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: "Pecan Whip Gold Nugget."

On January 8, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

313. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 18 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 822. Sample No. 58109–D.)

On October 27, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 18 boxes of candy at Phoenix, Ariz. (consigned by Warren Watkins), alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about July 26, 1939; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Watkins Cherry Cobler."

On December 7, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

314. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 26 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 514. Sample Nos. 48965–D, 48974–D.)

On or about August 30, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 26 cartons of candy at New London, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 22, 1939, by Romance Chocolate Co. from East Boston, Mass.; 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 Brazil Nuts Romance."

On November 17, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

315. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 31 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 796. Sample No. 57863–D.)

On October 23, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 31 boxes of candy at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 26, 1939, by Chase Candy Co. from St. Joseph, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Chase's Cherry Mash Candy."

On December 6, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

316. Adulteration of popcorn bars. U. S. v. 16 Boxes of Carmel Popcorn. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 747. Sample No. 58063–D.)

On October 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 16 boxes of popcorn at Douglas, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 4, 1939, by Overland Candy Co. from Galewood, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Ferdinand The Bull Carmel Pop Corn * * * Chicago Biscuit & Cone Co. Chicago, Ill."

On January 8, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

317. Misbranding of candy. U. S. v. 49 Cases of Movie Komics. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 626. Sample No. 58047–D.)

The packages of this product contained from 20 to 60 percent of their capacity. They bore no statement of the quantity of contents.

On September 19, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 49 cases, each containing 100 packages of candy, at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 6, 1939, by Casey Concession Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its container was so made, formed, and filled as to be misleading, and in that it was in package form and its label did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents. The article was labeled in part: "Movie Komics * * * Allied Mfg. Co. Chicago."

On November 9, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.