On September 29, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29523. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 12 Cartons, et al., of Candy (and three other seizure actions). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43207, 43225, 43245, 43246, 43247, 43887. Sample Nos. 13645–D, 37819–D to 37823–D, inclusive.)

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to be insect-infested.

On August 5, 6, and 9, and September 15, 1938, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Alabama and the Eastern District of South Carolina, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 82 cartons of candy at Birmingham, Ala., and 29 boxes of candy at Charleston, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in the period from on or about October 4, 1937, to on or about March 8, 1938, by Brach's Candy Specialties Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On September 8 and 12, and October 14, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29524. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 14 Cartons and 4½ Cartons of Candy (and three other seizure actions). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43228, 43229, 43339, 43340, 43341, 43911, 43912. Sample Nos. 23836–D, 23837–D, 37832–D, 37833–D, 37941–D, 37942–D, 37950–D.)

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to be insect-infested.

On August 6 and 17 and September 26, 1938, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Alabama and the Northern District of Texas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 53½ cartons of candy at Birmingham, Ala., and 19 cartons of candy at Dallas, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on various dates between August 5, 1937, and March 11, 1938, by the Walter H. Johnson Candy Co. and Schutter Candy Co. from Chicago, Ill., and Keppel & Ruof, Inc., from Lancaster, Pa.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On September 12, 21, and 30, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29525. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 12 Cartons of Candy (and one other seizure action). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43257, 43948, 43949, 43950. Sample Nos. 37929–D, 49641–D to 49643–D, inclusive.)

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to be insect-infested.

On August 9 and September 26, 1938, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Alabama and the Northern District of Texas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 12 cartons of candy at Birmingham, Ala., and 72 cartons of candy at Dallas, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about March 22, June 23, and September 7, 1938 (apparently last-named date should be July 7, 1938), by Williamson Candy Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy vegetable substance.