

bags, and 81 25-pound bags, of corn meal at Cincinnati, Ohio, which had been consigned on or about October 12, 1942, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Richmond Milling & Grain Co., Inc., from Richmond, Ind.; 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: "Richmond Roller Mills Stone Buhr White Corn Meal."

On November 7, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**4298. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 189 Bags, 143 Bags, and 245 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 8378, 8652. Sample Nos. 4319-F, 4364-F.)**

On September 17 and October 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed libels against 189 25-pound bags and 143 10-pound bags of corn meal at Morehead, Ky., and 245 25-pound bags of corn meal at West Liberty, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 2 and October 19, 1942, by the Rush County Mills from Rushville, Ind.; 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: (Bags) "Imperial [or "Kentucky's Choice AAAA"] White Corn Meal."

On October 23 and November 17, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**4299. Adulteration of cream meal. U. S. v. 45 Bags and 151 Bags of Cream Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8610. Sample No. 7035-F.)**

This product contained rodent excreta and rodent hairs.

On October 19, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee filed a libel against 45 24-pound bags, and 151 10-pound bags, of cream meal at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 28, 1942, by the West Memphis Wholesale Grocery Co. from Memphis, Tenn., to West Memphis, Ark., and returned to Memphis, Tenn., on or about October 8, 1942; 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: "Honey Suckle Cream Meal Manufactured By Humphreys Mills Memphis, Tenn."

On November 20, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

#### BAKERY PRODUCTS

**4300. Adulteration of bakery products. U. S. v. J. B. Carr Biscuit Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$600, \$300 of which was suspended. (F. D. C. No. 7710. Sample No. 48412-E to 48415-E, incl., 70431-E, 70432-E, 70756-E.)**

This product contained hair fragments resembling rodent hairs and miscellaneous insect fragments.

On November 12, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina filed an information against the J. B. Carr Biscuit Co., a corporation, Greenwood, S. C., alleging shipment within the period from on or about January 3 to on or about March 21, 1942, from the State of South Carolina into the States of North Carolina and Georgia of a quantity of bakery products that were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances and in that they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth. The articles were labeled in part: "Carr's \* \* \* Boston [or "Evergood"] Cream Sandwich," "Vanilla Wafers," "Carr's Feaston Ginger Snaps," or "Lemon Snaps."

On December 7, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$600, but ordered that \$300 of the fine be suspended on condition that the defendant clean up its place of business within 30 days so that it pass inspection by the Food and Drug Administration. The plant of the defendant was inspected and the result reported to the court, who ordered it accepted.

**4301. Adulteration of vanilla wafers. U. S. v. Murray Bros., Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine \$300. (F. D. C. No. 7730. Sample Nos. 48441-E, 70593-E and 82112-E.)**

This product contained rodent hair fragments, and insect fragments.

On November 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia filed an information against Murray Bros., Inc., a corporation, at Augusta,

Ga., alleging shipment in the period from on or about April 22 to on or about June 10, 1942, from the State of Georgia into the States of Florida and South Carolina of a quantity of vanilla wafers that 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. The article was labeled in part: "Southern Style Vanilla Wafers \* \* \* Georgia-Carolina Cookie Co., Augusta, Georgia, Murray's."

On November 24, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant corporation, the court imposed a fine of \$300.

**4302. Adulteration of bakery products. U. S. v. Royal Baking Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20.** (F. D. C. No. 7698. Sample Nos. 81855-E, 81857-E, 81858-E, 81859-E, 81861-E, 81863-E, 81868-E, 81870-E, 81872-E to 81876-E, incl.)

Samples of these products were found to contain rodent hairs, cat hairs, insect fragments, pieces of wire, and nondescript dirt.

On October 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Utah filed an information against the Royal Baking Co., a corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging shipment on or about May 13 and May 21, 1942, from the State of Utah into the State of Colorado of quantities of bakery products that were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances and in that they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth. The articles were labeled in part: "Royal \* \* \* Caramel Cups," "Chocolate Nut Cups," "Honey Cups," "Cocoanut Cups," "Lemon Chiffon Roll," "Pineapple Slice," "Optimistic Doughnuts," "Wheat Rolls," "Spiced Nut Layer," or "Bear Claws."

On November 7, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$20.

**4303. Adulteration of bakery products. U. S. v. D. F. Stauffer Biscuit Company, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine of \$25 on each of the first 4 counts, imposition of sentence suspended on the last count and defendant placed on probation for 1 year.** (F. D. C. No. 7262. Sample Nos. 89015-E, 89023-E, 89031-E, 89037-E, 89038-E.)

These products were found to contain human hairs, fragments of hairs resembling rodent hairs, insect fragments, chips of paint, and small wood splinters.

On July 22, 1942, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed an information against the D. F. Stauffer Biscuit Co., Inc., at York, Pa., alleging shipment within the period from on or about December 26, 1941, to on or about January 26, 1942, from the State of Pennsylvania into the States of New York and New Jersey of quantities of bakery products that were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, and in that they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth.

The articles were labeled in part: "Ginger Snaps [or "Animals"]. \* \* \* L. M. Baldwin \* \* \* Bronx, N. Y.," "Atlantic Biscuit Co. Inc. Distributors, Brooklyn, N. Y. \* \* \* Alpine," "Flake Sodas [or "Cheese Chips"] \* \* \* Ace Food Products Co., Distributors, Union City, N. J.," or "Vanilla \* \* \* Independent Foods Co., North Bergen, N. J."

On December 7, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$25 on each of the first 4 counts and suspended imposition of sentence on the last count and placed the defendant on probation for 1 year.

**4304. Adulteration of bread. U. S. v. Sam Boscowitz and Rudolph Boscowitz (Star Bakery). Plea of guilty by Rudolph Boscowitz. Fine, \$100. Information dismissed as to Sam Boscowitz.** (F. D. C. No. 7687. Sample Nos. 81531-E, 81532-E, 81534-E, 86535-E, 81538-E to 81540-E, inc.)

Samples of this product were found to contain hairs resembling rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On October 8, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed an information against Sam Boscowitz and Rudolph Boscowitz, copartners trading as Star Bakery, Denver, Colo., alleging delivery for shipment within the period from on or about January 22 to on or about January 29, 1942, from the State of Colorado into the States of Wyoming and New Mexico of quantities of bread 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: "Star Bread."