

## DOES YOUR CHEWING GUM LOSE ITS FLAVOR (ON THE BEDPOST OVERNIGHT)? <sup>[1]</sup>

February 6, 2014

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"Does Your Chewing Gum Lose Its Flavour (On the Bedpost Overnight?)" is a novelty song by Lonnie Donegan and his Skiffle Group, released as a single in 1959. Skiffle is a type of popular music with jazz, blues, folk, and roots influences, usually using homemade or improvised instruments.

The song is a cover version of "Does The Spearmint Lose Its Flavor on the Bedpost Overnight?", a song first released in 1924 by The Happiness Boys (Ernie Hare and Billy Jones), and later a hit for Lulu Belle and Scotty and The Two Gilberts. The song is humorous in content, the verses each describing a dramatic or urgent scenario leading up to the asking of the titular question.

The title and lyrics of the Donegan version were changed in the UK because "Spearmint" is a registered trademark there, and the BBC does not play songs which mention trademarks. In Ken Kesey's novel *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, the character Randle Patrick McMurphy (rebellious convict serving out his time in a mental hospital for battery and gambling) also sings a few lines of this song to prove Chief Bromden (mental patient who pretended to be deaf and mute) is not deaf by making him laugh at the performance.

"Does Your Chewing Gum..." has been a popular song on the Dr. Demento Show, appearing 54 times between the show's premiere and 2006 and was selected for the Dr. Demento 20th Anniversary Collection double CD.

Barret Eugene "Barry" Hansen, better known as Dr. Demento, is an American radio broadcaster and record collector specializing in novelty songs, comedy, and strange or unusual recordings dating from the early days of phonograph records to the present.

Hansen created the Demento persona in 1970 while working at Los Angeles station KPPC-FM.

After Hansen played "Transfusion" by Nervous Norvus on the radio, DJ "The Obscene" Steven Clean said that Hansen had to be "demented" to play that. Thereafter, the name stuck.

Dr. Demento has been inducted into both the Comedy Music Hall of Fame (in June 2005) and the National Radio Hall of Fame (in November 2009).

"Does Your Chewing Gum..." was alluded to in the lyrics of "Ahab the Arab" by Ray Stevens. The song portrays a "sheik of the burning sands" named Ahab, on his way to see Fatima, who is the best dancer in the Sultan's harem.

When Ahab finds Fatima in her tent, she is "eating on a raisin, grape, apricot, bowl of chitterlings, two bananas, three Hershey bars, sipping on an ice cold RC Cola, listenin' to her transistor, watchin' the Grand Ole Opry on the tube, readin' a Mad Magazine while she sung, 'Does your chewing gum lose its flavor?'".

Of course, the only reason this song is well-known in modern circles is because of the mighty Doctor Demento, radio patron saint of novelty songs. And this was one of the earlier songs in his regular rotation, playing over 50 times during the show's run. As a side note, John Lennon was influenced by skiffle and his first band was a skiffle group.

Without chewing gum there would be no “Does Your Chewing Gum Lose Its Flavor On The Bedpost Overnight?”. By definition it is a sweetened and flavored preparation for chewing, usually made of chicle. The act of chewing the chewing gum or making bubbles out of the bubble gum is enjoyed by almost every one of us, no matter how older we get. But did you know that chewing gum and bubble gum have been around for ages?

Chewing gums and bubble gums are considered as a teenager's best friends. Most of us find it cool to chew the gum or make the largest bubble out of a bubble gum along with our friends.

Chewing gum is a type of gum made for chewing, and dates back at least 5,000 years. We're not sure what it says about people, that we have been finding things to chew on for all these many years, but at least we're consistent. The ancient Greeks chewed on tree resin, as did the Mayans and Native Americans. Archaeologists have found tree resin with teeth marks in it from places like Finland and Sweden, dating back more than 5,000 years. Modern chewing gum was originally made of chicle, a natural latex. By the 1960s, chicle was replaced by butadiene-based synthetic rubber which is cheaper to manufacture. Most chewing gums are considered polymers.

By the early 20th century, Americans could not get enough of the confection called chewing gum invented by Thomas Adams.

