28, 1941, from the State of Florida into the State of South Carolina, of quantities of candy that was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "2/1¢ Cocoanut Suckers."

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 January 5, 1942, the defendant having entered a plea of nolo contendere, the court imposed a fine of $50 on each count, totaling $100.

3197. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. A. Karcher Candy Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $500. (F. D. C. No. 5540. Sample Nos. 39627–E to 39639–E, incl.)

This product was found to contain rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On January 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed an information against A. Karcher Candy Co., a corporation, Little Rock, Ark., alleging shipment on or about December 16, 1940, and January 10, 15, 21, and 30, 1941, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Louisiana of quantities of the above-named product which was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Cinnamon Imperials," "Jelly Beans," "Boston Baked Beans," "Klondike Grab Bag," "Dixie Peanut Squares," "Boomers," "Tuxedo Bon Bons," "Goober Patties," "Marigolds," "Twirlers," "Star Chocolates," "Black Walnut Fudge," or "Chocolate Goobers."

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 April 17, 1942, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $500.

3198. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Martin Candy Co. Tried by the court. Judgment of guilty. Fine, $250 on each of 2 counts. Payment of fine on second count suspended and defendant placed on probation. (F. D. C. No. 4172. Sample Nos. 45080–E, 52502–E.)

This product contained filth.

On August 25, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas filed an information against the Martin Candy Co., a corporation at Dallas, Tex., alleging shipment on or about June 21 and August 16, 1940, from the State of Texas into the States of Idaho and Montana, of quantities of candy that 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. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Delicious Bofe-Uvus"; or "Martin's U–Like–Um Bar."

On February 23, 1942, a plea of not guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the case was tried to the court and a judgment of guilty was entered and a fine of $250 was imposed on each count. The fine on the second count was suspended and the defendant was placed on probation for 6 months.

3199. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Orville A. Sebring and Clarence W. Berry (Tyler Candy Co.). Pleas of nolo contendere. Fines, $50. (F. D. C. No. 5509. Sample Nos. 35858–E to 35861–E, incl., 39937–E, 43868–E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On November 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas filed an information against Orville A. Sebring and Clarence W. Berry, trading as Tyler Candy Co. at Tyler, Tex., alleging shipment in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 8 to on or about February 28, 1941, from the State of Texas into the States of Kansas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, of quantities of candy that was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Tyler Maid Penny Peco [or "Penny Stick," "Cocoanut Fresh Pattie," "Cocoanut Leaf," Peanut-Patties," or "Fresh Pattie"]."

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 February 10, 1942, the defendants having entered pleas of nolo contendere, the court imposed a fine of $25 upon each defendant.

3200. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 12 Boxes and 29 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6771. Sample Nos. 79158–E, 79159–E.)

Examination of this product showed that it was contaminated with filth, such as rodent hairs and excreta, and insect fragments.