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: "Hardesty's Marble Fudge," "Old Glory Sticks," "Union Squares," "Iced Cocoanut Gems," "Rainbow Jap," "Cluster Pops," "Coco Ices," "Buster Pops," or "Knockout Pops."

One June 29, 1942, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court

imposed a fine of \$100.

3813. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Monroe Lewis (Lewis Sales Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 7248. Sample Nos. 61798–E. 61799–E.)

This product contained mold.

On July 13, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed an information against Monroe Lewis, trading as Lewis Sales Co., at Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment on or about October 13, 1941, from the State of Washington into the State of Oregon of a quantity of candy that was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Terry's Chocolate Covered Rum & Butter Thins."

On August 4, 1942, the claimant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$100.

3814. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Mary Adams Candies, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 7235. Sample Nos. 51345-E, 51358-E, 84857-E, 90289-E, 90290-E, 90291-E.)

Hairs resembling those of rodents and insect fragments were found in samples

taken from these candies.

On July 6, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed an information against Mary Adams Candies, Inc., Lynn, Mass., alleging shipment within the period from on or about April 30, 1941, to on or about January 5, 1942, from the State of Massachusetts into the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Maine, of quantities of candies that were adulterated. The article was labeled variously in part: "Model Pepps Chocolate Covered Peppermints * * * Famous Candies Co. * * * Boston, Mass."; "Famous Brand HMH * * * Monogram Crisp & Chewy"; "Hand Dipped \$ Dollar Line Assorted Chocolates"; and "Mary Adams Candies, the Superb package." The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in

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, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with

filth.

On August 3, 1942, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$100.

3815. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Manford Matzger and Nathan Matzger (Matzger Chocolate Co.). Pleas of nolo contendere. Fines, \$1,000. (F. D C. No. 7317. Sample Nos. 85350-E to 85352-E, incl., 85364-E, 85365-E.)

This product contained rodent-like hairs and other filth.

On August 4, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed an information against Manford Matzger and Nathan Matzger, trading as Matzger Chocolate Co. at San Francisco, Calif., alleging shipment on or about February 3 and 16, 1942, from the State of California into the State of Oregon of a quantity 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 variously: "Matzger's Big Marshmallow [or "Yum Yum" or "Wham"]."

On August 25, 1942, the defendants having entered pleas of nolo contendere, the court imposed a fine of \$250 on each count against each defendant, a total of

\$1,000.

3816. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Lucien L. Pravata (Pravata Candy Co.).

Plea of nolo contendere. Sentence suspended and defendant placed on probation. (F. D. C. No. 5528. Sample Nos. 9062-E, 9934-E, 11131-E, 35550-E, 35669-E.)

Analysis showed that this product contained one or more of various types of

filth such as rodent hairs, insect fragments, whole insects, and larvae.

On January 15, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed an information against Lucien L. Pravata, trading as Pravata Candy Co., New Orleans, La., alleging shipment within the period from on or