Thomas Adams, who lived from 1818 to 1905, first tried to change chicle into synthetic rubber products, before making a chewing gum. Thomas Adams attempted to make toys, masks, rain boots, and bicycle tires out of the chicle from Mexican sapodilla trees, but every experiment

failed. One day in 1869, he popped a piece of surplus stock into his mouth and liked the taste. Chewing away, he had the idea to add flavoring to the chicle. Shortly after, he opened the world's first chewing gum factory. In February 1871, Adams New York Gum went on sale in drug stores for a penny apiece. Adams Gum Company is now part of Cadbury-Adams Company.

Thomas Adams tried numerous trades before becoming a photographer during the 1860's. During that time, General Antonio de Santa Anna went into exile from Mexico and boarded with Thomas Adams in his Staten Island home. It was Santa Anna who suggested that the unsuccessful but inventive photographer experiment with chicle from Mexico. Santa Anna felt that chicle could be used to make a synthetic rubber tire; and he had friends in Mexico who would be able to supply the product cheaply to Adams.

As a result of experiments in a warehouse on Front Street, Adams made chewing gum that had chicle as an ingredient, large quantities of which had been made available to him by General Antonio de Santa Anna. As the story goes, after about a year's work of blending chicle with rubber, the experiments were regarded as a failure; consequently Thomas Adams intended to throw the remaining lot into the East River. But it happened that before this was done, Thomas Adams went into a drugstore at the corner. While he was there, a little girl came into the shop and asked for a chewing gum for one penny. It was known to Thomas Adams that chicle, which he had tried unsuccessfully to vulcanize as a rubber substitute, had been used as a chewing gum by the natives of Mexico for many years. So the idea struck him that perhaps they could use the chicle he wanted to throw away for the production of chewing gum and so salvage the lot in the storage. After the child had left the store, Thomas Adams asked the druggist what

kind of chewing gum the little girl had bought. He was told that it was made of paraffin wax and called White Mountain. When he asked the man if he would be willing to try an entirely different kind of gum, the druggist agreed. When Mr. Thomas Adams arrived home that night, he spoke to his son, Tom Jr., about his idea. Junior was very much impressed, and suggested that they make up a few boxes of chicle chewing gum and give it a name and a label. He offered to take it out on one of his trips (he was a salesman in wholesale tailors' trimmings and traveled as far west as the Mississippi). They decided on the name of Adams New York No. 1. It was made of pure chicle gum without any flavor. It was made in little penny sticks and wrapped in various colored tissue papers. The retail value of the box was one dollar. On the cover of the box was a picture of City Hall, New York, in color.

Thomas Adams sold the gum with the slogan "Adams' New York Gum No. 1 -- Snapping and Stretching." The firm was the nation's most prosperous chewing gum company by the end of the century: it built a monopoly in 1899 by merging with the six largest and best-known chewing gum manufacturers in the United States and Canada, and achieved great success as the maker of Chiclets, which is now very difficult to find.

In 1888, a Thomas Adams' chewing gum called Tutti-Frutti became the first gum to be sold in a vending machine. The machines were located in a New York City subway station.

Dr. William Semple, a dentist from Ohio, got a patent for his chewing gum formula in 1869, which was a mix of rubber, sugar, licorice, and charcoal. Yummy. He never sold his gum on the mainstream market, however, leaving plenty of room for New Yorker Thomas Adams to do the job.

Next comes the first big name in the history of chewing gum: William Wrigley, Jr. Wrigley, who was selling soap and scouring products at the time, saw the huge potential in the chewing gum industry and used his deft marketing skills to make a name for himself and his company, which introduced Wrigley Spearmint Gum in 1893. While there were 12 other gum companies in the U. S. competing with his, none rose to fame as much as the Wrigley brand, thanks in part to tactics like hanging a flashing billboard advertisement over Time Square.

### **Milestones:**

The ancient Greeks chewed mastiche - a chewing gum made from the resin of the mastic tree.

The ancient Mayans chewed chicle which is the sap from the sapodilla tree.

North American Indians chewed the sap from spruce trees and passed the habit along to the settlers.

Early American settlers made a chewing gum from spruce sap and beeswax.

1848 John Curtis made and sold the first commercial chewing gum called Maine Pure Spruce Gum.

1850, Curtis started selling flavored paraffin gums becoming more popular than spruce gums.

