filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Licorice Mint Jujubes," "The Best Candies * * * Scotties," "Genuine Apple Jelly Rings Assorted" "Debutantes" "Butter Cream Eggs," "Crystallized Cocoanut Cream Eggs," "Opera Jujubes," or "Franklin Mixture Black."

Between May 21 and June 21, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5130. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 83 Cases and 302 Cartons of Candy. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9839. Sample Nos. 3050–F, 3051–F, 3053–F.)

This product contained rodent hair fragments and a portion also contained rodent excreta.

On May 1, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 83 cases and 302 cartons, each case and carton containing 12 cellophane bags, of candy, at Wichita, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 26 and 29, 1943, by the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. from Kansas City, Mo.; 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 may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Sunshine Jumbo Candy Corn [or "Orange Slices" or "Lemon Drops"]."

On May 3, 1943, the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5131. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 13 Cartons of Candy (and 3 additional seizure actions against candy). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 9773, 9872, 10027, 10209. Sample Nos. 14489–F to 14494–F, incl., 22641–F, 37147–F, 37148–F, 45947–F.)

This product contained rodent hairs, hair fragments resembling rodent hairs, and insect fragments.

Between April 8 and July 8, 1943, the United States attorneys for the District of Columbia, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, District of Maryland, and Southern District of California filed libels against 15 cartons, each containing 24 glass jars, of candy at Washington, D. C., 70 jars of candy at Philadelphia, Pa., 3[illegible] boxes of candy at Baltimore, Md., and 97 boxes of candy at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about March 20 to May 14, 1943, by the Heller Candy Co., Inc., from New York City, 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 may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Heller Candies New York Licorice Leaves," "Molasses Mint," "Honey Leaves," "Heller New York Miniatures," "Assorted Patties," "Mint Truffles," "Moca Truffles" or "Assorted Truffles."

Between May 6 and August 11, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5132. Adulteration and misbranding of candy. U. S. v. 23 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9768. Sample No. 32490–F.)

Examination of this product showed that the fruit ingredient of the article consisted of a small amount of raisins.

On April 13, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 23 boxes of candy bars at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 9, 1943, by Greasley's, Inc., from Parkersburg, W. Va.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances and in that it had been prepared under innsanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the name "Ful-O-Fruit" appearing on the label was false and misleading as applied to an article containing a small amount of raisins.

On June 18, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.