, of candy at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in

interstate commerce on or about October 23 and November 24, 1941, by Radcliffe's Soya Products from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (37 boxes) "Radcliffe's Soya Milk Candy Hollywood Candy Bar"; (bar wrappers of remainder) "Radcliffe's Products \* \* \* Papaya Fruit Bar [or "Avocado Candy Bar"]"; or "Radcliffe's Soya-Bar Coconut Fruit."

On March 30, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3213. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 12 Cases and 1 Case of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 6294. Sample No. 61599-E.)

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

On November 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 12 cases each containing 8 boxes and 1 case containing 6 boxes of candy at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 22, 1941, by Warren Watkins from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "5 Lbs. Chocolate Ruff [or "Vanilla Ruff," "Nougat Chews," "Maplewalnut," "Caramels," "Mint Creams," "Vanilla Cream," or "Pineapple Creams"]."

On March 30, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS

**3214. Adulteration of granulated sugar. U. S. v. 100 Sacks of Granulated Sugar. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for conversion into alcohol.** (F. D. C. No. 6353. Sample No. 83163-E.)

Examination showed this product to be contaminated by insect fragments, rodent hairs, and rodent fragments.

On or about December 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 100 sacks of granulated sugar at Natchez, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 27, 1941, by Cora-Texas Manufacturing Co., Inc., from White Castle, La.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Caneland Standard Fine Granulated Pure Cane Sugar."

On January 19, 1942, Cora-Texas Manufacturing Co., Inc., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for use in the manufacture of alcohol.

**3215. Adulteration of sugar. U. S. v. 242 Bags, 99 Bags, 14 Bags, 12 Bags, and 13 Bags of Sugar. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reprocessed and refined.** (F. D. C. Nos. 6617 to 6620, incl. Sample Nos. 67950-E to 67953-E, incl.)

This product had been stored under insanitary conditions after shipment.

On January 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against the following quantities of sugar at Paragould, Ark.: 242 100-pound bags and 99 10-pound bags shipped on or about September 3, 1941, by the South Coast Corporation from Matthews, La.; 14 100-pound bags shipped on or about May 28, 1941, by Sterling Sugar Sales Corporation from Sterling, La.; 12 100-pound bags shipped on or about September 8, 1941, by Western Sugar Refinery from New Orleans, La.; and 13 100-pound bags shipped on or about October 25, 1941, by Great Western Sugar Co. from Loveland, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce as above; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed substance, and was otherwise unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: "White Gold [or "Sterling Quality \* \* \*," or "Sea Island"] Pure Cane Sugar"; or "Great Western \* \* \* Pure Sugar."

On February 9, 1942, Puryear-Meyer Grocer Co., Paragould, Ark., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be reprocessed and refined under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.