

**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

in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Mint Patty, 24 bars."

On May 9, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1849. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 20 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 4108. Sample No. 44234-E.)

On April 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Montana filed a libel against 20 boxes of candy at Livingston, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 19, 1941, by the Cooper Candy Co. from Denver, Colo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained rodent hairs and consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On May 8, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1850. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 6 Boxes of 5# Wintergreen Banquet Wafers, et al. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 4372. Sample Nos. 65002-E to 65005-E, incl., 65007-E to 65010-E, incl.)

Samples of this candy were found to contain rodent hairs or insect fragments, or both.

On April 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas filed a libel against 28 boxes of candy at Lubbock, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 7, 1941, by the Cosner Candy Co. from Denver, Colo.; 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. It was labeled in part: "5# Wintergreen [or "Mint," "Lime," or "Lemon"] Banquet Wafers"; or "144 Pure Lemon [or "Cinnamon," "Lime," or "Peppermint"] Sticks."

On May 29, 1941, the shipper and the consignee having accepted service, waived publication and notice, and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1851. Adulteration and misbranding of candy. U. S. v. 17 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed.** (F. D. C. No. 3769. Sample Nos. 50740-E to 50743-E, incl.)

Examination of this product showed that it was contaminated with insect fragments and rodent hairs. Furthermore, the labels in certain lots failed to bear the common or usual name of each of the ingredients.

On February 11, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed a libel against 17 boxes of candy at Rosehill, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 23 and December 19, 1940, by the Crystal Candy Co. from Norfolk, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Cocoanut [or "Coco"] Ices," "Assorted Cocoanut," or "Peanut Bars."

The article 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.

The article in 3 of the 4 lots was alleged to be misbranded in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each of the ingredients.

On March 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed after 30 days unless taken down under bond by the owner. It was destroyed in accordance with said order.

**1852. Adulteration of crystallized ginger and assorted candied fruits. U. S. v. 10 Cartons of Dry Leaf Ginger, 36 Tins of Stem Ginger, Crystallized, 10 Cartons of Rolled Ginger, and 87 Boxes of Assorted Fruits. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 3634, 3635, 3771. Sample Nos. 36400-E, 40128-E to 40132-E, incl.)

Samples of these products were found to contain rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On January 7 and February 6, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the District of Rhode Island filed libels against the above-named products at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about November 1 to on or about November 27, 1940, by R. U. Delapenha & Co., Inc., from Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and charging that they were adulterated