1869 Patent # 98,304 issued December 28 to William Finley Semple for rubber based chewing gum

1869 Mexican General Santa Anna introduces chicle to Thomas Adams

1870 Adams and his sons opened the first chewing gum factory making Adams New York No. 1.

1870 Patent # 107,883 issued September 27 to Weaton W. Kilbourn for a tobacco substitute gum.

1871 Patent # 111,798 issued February 14 to Thomas Adams for a process to manufacture gum

1871 Adams created a licorice-flavored gum called Black Jack. The first flavored gum

1880 John Colgan invented a way to make chewing gum taste better for a longer period of time while being chewed

1888 Adams' chewing gum called Tutti-Frutti became the first chew to be sold in a vending machine

1891 Wrigley Chewing Gum founded by William Wrigley Jr..

1899 Adams and Sons merged with 6 other manufacturers and renamed the American Chicle Co.

1899 Dentyne gum was created by New York druggist Franklin V. Canning  
1906 Frank Fleer invented the first bubble gum called Blibber-Blubber gum. However, the bubble-blowing chew was never sold.  
1914 William Wrigley, Jr. and Henry Fleer create the Wrigley Doublemint brand. They were responsible for adding the popular mint and fruit extracts to a chicle chewing gum. And thus a huge industry was born.  
1928 Walter Diemer invents the successful pink colored Double Bubble bubble gum from the original Frank Fleer formula

People have enjoyed chewing gum-like substances in many lands and from very early times.

Some of these materials were thickened resin and latex from certain kinds of trees. Others were various sweet grasses, leaves, grains and waxes.

For centuries, the ancient Greeks chewed mastic gum. This is the resin obtained from the bark of the mastic tree, a shrub-like tree found on the island of Chios, Greece. Grecian women especially favored chewing mastic gum to clean their teeth and sweeten their breath.

From the Indians of New England, the American colonists learned to chew the gum-like resin that formed on spruce trees when the bark was cut. Lumps of spruce gum were sold in the eastern United States during the early 1800s, making it the first commercial chewing gum in this country. In about 1850, sweetened paraffin wax became popular and eventually exceeded spruce gum in popularity.

Native Americans showed the early settlers their chewing gum secrets, and the Curtis family in Maine harvested the resin from spruce trees and began selling bits of it for a penny each in 1848. With the addition of flavor to make it tastier and paraffin to make it softer, the Curtis

family had invented the modern form of chewing gum, which they named "The State of Maine Pure Spruce Gum."

After success with pure chicle gum, Adams tried to add flavor to it. He created a licorice-flavored gum called **Black Jack**. It was the first gum to be sold as a stick not in chunks, and was popular with the public. The gum had one drawback; it could not hold flavor.

The flavor issue was not fixed until 1880. A man named William White experimented with flavors after receiving a shipment of chicle. He solved the problem by adding sugar and corn syrup to the mix. The first flavor he used was peppermint and it stayed in the gum during chewing.

Gum made with chicle and similar latexes soon won favor over spruce gum and paraffin gum. It made possible a smooth, springy, satisfying chew that the others lacked, and it held flavors longer and better. By the early 1900s, with improved methods of manufacturing, packaging and marketing, modern chewing gum was well on its way to its current popularity.

By the early 20th Century, chewing gum's popularity was vast and competition was stiff. With the advent of new manufacturing technology, more and more gum hit American store shelves and innovations continued to flourish. In 1928, Walter Diemer, an accountant for Fleer Chewing Gum, accidentally created a batch of gum that was different than the rest, a recipe that became bubble gum. Fleer introduced the recipe to the world as **Dubble Bubble**.

Here's what Walter Diemer, the inventor himself, said about it just a year or two before he died: "It was an accident." "I was doing something else," Mr. Diemer explained, "and ended up



with something with bubbles." And history took one giant pop forward. What Mr. Diemer was supposed to be doing, back in 1928, was working as an accountant for the Fler Chewing Gum Company in Philadelphia; what he wound up doing in his spare time was playing around with new gum recipes. But this latest brew of Walter Diemer's was -- unexpectedly, crucially -- different. It was less sticky than regular chewing gum. It also stretched more easily. Walter Diemer, 23 years old, saw the bubbles. He saw the possibilities. One day he carried a five-pound glop of the stuff to a grocery store; it sold out in a single afternoon.

Before long, the folks at Fler were marketing Diemer's creation and Diemer himself was teaching cheeky salesmen to blow bubbles, to demonstrate exactly what made this gum different from all other gums. The only food coloring in the factory was pink. Walter used it. That is why most bubble gum today is pink.

