

about May 23, 1941, by Close & Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "United All American Pop \* \* \* 80 Ct."; "Major Pops \* \* \* 144 Count"; "Double Header Candy \* \* \* 144 Count"; "180 Ct. Drum Majors Ball Pop on Safety Sticks"; "Twin Sticks \* \* \* 144 Count"; or "Drop Kicks \* \* \* 80 Ct."

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.

Between August 7 and September 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2521. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 1 Barrel, 31 Cases, and 11 Cases of Candy. Default decree of destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 4062. Sample Nos. 50934-E to 50936-E, incl.)

On March 31, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia filed a libel against 1 barrel and 42 cases of candy at Martinsburg, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 5, 1940, and February 20, 1941, by John H. Dockman & Son, Inc., from Baltimore, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: (Barrel) "200 Lbs. Net \* \* \* Jelly Eggs"; (31 cases) "Jelly Eggs Net When Packed 25 Lbs."; and (11 cases) "15 Lbs. Grocery Mixed."

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 September 23, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

**2522. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 6 Cartons of Candy. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5929. Sample No. 50336-E.)

On September 30, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 6 cartons of candy at Hagerstown, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 9, 1941, by Gibson Candy Co., Inc., from Bristol, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: (Cartons) "120-Bdls. Mint Stick No. 205-4 Oz."

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 October 30, 1941, Gibson Candy Co., Inc., claimant, having withdrawn its claim and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2523. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 37 Cases of Candy. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5156. Sample No. 29410-E.)

On July 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed a libel against 37 cases, each containing 35 pounds, of candy at Seymour, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 24 and May 12 and 15, 1941, by Health Food Products Co., Inc., from Louisville, Ky.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part "Mint."

The article was alleged to be 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.

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

**2524. Adulteration of chocolate candy. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Candy (and 2 other seizures of candy). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 4967, 5015, 5017. Sample Nos. 56695-E, 56698-E, 69817-E.)

On or about June 20 and 28, 1941, the United States attorneys for the District of Connecticut and the Northern District of New York filed libels against 10 1 pound boxes and 18 cases each containing 24 boxes of chocolate candy at Hartford, Conn., and 33 boxes of candy at Binghamton, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about May 6 to on or about June 5, 1941, by Liberty Chocolate Co. from Boston, Mass.; 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