490. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 23 Cartons and 11 Cartons of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 506, 1032. Sample Nos. 61398-D, 63132-D.)

On August 28 and November 25, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana and the Southern District of Mississippi filed libels against 23 cartons of candy at De Ridder, La., and 11 cartons of candy at Meridian, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 27 and June 23, 1939, by Brock Candy Co. from Chattanooga, Tenn.; 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: "Brock's Cocoanut Ambrosia" or "Mr A Milk Nut Roll."

On December 15, 1939, and March 19, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

491. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 41 Boxes and 10 Boxes of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 816, 867. Sample Nos. 58078-D, 58110-D.)

On or about October 26 and November 9, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed libels against 41 boxes of candy at Tucson, Ariz. and 10 boxes of candy at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 15 and August 17, 1939, by the Hollywood Candy Co. from Centralia, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Milk Shake 1 Cent" or "Zero."

On December 19, 1939, and February 5, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

492. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 12 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 868. Sample No. 58111-D.)

On November 9, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 12 boxes of candy at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 27, 1939, by Colby & McDermott from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Abba Zaba 1 Cent."

On December 19, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

493. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 4 Cartons of Mello Mint Puffs and 8 Cartons of Melo-O Beans. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1350. Sample Nos. 78460-D, 78462-D.)

Samples of this product were found to contain rodent hairs.

On or about January 20, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia filed a libel against 12 cartons of candy at Ronceverte, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 12, 1939, by Harris-Woodson Co., Inc., from Lynchburg, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained rodent hairs and was otherwise unfit for food. It was labeled in part: "Melco Sealed Candy" or "Melco Fine Confections."

On February 15, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

494. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 182 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1451. Sample No. 68469-D.)

This candy was wrapped in lead foil wrappers which had thin tissue liners. The foil wrapper contained about 91 percent of lead, and analysis of the candy showed that it also contained lead.

On February 6, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 182 boxes of candy at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Genova, Italy, on or about October 27, 1939, by Caricatori Riuniti; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Torrone Motta * * * Made in Italy."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it bore or contained an added poisonous or deleterious substance, lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health; in that it bore or contained an added poisonous or added deleterious substance, lead, which is unsafe within the meaning of the statute; and in that its container (the lead foil wrapping) was composed in whole