1681. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 39 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2697. Sample No. 36306-E.)

This product was insect-infested.

On or about August 30, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 39 boxes of candy at New London, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 24, 1940, by the Hollywood Candy Co. from Boston, Mass.; 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: "Roly Poly One Cent."

On February 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1682. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 9 and 12 Tins of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3590, 3591. Sample Nos. 28137-E, 28139-E.)

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

On December 27, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed libels against 9 tins of candy at Parksley, Va., and 12 tins of candy at Onley, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 29 and December 5, 1940, by the Wm. T. Kearney Co. from Baltimore, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. It was labeled in part: "High Lustre Confections."

On February 7, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1683. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 4, 10, and 10 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3507. Sample Nos. 27508-E, 27509-E, 27510-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On December 12, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed a libel against 24 cartons of candy at Jeffersonville, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 10, 1940, by N. A. Kroeger & Co. from Baltimore, Md.; 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 variously in part: "Subway Bars," "Orange & Lemon Slices," or "Kroeger's Jelly Cuts 240."

On February 12, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1684. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 67 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2795. Sample No. 36316-E.)

This product contained rodent excreta and rodent hairs.

On or about September 14, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 67 boxes of candy at Norwich, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 23, 1940, by the Liberty Chocolate Co. from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Stickers) "Liberty Chocolates Boston."

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 February 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1685. Adulteration and misbranding of candy. U. S. v. 25 Boxes and 72 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2669, 2747. Sample Nos. 9651-E to 9656-E, incl.)

All lots of this product were found to contain rodent hairs; most lots contained insects or insect fragments; and one lot also contained human hairs. One of the lots was short of the declared weight.

On August 24 and September 9, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed libels against 25 boxes of candy at Hattiesburg, Miss., and 72 boxes of candy at Biloxi, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about