

1845. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 53 Boxes (and 5 other seizures of candy). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3981 to 3984, incl., 4067, 4099. Sample Nos. 34783-E to 34789-E, incl., 46318-E, 46319-E, 46554-E to 46557-E, incl., 56261-E to 56264-E, incl., 56270-E, 56435-E, 56436-E, 56466-E, 56467-E.)

Examination of this product showed that it contained human and rodent hairs, insect fragments, dirt, soot and charcoal, wood splinters, fragments of paint and wire and other metals, and miscellaneous dirt.

On March 14, 26, and 31, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed libels against 370 boxes of candy at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped within the period beginning on or about October 19, 1940, and ending on or about March 19, 1941, by the Belmont Candy Co. from Brooklyn, 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 variously: "Chocolate Covered Filled With Cherries 1¢"; "2¢ Each Milk Chocolate Cherry-O-Date"; "Milk Chocolate Covered Brazil Dates 2¢"; "1¢ Each Stuffed Brazil Dates"; "1¢ Each Milk Chocolate Maple Milky Squares"; "Belmont Chocolate Decorated Pineapple Cores"; "Cocoanut Mountains [or "Logs"]"; "Belmont's Brazil Nuts [or "Milk Chocolate Have a Hunk"]"; "Special Chocolate Covered Jelly Bars"; "Big Mountain Pops." Some of the bars also were labeled: "Mfg. By Belmont Candy Co. Brooklyn, N. Y."

On May 1, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1846. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 57 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3961. Sample Nos. 37818-E to 37821-E, incl.)

This product contained rodent hairs and a portion also contained insect fragments.

On March 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 57 boxes of candy at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 6 and 18, 1941, by the Bobs Candy & Pecan Co. from Albany, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled variously: "Bobs Mammoth Penny Ices." "Bobs Dutch Lunch," "Bobs Mammoth Penny Sticks," and "Bobs Long Boy Penny Stick."

It was alleged to be 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 April 14, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1847. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 102 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3962. Sample Nos. 35708-E, 35709-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On March 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 102 boxes of candy at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 3 and 10, 1941, by Bradas & Gheens, Inc., from Louisville, Ky.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly 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: "Chocolate M. M. Chicks"; or "Bars Country Candy Ham."

On May 3, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1848. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 17 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3970. Sample No. 60036-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent hairs.

On March 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 17 boxes of candy at Marshfield, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 14, 1941, by the Candy House from Seattle, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated