

"Frontenac Chocolate Covered Modified Cherries One Pound"; or "National 30 Pounds Candy Lemon Drops Sugared."

Both lots of the article were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances. The chocolate-covered cherries were alleged to be adulterated further in that they had been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby they had become contaminated with filth.

The chocolate-covered cherries were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "One Pound," was false, misleading, and incorrect; they were alleged to be misbranded further in that the package did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents; and in that the containers were so made, formed, and filled as to be misleading.

On February 8 and 21, 1941, no claim having been entered for the cherries and the National Candy Co., Inc., having consented to the destruction of the lemon drops, judgments of condemnation were entered and both lots were ordered destroyed.

**1872. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 46 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 4786. Sample Nos. 29569-E to 29572-E, incl.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent hairs.

On May 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 46 boxes of candy at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 3, 1941, by the Overland Candy Corporation from Chicago, Ill.; 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: "2 for 1¢, Simple Simon Cones"; "Candy Hot-Dogs, 1¢"; "1¢, Rosette Cones"; or "Giant M. M. Sandwich."

On June 30, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1873. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 12, 22, 25, and 49 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 4007. Sample Nos. 56471-E, 56472-E, 56474-E, 56475-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent hairs, splinters of wood, and insect fragments.

On March 18, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 108 boxes of candy at Union City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 4, 1941, by Jules M. Rogak 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. It was labeled in part: "5 Lbs. Orange Sticks," "5 # M. M.," "5 Lbs. Unpitted Dates," and "48 Jumbo Twists."

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

**1874. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 18 Boxes of Caramel Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 4679. Sample Nos. 40805-E, 40806-E.)

On May 6, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 18 boxes of candy at Chester, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 9, 1941, by the Romance Chocolate Co. from East Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, namely, rodent hairs and excreta, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "'Brick Top' Caramel Pops"; or "Honey Caramel Circles."

On June 10, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1875. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 31 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 8630. Sample No. 35475-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent hairs.

On January 6, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel against 31 boxes of candy at Opelousas, La., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 28, 1940, by the Salvo & Berdon Candy Co. from Natchez, Miss.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it