Gilbert Mustin, President of Fler named the gum **Dubble Bubble** and it controlled the bubble-gum market unchallenged for years, at least until **Bazooka** came along after World War II to share the wealth. It was so successful that it sold over a million and a half dollars worth of gum in the first year. Walter Diemer stayed with Fler for decades, eventually becoming a senior vice president.

He never received royalties for his invention, his wife told the newspapers, but he didn't seem to mind; knowing what he'd created was reward enough. Sometimes he'd invite a bunch of kids to the house and tell them the story of his wonderful, accidental invention. Then he'd hold bubble-blowing contests for them.

Later on, Chad Fell blew a bubblegum bubble with a diameter of 20 in without using his hands at the Double Springs High School, Winston County, Alabama, on 24 April 2004, and a Guinness World Record. The largest bubble ever blown from bubblegum was by a woman named Susan Montgomery Williams of Fresno, California, in 1996. The bubble she has blown measures at a whopping 23 inches in diameter, but did not meet Guinness criteria.

In 1947, enter **Bazooka** bubble gum and in 1953, its iconic character, **Bazooka Joe** would appear.

**Bazooka**<sup>®</sup> Bubble Gum was wrapped in a comic featuring Bazooka Joe's corny humor and funny fortunes. A true creative packaging concept and a fun way to be creative adults while enjoying plain square pink bubble gum! Bazooka Joe is a comic strip character, featured on small comics included inside individually wrapped pieces of **Bazooka** bubblegum. He wears a black eye patch, lending him a distinctive appearance. He was one of the more recognizable American advertising characters of the 20th century, due to worldwide distribution, and one of the few identifiable ones associated with a candy.

**Bazooka Joe** is joined in his various misadventures by a motley crew of characters, who came from the tradition of syndicated kid gang comic strips such as Gene Byrnes' Reg'lar Fellers and Ad Carter's Just Kids. The most popular of the group were Joe and Mort, a gangly boy who always wears his crew turtleneck sweater pulled up over his mouth. The group includes:

- **Pesty** (formerly **Orville**), who may be Joe's younger brother, with a 1950s cowboy sombrero

- **Mort**, a gangly boy who always wears his red turtleneck sweater pulled up over his mouth
- **Hungry Herman**, Joe's tubby pal
- **Jane**, Joe's girlfriend
- **Toughie**, a sailor hat-wearing, streetwise type
- **Walkie Talkie**, a neighborhood mutt

The comics generally consist of soft, child-friendly jokes, as well as small advertisements for kitschy merchandise one could purchase with enough comics and a few dollars. From the very beginning in 1953, the bottom of the comics included "fortunes" similar to those one would find in a fortune cookie but with a comedic bent.

**BAZOOKA JOE and his GANG®**

THIS ENOUGH FOR 3 SOCKS? 3 SOCKS? MY MOM WANTS TO KNIT SOCKS FOR MY BROTHER IN THE ARMY! HE WROTE IN HIS LETTER-! WHY 3 SOCKS?

YARN

# 204 **FREE! TELESCOPE**  
 GET A CLOSE-UP VIEW OF DISTANT PLANES, BUILDINGS, ETC. WITH THIS POWERFUL TELESCOPE. OPENS TO 7". SEND 200 BAZOOKA COMICS OR 40¢ & 5 COMICS TO: BAZOOKA, BOX 9200 ST. PAUL, MINN. 55177 INCLUDE YOUR ZIP CODE  
 Not valid where prohibited, regulated or taxed

"2 WEEKS IN THE ARMY AND I'VE GROWN ANOTHER FOOT!"

SOME THING YOU WANT IS JUST WITHIN YOUR REACH

**BAZOOKA JOE and his GANG®**

WHAT'S WRONG, MORT? LAST NIGHT I DREAMED I WAS EATING A GIANT MARSHMALLOW!

SO? SO WHEN I WOKE UP THIS MORNING... ... MY PILLOW WAS GONE!

Despite the cornosity of the comic humor, the marketing genius who added it to the gum "to add more interest" should get the world's largest bright idea award. What a creative concept! It's the best part of the gum and the one thing that makes it stand apart from the rest of pink bubble gum family.

You might think that **Bazooka** gum's appeal is only to little children who aren't grown up enough to recognize awful humor. Actually, you'd be surprised to know how many adults like the gum and collect its comics. Do a search for "**Bazooka** Gum Comics" on eBay and you'll see what I mean.

