

South Carolina of quantities of candy that was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance and had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Russell McPhail Chocolates."

On October 5, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$50 without costs on count 1 and \$50 with costs on the remaining 5 counts, but ordered that sentence be suspended for a period of 1 year.

4063. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Health Food Products Co. Inc. (Mattingly Candy Co.) and W. Roy Clark. Pleas of guilty. Both defendants fined \$250 and costs on count 1 and \$1,000 on count 2. Payment of fines on count 2 suspended. (F. D. C. No. 7204. Sample Nos. 79901-E, 29415-E to 29419-E, incl., 29489-E.)

On June 24, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed an information against the Health Food Products Co., Inc., also trading as Mattingly Candy Co., Louisville, Ky., and W. Roy Clark, alleging shipment on or about June 19 and May 22, 1941, from the State of Kentucky into the States of Indiana and Ohio of quantities of candy which 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 in part: "Uncle Willie," "Scottie's Pecan Pie," "Scottie's Health Food," "Scottie's Oats-O-Peanuts," "Scottie's Cheese-N-Nut," "Scottie's Butter-Crisp," "Matty Boy Stick Candy."

On October 13, 1942, pleas of guilty were entered on behalf of the defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$250 and costs against each defendant on count 1 and a fine of \$1,000 against each defendant on count 2. Payment of the fines on count 2, however, was suspended.

4064. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Edward T. James, Jr. (United Candy Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine \$200. (F. D. C. No. 7655. Sample Nos. 48408-E, 48409-E, 48425-E, 70456-E.)

On August 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed an information against Edward T. James, Jr., trading as United Candy Co. at Charlotte, N. C., alleging shipment within the period from on or about March 16 to on or about April 18, 1942, from the State of North Carolina into the State of South Carolina of quantities of candy that was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Peco Bar," "Fudge Bar," "Rainbow Bar," "Peanut Roll," "Big Pop Roll," "Cocoa Fudge," "Big Stick," "Coconut Bar," "Peanut Bar," or "Peanut Butter Bar." It 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 5, 1942, the defendant having entered a plea of nolo contendere, the court imposed a fine of \$200.

4065. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. McCord-Stewart Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$200. (F. D. C. No. 7663. Sample Nos. 48431-E, 48432-E, 70427-E, 70428-E, 70453-E.)

On September 16, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed an information against the McCord-Stewart Co., a corporation, Atlanta, Ga., alleging shipment in the period from on or about February 5 to on or about April 8, 1942, from the State of Georgia into the States of South Carolina and Alabama of quantities of candy which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Farm Bell Stick Candy."

It 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 25, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$200.

4066. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Pascal D. Meadors and Morris M. Meadors (Meadors Manufacturing Co.) Pleas of nolo contendere. Fine of \$50 against each defendant. (F. D. C. No. 7312. Sample Nos. 70458-E, 70459-E, 70724-E, 70741-E.)

On August 4, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina filed an information against Pascal D. Meadors and Morris M. Meadors, copartners, trading as Meadors Manufacturing Co., at Greenville, S. C., alleging shipment within the period from on or about November 25, 1941, to on or about March 27, 1942, from the State of South Carolina into the State

of North Carolina of a quantity of candy that was adulterated. The article was labeled: "M. M. Bananas," "Big Meadors Apple," or "Meadors Level Best Kokomo Iges."

It 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 6, 1942, the defendants having entered pleas of nolo contendere, the court imposed a fine of \$50 upon each individual defendant.

4067. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Norris, Inc., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$200. (F. D. C. No. 5479. Sample Nos. 19324-E, 19325-E, 28545-E, 28546-E, 34548-E, 34549-E, 34550-E, 37411-E to 37413-E, incl., 37420-E.)

On December 5, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed an information against Norris, Inc., at Atlanta, Ga., alleging shipment in interstate commerce in the name of Norris, Inc., Brookwood Candies, Inc., and Marcelle Candies, Inc., within the period from on or about September 20 to on or about November 19, 1940, from the State of Georgia into the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, and North Carolina, of quantities of candy that was adulterated. Portions of the article were labeled in part: "Esquire Chocolate Coated Cordial Cherries"; "Caprice Chocolate Coated Cordial Cherries"; "Lamar Chocolate Covered Peppermints [or "Maple Cream Walnuts," "Butter Creams," "Vanilla Caramels"]"; or "Della Robbia Mints."

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 24, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and on September 25, 1942, the court imposed a fine of \$200.

4068. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Aram E. Attarian (Tower Candy Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine \$100. (F. D. C. No. 6484. Sample Nos. 74711-E, 70202-E, 70204-E, 59059-E, 59061-E.)

On September 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed an information against Aram E. Attarian, trading as Tower Candy Co., at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment on or about September 25 and 27, 1941, from the State of Pennsylvania into the States of New York, Georgia, and Maryland of quantities of candy that 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 in part: (Box) "High Grade Chocolates L Lunch Roll [or "Vanilla Creams," "Cocoanut Creams," "Jelly," "Pineapple Creams," "Mints," "L. Good," "Caramels," or "Maple Creams"]."

On November 13, 1942, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$100.

4069. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Lonnie E. Carter, (Carter Candy Co.) Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$200. (F. D. C. No. 7662. Sample Nos. 48570-E, 70673-E, 70679-E.)

On September 16, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed an information against Lonnie E. Carter, trading as Carter Candy Co. at Marietta, Ga., alleging shipment within the period from on or about March 25 to on or about April 10, 1942, from the State of Georgia into the States of Alabama and Tennessee, of quantities of candy that was adulterated. The article was labeled: "Peaco Bars," "Cocoanut Bon Bons," "Cannon Balls (Asst.)," "Cocoanut Fudge Squares"; or "Marshmallow."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence therein of hair fragments resembling rodent hairs, and miscellaneous insect fragments, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On September 24, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered by the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$200.

4070. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. James M. Claxton (J. M. C. Sales Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Defendant placed on probation. (F. D. C. No. 6506. Sample Nos. 37574-E, 37575-E.)

On May 20, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed an information against James M. Claxton, trading as J. M. C. Sales Co. at Atlanta, Ga., alleging shipment on or about October 8, 1941, from the State of Georgia into the State of South Carolina, of a quantity of candy