1677. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 25 Boxes, 59 Boxes, and 32 Cans of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2798, 3003. Sample Nos. 15551–E to 15555–E, incl. 39070–E.)

Samples of this product were found to contain rodent hairs, insect fragments, and human hairs.

On September 11 and 17, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois filed libels against 25 boxes of candy at Cairo, Ill., and 59 boxes and 32 cans of candy at East St. Louis, Ill., consigned by the Gilliam Candy Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 17 to on or about August 19, 1940, from Paducah, Ky.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part variously: "5¢ Cat Tails," "5¢ Assorted Bars," "Cello Sally Mint Candies," "5¢ Bacon Slice," "Sticks 1 for 1¢," "Cello Sally Stick."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a portion was found to contain insect fragments and rodent hairs and the remainder contained insect fragments, rodent hairs, and human hairs. It was alleged to be adulterated further in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have been contaminated.

On November 22, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1678. Adulteration of horehound tablets. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Horehound Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1887. Sample No. 15405–E.)

This product contained rodent hairs.

On April 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois filed a libel against 14 cases of horehound tablets at Quincy, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 27, 1940, by Walter T. Hall & Co. from Ottumwa, Iowa; 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 26, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1679. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 17 Boxes and 14 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2775. Sample Nos. 24262–E, 24263–E.)

This product contained rodent hairs.

On September 9, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 31 boxes of candy at Camden, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 22, 1940, by the Heidelberger Confectionery Co. from Philadelphia, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Orange Jelly Bars" and "Famous Chocolate Peppermints."

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.

On January 31, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1680. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 46 Boxes and 50 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3471, 3496. Sample Nos. 20733–E, 20734–E, 37302–E, 37303–E.)

This product was contaminated with rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On December 9 and 11, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Western District of South Carolina and the Southern District of Florida filed libels against 46 boxes of candy at Greenville, S. C., and 50 boxes at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 1, 2, 5, and 22, 1940, by the Hodges Candy Co. from Milledgeville, 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. It was labeled in part: "Variety Bars."

On January 8 and 11, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.