

ing adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Texas Prince Flour" or "White Prince Flour Bleached."

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

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.*

**29554. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 17 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 43072. Sample No. 23881-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 July 16, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 cartons of candy at Houston, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 7, 1937, by New England Confectionery Co. from Cambridge, Mass.; 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 or about September 23, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**29555. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 18 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 43863. Sample No. 13643-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 or about September 14, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 boxes of candy at Savannah, Ga.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 25, 1937, by National Candy Co., Inc., from Grand Rapids, Mich.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On October 17, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**29556. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 23 Cartons and 22 Boxes of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 43571, 43856. Sample Nos. 29121-D, 38224-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 September 1 and 12, 1938, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Louisiana and the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 23 cartons of candy at Lockport, La., and 22 boxes of candy at Marietta, Ga.; alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about January 24, 1938, to on or about March 2, 1938, by Magic City Candy Co. from Birmingham, Ala.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On October 10 and November 9, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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