Believe me, unwrapping and chewing the pink sugary confection while chuckling over the comic will add a momentary element of fun into your life. And that alone makes it all worth it.

It was first marketed shortly after World War II in the U.S. by the Topps Company of Brooklyn, New York and was named after a musical instrument from the 1930's. The gum was packaged in a red, white, and blue color scheme. Beginning in 1953, Topps changed the packaging to include small comic strips with the gum, featuring the character "**Bazooka Joe**". There are 50 different "**Bazooka Joe**" comic-strip wrappers to collect. Older **Bazooka** comic strips were larger in size, and older strips are no longer available.

The Topps company expanded the flavors, making them Original, Strawberry Shake, Cherry Berry, Watermelon Whirl, and Grape Rage. The Strawberry flavor was packaged in a pink and white wrapper and the Grape in a purple and white wrapper. **Bazooka** gum can also be found

in a sugar free variety with the standard bubble gum flavor and a "Flavor Blasts" variety, claimed to have longer lasting, and more intense taste.

**Bazooka** bubblegum was sold in many countries, often with Bazooka Joe comic strips translated into the local language. **Bazooka** gum was sold in Canada with cartoons in both English and French, depending upon the city. In Israel, it was manufactured under license by Elite, and the cartoons are written in Hebrew.

In December 2012 it was reported that **Bazooka** bubble gum would axe **Bazooka Joe** comics after 59 years.

As part of an overhaul of its logo and packaging, the 65-year-old **Bazooka** bubblegum is replacing its red, white and blue color scheme and dropping the tiny **Bazooka Joe** comic strip that's wrapped each piece of the pink candy since 1953. Yes, first Twinkies, and now the eyepatch-wearing Joe.

The New York Times reported the new packaging — it's fuchsia and yellow with graffiti-inspired splattered paint — would begin arriving in stores in January 2013 as part of an effort by Topps Company subsidiary **Bazooka** Candy Brands to revive plummeting sales (from \$17 million in 2007 to a projected \$8.8 million in 2012). The new design was already a hit among retailers, with Target, 7-Eleven, Kroger and Toys"R"Us now agreeing to stock the gum in early 2013.

That's cold comfort to **Bazooka Joe** and his turtleneck-clad pal Mort, whose cheesy jokes and silly antics will be relegated to the pages of history, replaced by new inserts that will feature brainteasers, like a challenge to list 10 comic book heroes named after animals, or activities,

like instructions on folding the insert into an airplane. They also include codes that, when entered at BazookaJoe.com, will unlock content like videos and video games.

Not that many of **Bazooka's** target audience (children from age 10 to 13) will mourn their passing: A recent survey found just 7 percent of children age 6 to 12 are aware of **Bazooka Joe**; of those, only 41 percent liked the character. Perhaps it's the eyepatch, which turns out to have been a mere fashion accessory all along.



**Bazooka's** redesigned packages (the original package was introduced in 1947) will also include an additional flavor, blue raspberry.

Now, in what the brand called a reimagined **Bazooka**, its logo and packaging were overhauled.

"What we're trying to do with the relaunch is to make the brand relevant again to today's kids," said Anthony Trani, vice president of marketing at **Bazooka** Candy Brands, a division of the Topps Company.

In recent years, sugarless gums have increasingly been marketed for functional benefits, like freshening breath, whitening teeth and strengthening teeth, with some brands even winning approval to carry the American Dental Association seal and a statement that chewing sugarless gum after eating helps reduce cavities.

Joe must have been popular because in 2003 he celebrated his 50th (60<sup>th</sup> in 2013) anniversary. Joe and his gang have appeared on a lot of comics over the years. The release of Bazooka Joe series 2-61 marked the end of an era. Beginning in 1962 the comics would shrink in size by half. Also, the prefix 'D' was added to the code number and would remain throughout the 1960s. These are known as the 'D' series. Each of the twelve different D series sets contains all comics or a combination of comics and a number of prize coupons which are complete at 42 items.

Around 1983, he was redesigned and new characters were introduced and most old ones were retired. Joe and the gang have been revamped a couple times since then. While most of the Bazooka Joe comics are easy to obtain, there is a real challenge in completing the set because so many different series were made. Not including variations, you're looking at over 1,535 comics! With variations, it boggles the mind.

