whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Colecrest Chocolates."

On April 22, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3631. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 49 Boxes, 49 Boxes, 32 Boxes, and 32 Boxes of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 7078, 7447. Sample Nos. 48401–E, 48429–E, 48430–E.)

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

On or about March 26 and May 8, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Eastern and the Western Districts of South Carolina filed libels against 49 boxes each containing 40 bars and 49 boxes each containing 60 bars of candy at Hemingway, and 64 boxes each containing 36 bars of candy at Anderson S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 9 and April 18 and 22, 1942, by the Cooper Candy Co. from Atlanta, Ga.; 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: (Bars) "Big Chief."

On May 15 and June 9, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3632. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 34 Boxes of Butter Creams. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7414. Sample No. 59881–E.)

This product contained rodent hair fragments.

On April 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 34 boxes of candy at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 3, 1942, by Eastern Candy Co. from Philadelphia, Pa.; 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: "72 Count Butter Creams."

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

3633. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 51 Boxes and 19 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7161. Sample No. 70452–E.)

This product contained insect fragments and hairs resembling those of rodents.

On April 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina filed a libel against 51 boxes of assorted candy and 19 boxes of assorted candy bars at Columbia, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 26 and March 2 and 23, 1942, by Empire State Candy Co. from Athens, Ga.; 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. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (19 boxes) "Jackpot Assortment."

On May 15, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. Subsequently the product was disposed of by feeding to hogs.

3634. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 9 Boxes of Candy Corn. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7328. Sample No. 85492–E.)

This product contained hairs resembling those of rodents.

On April 13, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 9 35-pound boxes of candy at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 18, 1942, by Herman Goelitz from Oakland, Calif.; 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 May 11, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.