

**3660. Adulteration of pastry flour. U. S. v. 207 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured.** (F. D. C. No. 6947. Sample No. 90313-E.)

On February 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 207 bags of flour at Charlestown, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 8, 1941, by Victor Flour Mills, Inc., from Pittsford, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Pastry Flour Bleached Potter-Wrightington, Inc."

On April 2, 1942, Potter-Wrightington, Inc., Charlestown, Mass., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured and relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration so that it could not be disposed of for human consumption.

**3661. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 23 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 6861. Sample No. 70320-E.)

On February 16, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 23 bags of corn meal at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about January 26, 1942, by Robert A. Bailey from Quitman, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "96 Lbs. \* \* \* My-T Good Old Style Corn Meal Manufactured by West End Milling Co., Quitman, Ga." The remainder was unlabeled.

On March 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

#### BAKERY PRODUCTS

**3662. Adulteration of cookies. U. S. v. 31 Cases and 41 Cases of Cookies (and 2 other seizure actions against cookies). Decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 7129, 7144, 7154. Sample Nos. 48412-E to 48415-E, incl., 70431-E, 70432-E, 70756-E, 70757-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with filth, such as hair fragments resembling rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On April 1, 7, and 15, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Georgia and the Eastern District of North Carolina filed libels against 72 cases and 576 dozen packages of cookies at Griffin, Ga., and 1,148 boxes of cookies at Fort Bragg, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 3 to on or about March 21, 1942, by J. B. Carr Biscuit Co. from Greenwood, S. C., and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; and charging that it 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: "J. B. Carr Evergood Cream Sandwich"; "Carr's Boston Cream Sandwich [or "Lemon Snaps," "Feaston Ginger Snaps," or "Dixie Vanilla Wafers"]"; "Vanilla Wafers"; or "Fig Bars."

On May 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the product seized at Griffin, Ga., and on July 10, 1942, J. B. Carr Biscuit Co., claimant for the cookies seized at Fort Bragg, N. C., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3663. Adulteration of cakes. U. S. v. Southern Biscuit Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200.** (F. D. C. No. 6436. Sample Nos. 87334-E, 87358-E, 87833-E, 87835-E, 87836-E.)

Examination showed that these products contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On July 23, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed an information against Southern Biscuit Co. Inc., Richmond, Va., alleging shipment within the period from on or about December 31, 1941, to on or about February 19, 1942, from the State of Virginia into the State of North Carolina of quantities of cakes which were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth. They were labeled in part: "FFV Famous Foods of Virginia," "Victor Ginger Snaps," "Cheese Crinklets," or "Dixie Ginger Snaps."

On August 12, 1942, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50 on each of 4 counts, totaling \$200.