from the State of Louisiana into the States of Oregon, Kansas, Georgia, Illinois, and Texas, of quantities of candy that 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: "Elmer's New Orleans Mint Bublets," "Gold Bricks," "Cottage Sweets," "Chocolates," "Standard Package," "Quality Package," or "Peanut Brittle Candy."

On August 26, 1942, the defendants having entered pleas of nolo contendere, the court imposed fines of $75 and $25, respectively, on defendants Elmer and Huggett.

3991. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Louis Rovengo (Rovegno) (Two Star Confectionery Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $500. (F. D. C. No. 2885. Sample Nos. 10115–E to 10118–E, incl., 11057–E, 33147–E, 33214–E to 33219–E, incl., 33221–E to 33224–E, incl., 33231–E to 33234–E, incl., 33236–E.)

Samples of this product were found to contain insect excreta, rodent hairs, human hairs, metal filings, pebbles, insect fragments, and nondescript dirt.

On April 16, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed an information against Louis Rovengo (Rovegno) trading as Two Star Confectionery Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment within the period from on or about January 29, 1940, to on or about June 26, 1940, from the State of New York into the States of New Jersey and Texas of quantities of candy that 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: "Candy Ass'd Haggi's," "Two Star Candy Spearmint Leaves," "Lucky Shoe," "Jelly Beans," "Two Star Confectionery," "Black Haggi's," "Big Five Candy Gum Drops," "Darkies," or "Strawberries."

On April 20, 1942, the defendant entered a plea of not guilty and on December 7, 1942, changed his plea to guilty and the court imposed a fine of $500.

3992. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 233 Boxes of Candy (and 2 additional seizure actions against candy). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 7781, 7806, 7852. Sample Nos. 80810–E, 98091–E, 98092–E, 98093–E, 98705–E, 98706–E.)

Wood fragments, sand, wool fibers, wood fragments, metal fragments, insect fragments, and mammalian hairs resembling those of rodents were found in samples taken from these candies.

On June 19 and 26, and July 3, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Ohio and the District of Massachusetts filed libels against 233 boxes of candy at Cleveland, Ohio, 100 boxes of candy at Brockton, Mass., and 308 boxes of candy at Chelsea, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 12, 15, and 16, 1942, by the Ferrara Panned Candy Co. from Chicago, Ill.; 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) "Jaw Breakers," "Spearmint Leaves," "Victory Balls With Saf-T Stix," "Kumbak Balls."

On July 23 and August 17, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3993. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Candy. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7604. Sample No. 93232–E.)

This product contained hairs resembling rodent hairs, and insect fragments.

On June 3, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 20 cases of candy at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 7, 1942, by Bishop & Co. from Los Angeles, 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. The article was labeled in part: "Giant Gum Drops * * * Bishop and Company, Inc., Division of National Biscuit Company Los Angeles, California."

On July 16, 1942, the sole intervenor, having abandoned its claim, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.