Have you ever noticed the various types of chewing gum or forms pink bubble gum has taken over the years? Besides the traditional square and barrel shapes, and flavors, it's been cut into sticks for baseball cards, shredded into mock "chew" for big leaguers, gelified for squeezing out of tubes, and even rolled up and dispensed as "tape."

FOR EXAMPLE... [SHOW TYPES]

Schools around the country ban gum, but recent studies may help once again to give gum a good name. Research has concluded that gum chewing has many health benefits and contributes to a positive learning environment. Given this, bringing gum back into schools should be a no-brainer.

Gum chewing has been proven to increase concentration in students. A study in the United Kingdom discovered that people who chewed gum while memorizing a list of words did 25 percent better than those who were not chewing. In Japan, an experiment with nine participants found that chewing gum boosted blood flow to the brain by up to 40 percent. Increased blood flow means increased oxygen to the brain, and increased oxygen means increased concentration.

With the benefits, why do some schools continue to ban it? They claim that gum can degrade school property. Students have been known to stick it under desks and other places when they are done chewing; chewing may be distracting in class; and the gum might carry diseases or bacteria from other students.

Do you stick you chewing gum under your desk!



Yuck! You do not, do you? Well more of us do than you may think. The office or classroom desk is an extremely popular place for chewing gum storage.



Rumor has it that President Obama found some of George Bush's stale chewing gum underneath his office desk in the Oval Office. What was he doing under the desk you may ask? We can't answer that one. We do know that Bill Clinton spent some time under his desk, but it was with a cigar and not chewing gum. Speaking of cigars, Lori Ferber Presidential Memorabilia offers the Richard Nixon Re-Elect the President Bubble Gum Cigars (3) for \$12.95. It comes as a set of three different colors of Bubble Gum Cigars issued for the Re-Election campaign of Richard Nixon. Each one is a different color and includes the "Pink Owl" Bubble Gum wrapper with the words "Re-Elect the President" on the wrapper. Original. While they say they are "delicious fruit flavor", believe us, after all these years they are anything but delicious so please don't try to eat them; they are far from chewable at this point. But they make a great gift item or addition to your collection.

Well as with everything, there is a study! Apparently 47% of office desks have chewing gum stuck to the underside! At least you know where to go if you're stuck for a bite to eat or have to freshen up that stinky breath!

Gum does have detrimental effects on the environment.



### Chewing gum on a sidewalk in Reykjavik.

Chewing gum is not water soluble and unlike other confectionery is not fully consumed and there has been much public education and investment aimed at encouraging responsible disposal. Despite this it is commonly found stuck underneath benches, tables, handrails and escalators. Most however finds its way onto to the surface of sidewalks/pavements and open public areas. It is extremely difficult and expensive to remove once "walked in" and dried. Gum bonds strongly to asphalt and rubber shoe soles because they are all made from polymeric hydrocarbons. It also bonds strongly with concrete paving.

Removal is generally achieved by steam jet and scraper but the process is slow and labor intensive. Most external urban areas with high pedestrian traffic show high incidence of casual chewing gum discard and the Singapore ban on chewing gum sale may be felt to have some merit - Singapore's pavements are uniquely free of gum. The Singapore government outlawed chewing gum in 1992 because it was becoming a danger when it was wedged in the sliding doors of underground trains. However, in 2002 the government allowed sugarless gum to be sold in pharmacies if a doctor or dentist prescribed it.

Today, the market is flooded with hundreds of chewing gum, with different flavours, colors and tastes to appeal its user. Even with regards to mint, stores have types of mints in chewing gum like peppermint and spearmint thereby giving us wide range of choice.

Now the world also has sugarless gum, organic gum, all-natural gum, and bubble gum and chewing gum. Wrigley recently secured a patent for a biodegradable gum. Whatever your

favorites are, stores have them, so enjoy shopping knowing that by chewing on a piece of gum, you are keeping up a very, very old tradition.

From its humble beginnings in Greek and Mayan cultures, chewing gum and bubble gum have now found a place in the multimillion dollar industry and is one of the most popular pastimes of most people, especially teenagers all over the world.

And maybe there is hope for Bazooka Joe. After all, Twinkies was dropped and now it has returned to the shelves by popular demand.

<sup>[1]</sup> References: Compiled from various web sites information