On November 3, 1941, and January 12 and April 22, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

3208. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 14 Boxes, 15 Boxes, and 55 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5399, 5400. Sample Nos. 59547–E, 59548–E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On or about August 20, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia filed a libel against 84 boxes of candy at Lynchburg, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 25 and August 7, 1941, by Specialty Candy Co. from Baltimore, Md.; 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: "Hilltopper Delicious Pops * * * Cherry [or "Assorted"]."

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

3209. Adulteration of apricot glace. U. S. v. 31 Cans of Apricot Glace. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5911. Sample No. 74493–E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments. A portion also contained splinters of wood.

On or about October 6, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 31 8-pound cans of apricot glace at South Amboy, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 4, 1941, by Wood & Selick, Inc., from New York, 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: "Favorite Apricot Glace."

On November 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3210. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 18 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5662. Sample No. 61733–E.)

This product was insect-infested.

On September 12, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 18 boxes of candy at Weed, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 16, 1941, by Brown & Haley from Tacoma, Wash.; 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: "24 School Special Hi Bar 5 Cents."

On December 5, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3211. Adulteration of candy. U. S v. 22 Cartons and 8 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6325. Sample Nos. 59825–E, 59826–E.)

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments.

On December 3, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 30 30-pound boxes of candy at Fredericksburg, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 13, 1941, by General Candy Co. from Baltimore, Md.; 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: "Assorted Cocoanut Bonbons," or "Broken Candy."

On February 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3212. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 37 Boxes, 18 Boxes, 6 Boxes, and 4 Boxes of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6273, 6393. Sample Nos. 61593–E, 85111–E to 85113–E, incl.)

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments and larvae, hairs resembling rodent hairs, and (in one lot) rodent pellets.

On November 24 and December 12, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed libels against 65 boxes, each containing 24 bars, of candy at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in